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The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

18 June 2013 to 15 May 2014

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Commitment:

“[We are determined to work together to] support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.78	

Background:

At the time of the 2013 G8 Summit in Lough Erne the crisis in Syria had reached critical levels. Over 93,000 people had died, with another 4.2 million internally displaced and 1.6 million refugees.¹³⁴¹ The G8 acknowledged the significant humanitarian role neighboring countries undertook by bearing the brunt of Syrian refugees. The G8 noted in particular the significant economic and security pressures Lebanon and Jordan were facing as a result of the conflict. The G8 reaffirmed their determination to “work together to stop the bloodshed and loss of life in Syria and to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”¹³⁴²

On 7 June 2013, the UN requested USD5.2 billion towards the conflict. In response, the G8 stated their resolve to make “exceptional contributions commensurate with the scale of the problem.”¹³⁴³ The G8 leaders confirmed additional contributions of approximately USD1.5 billion towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors, while calling upon other countries to make similar commitments.

The G8 leaders expressed their deep concern at the growing threats of terrorism, extremism, and the increasingly sectarian nature of the conflict in Syria. They stated the importance of Syria belonging to “all Syrians, including its minorities and all religious groups.”¹³⁴⁴ They called on the Syrian authorities and opposition at the Geneva Conference to commit to expelling from Syria all organizations and individuals affiliated with al Qaeda. The G8 leaders pledged their support towards “UN planning for Syria’s transition, recovery, and reconstruction needs, in particular by maintaining continuity of state

¹³⁴¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

institutions during transition and helping to ensure that the security forces are effective, accountable and able to deal with the threat of terrorism and extremism.”¹³⁴⁵

The G8 condemned any use of chemical weapons in Syria and called on all parties to the conflict to allow access to the UN investigating team, in order to conduct an objective investigation into reports of the use of chemical weapons.¹³⁴⁶ They entreated the UN team to make their report and deliver it to the UN Security Council for assessment. The G8 leaders pledged their determination to hold accountable those found responsible for the use of chemical weapons. Furthermore, they emphasized the need for the secure and safe storage of all chemical weapons in Syria, pending their destruction under international verification.¹³⁴⁷ The G8 strongly condemned all human rights violations and abuses in Syria, committed by any party. They called on all sides to respect international humanitarian and human rights laws, noting the particular responsibility of the Syrian authorities in this regard.¹³⁴⁸

Commitment Features:

The G8 reasserted their commitment to achieve a political solution to the crisis based on “a vision for a united, inclusive and democratic Syria.”¹³⁴⁹ They strongly endorsed the decision to hold the Geneva Conference on Syria as soon as possible in order to implement the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012. This communiqué underlines the first steps that must occur to achieve peace politically, beginning with agreement on a transitional governing body with full executive powers.¹³⁵⁰

The Geneva Communiqué states that public services must be preserved or restored and governmental institutions must perform according to professional and human rights standards.¹³⁵¹ As of 25 November 2013, the date of the Geneva Conference has been set for 22 January 2014. The goal of the conference is to “achieve a political solution to the conflict through a comprehensive agreement between the Government and the opposition for the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué.”¹³⁵²

The G8 highlighted the need for both sides at the Conference to engage seriously and constructively, while being fully representative of the Syrian people and committed to the achievement of stability and reconciliation. The G8 pledged to engage actively with the parties in order to achieve successful outcomes.¹³⁵³

¹³⁴⁵ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁷ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁴⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁵⁰ Action Group for Syria Final Communiqué, United Nations (New York) 30 June 2012. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/Syria/FinalCommuniqueActionGroupforSyria.pdf>.

¹³⁵¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹³⁵² Geneva conference on Syria set for January, UN chief announces, UN News Centre (New York) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=46575>.

¹³⁵³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member does not make any additional individual commitments to contribute towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria.
0	G8 member commits to additional efforts to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria but does not take concrete action.
+1	G8 member takes concrete action towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Syria, either through political actions or financial disbursement.

Lead Analyst: Derakhshan Qurban-Ali

Canada: +1

Canada has committed itself to supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and security through political means and economic support. Canada has called on the need to respect religious and ethnic minorities within Syria, strongly condemning the use of chemical weapons and has both supported and been involved in the Geneva Peace process.

On 16 September 2014, Foreign Minister John Baird acknowledged the report released by a team of UN inspectors on 21 August 2013 on the use of chemical weapons within Syria. The Canadian government condemned the Syrian government, demanding that they put themselves in full compliance with the international community through the US-led framework and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.¹³⁵⁴

On 3 October 2013, International Development Minister Christian Paradis stated “Canada supports the United Nations Security Council’s presidential statement, issued yesterday, which urges Syria to grant immediate access to humanitarian agencies seeking to deliver lifesaving assistance to those affected by the ongoing crisis.”¹³⁵⁵ The Canadian government called for all actors in the Syrian conflict to allow humanitarian aid organizations safe and unhindered access.

On 24 December 2013, the Canadian government condemned air strikes inflicted by the Syrian regime on Aleppo and restated calls for a Syrian-led political transition.¹³⁵⁶

On 17 January 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird released a statement announcing that he would attend the Geneva II talks in Montreux, Switzerland, on 22 January 2014. Minister Baird noted, “Canada’s position on Syria has been clear and consistent: the only way to end the crisis in Syria is through a Syrian-led political transition. The Syrian people must believe that they have a place in a new, free, democratic and pluralistic Syria.”¹³⁵⁷ Baird reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to the Geneva peace process and called on both sides of the conflict to carry out meaningful negotiations towards a transition to democracy

¹³⁵⁴ Baird Comments on UN Chemical Weapons Report, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2013. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2013/09/16a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁵⁵ Canada Supports UN Security Council statement and calls for immediate humanitarian access to Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2013. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-10314456-P86?OpenDocument>.

¹³⁵⁶ Baird Condemns appalling attack after Syrian troops kill three children in aerial assault, National Post (Toronto) 24 December 2013. Date of Access: 30 April, 2014. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/12/24/baird-condemns-appalling-attack-after-syrian-troops-kill-three-children-in-aerial-assault/>.

¹³⁵⁷ Baird to attend Geneva II Talks on Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2014/01/17a.aspx?lang=eng>.

On 22 January 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird made an address at the Geneva II talks in Montreux, Switzerland. In this address, Minister Baird called on all Syrians to commit themselves in implementing the Geneva I communique which included the creation of a transitional governing authority.¹³⁵⁸ Moreover, the Minister placed importance on the fact that the future of Syria and the challenge of reconciliation and rebuilding must be determined by Syrians themselves.

On 23 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would provide continued support for education to help Jordan cope with the influx of child refugees from Syria. The announcement was made in Amman, Jordan, during the Prime Minister's first official visit to the Middle East. Recognizing that the school system in Jordan is under increased pressure to deliver basic education services due to an influx of Syrian child refugees, the Canadian government provided continued support of CAD4.7 million for Jordan's Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy initiative.¹³⁵⁹ Additionally, the Canadian government extended the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada's School and Directorate Improvement project to 2016, bringing the total approved value of the project to CAD23.8 million.

On 23 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced up to CAD105 million to assist Jordan with development and security challenges due to the Syrian conflict, and the influx of hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees. The sum of CAD100 million in development assistance provided over five years is designed to promote economic development and deliver basic services to Syrian refugees. The remaining CAD5 million, delivered over five years, is designed to support Jordan's work to mitigate the threat posed by Syrian weapons and materials of mass destruction, through the provision of equipment, infrastructure, technology and training.¹³⁶⁰

On 24 January 2014, during his first official visit to the Middle East, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced at Za'atari Refugee Camp, additional humanitarian support for those affected by the conflict in Syria. This support of CAD150 million is to be disbursed in 2014 for the purpose of humanitarian needs in Syria and its surrounding countries. Of this sum, CAD100 million is earmarked for ensuring the basic needs of refugees such as food, shelter, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education. The remaining CAD50 million would be allocated into education and children protection projects that support the "No Lost Generation" campaign run by UNICEF.¹³⁶¹

On 24 January 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canadian support to the international effort to rid Syria of its chemical weapons. The announcement was made at the Za'atari

¹³⁵⁸ Address by Minister Baird at Geneva II talks on Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2014/01/22a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁵⁹ Support for Education in Jordan, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/23/support-education-jordan>.

¹³⁶⁰ Canada to provide Development and Security assistance in Jordan to address the Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 23 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/23/canada-provide-development-and-security-assistance-jordan-address-syrian-crisis#sthash.grT9HDvN.dpuf>.

¹³⁶¹ Support for Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/24/support-syrian-crisis>.

Refugee Camp in Jordan.¹³⁶² The government donated CAD10 million to the OPCW Syria Trust Fund intended for financing the destruction of the Syrian chemical stockpile.¹³⁶³

On 14 March 2014, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird and the Honourable Christian Paradis, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie marked the third anniversary of the ongoing crisis in Syria. The Canadian government reaffirmed its support for a political solution for the conflict, calling for a democratic and pluralistic Syria and promising continued support in the form of humanitarian aid.¹³⁶⁴

On 25 March 2014, Andrew Bennett, Canada's Ambassador for Religious Freedom expressed concern with attacks by al Qaeda affiliated armed groups on the ancient Armenian town of Kessab. Ambassador Bennett noted, "The continued attacks against Christians, including Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Christians and Armenian Catholics, in Syria are unacceptable."¹³⁶⁵ On behalf of the Canadian government, Ambassador Bennett reemphasized that Canada stood by the Syrian people in their goal for a pluralistic, democratic Syria.

Canada has earned full compliance of +1 in reaffirming their commitment towards a political solution regarding the Syrian conflict. The Canadian government has provided official support for the Geneva peace process in Geneva II, support for the chemical weapons removal effort and humanitarian aid to alleviate the conditions of Syrian refugees.

Analyst: John Yoon

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment in providing humanitarian aid, as well as striving towards a political solution to end the Syrian conflict.

France has made humanitarian aid a key priority. In response to the conflict, France has thus far provided EUR 100 million in total aid.¹³⁶⁶ In addition, France has financially contributed to the United Nations Refugee Agency to provide clothes, blankets, food, and other essentials to Syrian

¹³⁶² PM announces additional support for the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/01/24/pm-announces-additional-support-destruction-chemical-weapons-syria#sthash.lI9TOYmM.dpuf>.

¹³⁶³ Canada contributes CAD\$10 million to Syria Trust Fund, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 24 January 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.opcw.org/news/article/canada-contributes-cad-10-million-to-syria-trust-fund/>.

¹³⁶⁴ Canada Marks Third Anniversary of Syrian Crisis, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 14 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2014/03/14a.aspx>.

¹³⁶⁵ Canada Concerned by Attacks on Armenian Town in Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 25 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/orf-blr/news-communiqués/2014/03/25a.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹³⁶⁶ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>

children in Alexandria.¹³⁶⁷ It has extended its hospitality to Syrian refugees by providing 3000 visas since the start of the conflict.¹³⁶⁸

France has also made notable contributions towards the process in achieving a political solution to the crisis. On 5 August 2013, France encouraged the finalization of the second Geneva Conference and urged the creation of a transitional authority to improve security and stability in the region.¹³⁶⁹

On 5 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius welcomed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the interim government of the Syrian National Coalition to France.¹³⁷⁰ The discussion focused on increasing donor funding and setting up basic services to reconstruct liberated zones, highlighting France's commitment to provide a political platform in the peace process.¹³⁷¹

On 12 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius further echoed France's support when he welcomed the participation of the Syrian National Coalition at the upcoming Geneva Peace Conference.¹³⁷² He reiterated France's support in delivering aid through "non-lethal material" such as technical and communications assistance.¹³⁷³

In response to the latest bombardments of Aleppo in Syria on 20 December 2013, France has once again called for humanitarian access as outlined by the United Nations Security Council Declaration of 2 October 2013.¹³⁷⁴ It stressed that "only a political solution will allow the conflict to come to an end" and that the second Geneva Conference should pave the way for such a result.¹³⁷⁵

During the Geneva II Conference France encouraged that the only viable solution was political and that despite disagreements and differences in viewpoints between Bashar al-Assad's representatives, Chinese officials, Indian officials and France, the achievement of dialogue and discussion was

¹³⁶⁷ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>
¹³⁶⁸ Syria — Refugees (Q&A — Excerpt from the Daily Press Briefing — October 17, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 October 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-refugees-q-a-excerpt-from>

¹³⁶⁹ Syria — Bashar al-Assad's speech (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — August 5, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 August 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-bashar-al-assad-s-speech-q-a>

¹³⁷⁰ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

¹³⁷¹ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

¹³⁷² Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹³⁷³ Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹³⁷⁴ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

¹³⁷⁵ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

important in the peace process.¹³⁷⁶ France currently maintains that a tangible political transition can be achieved by supporting the opposition group, the Syrian National Coalition.¹³⁷⁷

On 15 March 2014, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius released an official statement expressing France's sympathies with Syrian victims, as well as "unconditional, immediate humanitarian assistance."¹³⁷⁸ In line with the United Nations, France has remained firmly opposed to the re-election of Bashar al-Assad post-conflict, but has stressed the importance of a political transition.¹³⁷⁹ With respect to the 10 million Syrians in need of emergency assistance in Yarmouk, France has committed to take full responsibility once the UN Secretary-General presents his report at the end of March.¹³⁸⁰ Regarding the latest announcement of the Syrian President Bashar al-Assad presenting himself as a candidate for the latest elections France has termed it a "parody" and reiterated its wishes for a transitional government with full executive powers.¹³⁸¹

Given France's consistent role in advocating for a political solution to the crisis and providing increasing amounts of humanitarian aid, it has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance to its commitment.

Analyst: Araf Khaled

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

At the Lough Erne Summit, Chancellor Merkel announced a EUR 200 million increase in its aid for displaced Syrians.¹³⁸²

On 2 September 2013, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with the United Arab Emirates, the Syrian National Coalition and the KfW (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) signed a Framework for Agreement for the Syria Recovery Trust Fund. Both Germany and the United Arab Emirates made initial contributions of EUR 10 million to the fund. The money is to be used towards alleviating the immediate suffering of the population affected by the civil war. The money will also be used to ensure resources for reconstruction at the end of the conflict. Along with the United Arab Emirates, Germany is co-chairing the Working Group on Economic Recovery and Development of

¹³⁷⁶ Geneva II conference – Stakeout by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-geneva-ii-conference>.

¹³⁷⁷ Geneva II conference – Stakeout by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-geneva-ii-conference>.

¹³⁷⁸ Syria – Statement by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 15 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-statement-by-laurent-fabius>.

¹³⁷⁹ Syria – Statement by Laurent Fabius, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 15 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-statement-by-laurent-fabius>.

¹³⁸⁰ Syria – Humanitarian situation in Yarmouk, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 March 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-humanitarian-situation-in>.

¹³⁸¹ Syria – Elections, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 28 April 2014, Date of Access: 30 April 2014. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-elections-q-a-excerpt-from>

¹³⁸² Germany: spectator or player on Syria crisis. Deutsche Welle, 11 September 2013. Access Date: 16 April 2013. <http://www.dw.de/germany-spectator-or-player-on-syria-crisis/a-17081589>

the Group of Friends of Syria.¹³⁸³ On 15 January 2014, Germany announced an additional EUR80 million in humanitarian aid for the people of Syria.

Germany also contributed significant funds towards the Geneva Peace Conference. On 26 November 2013, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Guido Westerwelle issued a statement pledging EUR 2 million to the United Nations to support the Geneva peace process and the work of the UN Special Representative for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi.¹³⁸⁴

On 6 December 2013, the German Government announced its intention to offer shelter to an additional 5000 Syrian refugees. This brings the total number of refugees entering the country through the program to 10 000.¹³⁸⁵

The German government also made clear that it expects a political solution to the conflict and it will not tolerate the use of chemical weapons by any party.¹³⁸⁶¹³⁸⁷ In response to a request from the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the German government has agreed to support the destruction of residuals from the neutralisation of chemical warfare agents from Syria.¹³⁸⁸

On 9 April 2014 the German Parliament agreed to provide the necessary protection for chemical weapons from Syria to be destroyed at sea in a special facility in the small town of Mubster in Lower Saxony.¹³⁸⁹ Therefore, Germany has complied with its commitment and received a score of +1 for support of the Syrian people in search of a political solution to the conflict.

Analyst: Kevin Parra Duque

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability through political means. Italy has reaffirmed the G8's consensus on finding a political solution to the Syrian Crisis through a second Geneva Conference, provided technical support in dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, and has provided some humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees and war victims.

¹³⁸³ Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle: concrete assistance to support the Syrian opposition, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 September 2013. Access Date: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130902-BM_SYR.html.

¹³⁸⁴ Germany to make available 2 million euros for the Geneva peace process on Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 November 2013. Access Date: December 20, 2013. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131126-Genf-SYR.html>.

¹³⁸⁵ Germany to take in 5,000 further refugees from Syria, Deutsche Welle, 6 December 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.dw.de/germany-to-take-in-5000-further-refugees-from-syria/a-17276224>

¹³⁸⁶ Foreign Minister Westerwelle calls Russian Foreign Minister to discuss Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130824-BM-AM_RUS.html.

¹³⁸⁷ Syria: Westerwelle has telephone conversation with China's Foreign Minister, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 29 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130829-Telefonat_CHN_AM.html.

¹³⁸⁸ Germany's contribution to the OPCW-UN mission in Syria. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 January 2014. Date of access: March 20, 2014 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140109_BM_von_der_Leyen.html.

¹³⁸⁹ Foreign Minister Steinmeier welcomes mandate for destruction of Syrian chemical weapons. Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 April, 2014. Date of access: May 15, 2014 http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140409_syr_Chemiewaffen.html.

On 25 September 2013, Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta, in a meeting at the United Nations with Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino, reconfirmed the accord that Syria requires a political solution arrived at through the second Geneva Conference. Letta also stated, “We are convinced of the necessity for the UN to implement the rules banning chemical weapons.”¹³⁹⁰ To this end, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino expressed Italy’s willingness to provide technical support with international inspectors in dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, following the Security Council’s draft UN resolution on Syrian chemical weapons.¹³⁹¹

On 16 December 2013, at the EU Foreign Affairs Council, the Foreign Minister announced the decision by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC) to transfer the Syrian weapons stock to an Italian port in late January 2014, for later disposal.¹³⁹²

On 3 February 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome hosted a UN Contact Group, where Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino participated in the creation and approval of 11 interventions with the objective of ensuring access to the besieged communities, the demilitarisation of schools and hospitals and raising new aid funds.

On 24 September 2013, in an interview for an Italian newspaper Foreign Minister Emma Bonino cited Italy’s role in the Syrian crisis as an initial proponent for a UN inspection for Syrian chemical weapons, a Security Council resolution based on this inspection, and application of the Geneva Protocol on chemical weapons.¹³⁹³ On 12 November 2013, in an interview, the Minister of Foreign Affairs also cites her personal discussions with her Iranian counterpart, who in turn exerted pressure on Syria in allowing UN chemical weapons inspectors into Syria.¹³⁹⁴

The Italian government, through various initiatives, has contributed approximately EUR77.7 million in humanitarian aid thus far. EUR20.7 million have been spent directly in humanitarian interventions in Syria and to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq in 2013. Among such interventions are the construction of refugee camps, emergency aid in water and sanitation, and the co-ordination of humanitarian protection and psycho-social assistance. EUR33.8 million have been pledged by the Italian government for the year 2014, making it the world’s ninth greatest donor, and third largest in the European Union, after Great Britain and Germany. A further EUR19 million have been granted to the Jordanian, Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese governments for the provision of food, healthcare, education, technical assistance and psycho-social assistance to Syrian refugees.

The Italian government has also taken various initiatives in supporting the Lebanese government and armed forces as Lebanon hosts an increasing and destabilizing amount of Syrian refugees. On 19

¹³⁹⁰ Syria — Bonino sees Brahimi, goal a political solution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 September 2013.

Access Date: 29 December 2013

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130925_Binino_Brahimi.htm

¹³⁹¹ Syria: Bonino, Italy willing to work with inspectors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130927_sirbonispett.htm

¹³⁹² EU: Foreign Affairs Council — Syrian chemical weapons to pass through Italian port, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131216_Consiglio_Affari_Esteri_ransito_armi_chimiche_Siria.htm

¹³⁹³ Bonino: “There’s a new feeling in the air at the UN. We need to explore the signals from Iran” (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 24 September 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/09/20130924_Bonino_Onu_atmosfera_nuova.htm

¹³⁹⁴ Bonino: «Those phone calls to Iran to halt a raid on Syria» (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2013. Access Date: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/11/20131112_BoninoIranSiria.htm

March 2014 Minister of Foreign Affairs Federica Mogherini, with her Lebanese counterpart, Gebran Bassil, arranged an international conference to be held in Rome, in early summer, to establish a support plan for the Lebanese armed forces. The Italian Development Cooperation is also involved in over 60 programmes in a wide range of sectors including healthcare and local development of vulnerable areas in Lebanon.

Thus, for its official support of the Geneva II conference and for UN and Security Council initiatives regarding the Syrian crises, its support for a cease-fire at the Geneva II conference, its special participation and assistance addressing the chemical weapons aspect of the crisis, its humanitarian efforts in restoring wellbeing and stability for Syrian refugees and war victims, and its assistance in maintaining Lebanon's stability, Italy has been awarded score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Gianluca Canaletti

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

On 14 September 2013, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov announced that they agreed on a framework toward complete destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, which include calling for the Syrian government to submit within one week a listing of its chemical weapons stockpiles and to allow access to international inspectors.¹³⁹⁵ Minister of Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida states that Japan welcomes this agreement.¹³⁹⁶ Japan calls for sincere response by the Syrian government based on the agreement and will monitor its actions. Japan also continues to support and will make necessary contributions to efforts by relevant countries and organizations so that chemical weapons are never used again.¹³⁹⁷

On 26 September 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida attended the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People.¹³⁹⁸ Kishida stated that Japan would provide the greatest possible cooperation and contribution to the destruction of chemical weapons, would actively participate in and contribute to the international efforts toward the improvement and normalization of the situation in Syria, including dialogues with the opposition groups, and would continue humanitarian aid as Japan has committed to a total of approximately USD 280 million (which includes additional USD 60 million announced today) including cross-border assistance.¹³⁹⁹

¹³⁹⁵ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁶ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁷ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹³⁹⁸ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

¹³⁹⁹ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

On 28 September 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously the resolution 2118 regarding the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria.¹⁴⁰⁰ The Government of Japan has called for the adoption of a strong resolution, which reinforces the decision of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and welcomes the adoption of the resolution.¹⁴⁰¹ Japan intends to provide assistance to refugees and neighboring countries, as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced new humanitarian assistance equivalent to USD60 million in his general statement in the United Nations General Assembly.¹⁴⁰²

On 10 December 2013, in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Government of Japan, concerned about the serious humanitarian situation facing Syrian refugees in the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Turkey, made a cabinet decision to provide 800 tents, 10,000 jerry cans, 10,000 blankets, and 10,000 sleeping mats (purchase price: approximately 136 million yen) as contribution in kind in accordance with the International Peace Cooperation Law.¹⁴⁰³ These goods will be used for the relief activities conducted by IOM in Iraq and Turkey.¹⁴⁰⁴

On 13 December 2013, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Motohide Yoshikawa asked for cooperation from U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki Moon so that Japan could participate in an upcoming international conference aimed at ending the civil war in Syria.¹⁴⁰⁵ Ban expressed gratitude for the humanitarian aid Japan has extended to Syria.¹⁴⁰⁶

On 22 January 2014, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida who attended the Geneva II, held a meeting with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Catherine Ashton. Kishida said that cessation of violence, promotion of political dialogue and improvement in appalling humanitarian situations are imminent challenges. Ashton expressed her gratitude and respect to Japan for significant assistance to people of Syria and neighboring countries and welcomed Japan's efforts with strong commitment on this matter.

On 25 February 2014, an exchange of letters between the Government of Japan and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) concerning a contribution to the destruction of chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic took place in The Hague, Netherlands.¹⁴⁰⁷ In line with the decisions by the OPCW and the UN Security Council Resolution

¹⁴⁰⁰ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰¹ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰² Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹⁴⁰³ Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Exchange of Letters with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on a Contribution toward the Destruction of Chemical Weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000208.html.

2118, an international effort is currently underway toward the destruction of chemical weapons of the Syrian Arab Republic.¹⁴⁰⁸

On 28 February 2014, The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) welcomed a US\$88.3 million contribution from the Government of Japan.¹⁴⁰⁹ A large part of the donation will support conflict-affected people in the Middle East, especially in Syria, as well as refugees in neighboring countries.¹⁴¹⁰ Japan's aid will be used to distribute food and vouchers to more than seven million Syrians.¹⁴¹¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance to its commitment by supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Analyst: Jiwon Chun

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Syria.

During the compliance period Russia has played an important role in supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Russian efforts helped to avoid an external military interference into Syria. Russia as the G20 Chair in 2013 organized discussion of Syrian crisis at the St. Petersburg G20 Summit on 5 September 2013, where the members could exchange their opinions.¹⁴¹²

Cooperation between Russia and the United States allowed “to achieve breakthrough decisions to establish international control over Syrian chemical weapons for the purposes of its further elimination.” Russia supported and helped to convene the Geneva II international conference, “which is envisaged to launch interSyrian talks.”¹⁴¹³

On 19 November 2013, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Russia had allocated USD 10 million to Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan.¹⁴¹⁴

On 30 December 2013, Russia delivered 37 tonnes of humanitarian aid to Syria. The shipment included food, tents, blankets and other emergency supplies.¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴⁰⁸ Exchange of Letters with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on a Contribution toward the Destruction of Chemical Weapons in Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000208.html.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹⁰ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹¹ Major Donation From Japan Helps Feed Millions Of Hungry People In 26 Countries, Reuters (Yokohama) 28 February 2014. Access Date: 12 March 2014. <http://www.trust.org/item/20140228175839-7ja3i/>.

¹⁴¹² Vladimir Putin's news conference following the G20 Summit, Russian G20 Presidency 6 September 2013 <http://en.g20russia.ru/news/20130906/782816253.html>.

¹⁴¹³ Main foreign policy events of 2013, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. 26 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/2ac5d35e0b29e8b944257c5b001ee309.

¹⁴¹⁴ Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Lavrov's Interview, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 19 November 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D821781F3B625C7844257C28002D3DB7.

¹⁴¹⁵ On Humanitarian Aid Supplies to Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 31 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/8635DA51BE6A818E44257C52002D4268.

Russia has taken actions to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means and contributed towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has complied with its commitment to provide support for the Syrian people to the extent that it has provided many organizations with significant funding to aid civilians living in Syria, in addition to funding for Syrian refugees living in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, as a member of the UN Security Council, the UK has participated in political discussions in an attempt to achieve peace and stability in Syria.

The UK has allocated GBP249 million in funding to various agencies to assist the people of Syria and its neighbouring regions¹⁴¹⁶ and is currently finalizing GBP 58.5 million in allocations to partner organizations.¹⁴¹⁷ Among the organizations to which the UK has already allocated money are UNICEF, to which the UK has given GBP 67.3 million;¹⁴¹⁸ the UN World Food Programme, to which the UK has given GBP 161 million;¹⁴¹⁹ and the UN Refugee Agency, to which the UK has given GBP 61.6 million.¹⁴²⁰ These are just a few of the organizations the UK has provided funding to in order to assist the people of Syria during this time of crisis.¹⁴²¹

Through these programs, the UK has been able to provide food for 210,000 people per month in Syria;¹⁴²² food for 150,000 refugees per month in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq;¹⁴²³ funding for the supply of blankets, mattresses, and other relief items to over 300,000 people affected by violence

¹⁴¹⁶ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁷ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁸ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴¹⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²² UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²³ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

in Syria;¹⁴²⁴ and assistance with water purification and water infrastructure reparations that have benefitted 1,400,000 people Syrian people.¹⁴²⁵

Additionally, the UK has provided support to UNICEF's effort to provide psychosocial assistance programs and protection for 1500 Syrian children,¹⁴²⁶ funding for the education of 1000 refugee children in Syria,¹⁴²⁷ as well as providing funding for 700 children to take language lessons to help them overcome language barriers that prevent them from attending school.¹⁴²⁸

The UK is providing reproductive health services for almost 6000 women in Jordan.¹⁴²⁹ The UK is also support to UNICEF's effort to provide psychological support to over 15,000 children in Syria.¹⁴³⁰ The UK is also providing clinical care for psychological harm for 12,000 Syrian men, women, and children currently living in Jordan.¹⁴³¹

In terms of political action, the UK has participated in the Geneva Conference discussions as a member of the UN Security Council.¹⁴³² These discussions, in which the UK took central part, were aimed at creating peace in Syria and ending unnecessary civilian deaths.¹⁴³³ UK Foreign Secretary William Hague made a statement on 22 January 2014 at the Geneva Conference. He declared, "I call

¹⁴²⁴ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁵ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁶ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁷ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁸ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴²⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306777/DFID-Syria-Humanitarian-Programme-Summary.pdf.

¹⁴³² UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

¹⁴³³ UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

on [the Syrian government] to commit themselves to the aim of a mutually agreed settlement; and to stop actions on the ground which undermine the negotiations.”¹⁴³⁴

On 14 March 2014, Foreign Secretary William Hague and International Development Secretary Justine Greening issued a joint statement in which they noted that the Security Council “sent a clear message to Assad that he must end the...use of barrel bombs which have caused the death of thousands of innocent Syrians”¹⁴³⁵ in the Geneva Convention discussions.

Therefore, the UK has taken significant steps in attempting to provide Syrian civilians and refugees with stability through financial aid by allocating notable funding to various humanitarian organizations. Additionally, the UK has made significant attempts to achieve peaceful negotiations with the Syrian government through its participation in the Geneva Conference as a member of the UN Security Council. Although no concrete resolutions have been found, the UK has made significant efforts to create stability and peace for the Syrian people through political means, as well as through monetary aid, resulting in a score of +1 for full compliance with their commitment to do so.

Analyst: Margot Whittington

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Since the 2013 39th G8 Summit in Lough Erne, the political and humanitarian crises in Syria has been a high priority in the United States’ foreign policy. To commemorate Eid al-Fitr, United States President Barack Obama announced, on 7 August 2013, the contribution of more than USD195 million in additional humanitarian assistance to provide food, medical care, and relief supplies for civilians affected by the civil war in Syria.¹⁴³⁶ Of this USD195 million, USD155 million is used “to increase food assistance, expand life-saving emergency medical capacity, and provide additional hygiene kits, clothing, and household supplies in Syria.”¹⁴³⁷ The other USD41 million provides “food vouchers, in-kind food distribution, and ready-to-eat meals for about 245,000 refugees in nearby host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt.”¹⁴³⁸

¹⁴³⁴ Address by Foreign Secretary William Hague at the United Nations Geneva Conference on Syria, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 22 January 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-to-geneva-conference-on-syria>

¹⁴³⁵ UK Pledges Redoubled Efforts to End the Syrian Conflict and Alleviate Humanitarian Suffering, Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 14 March 2014. Access Date: 21 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-redoubled-efforts-to-end-the-syrian-conflict-and-alleviate-humanitarian-suffering>.

¹⁴³⁶ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹⁴³⁷ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹⁴³⁸ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 August 2013. Access Date 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

Following the allegation of chemical weapons usage in Syria on 21 August 2013, the Office of the Press Secretary immediately released a statement condemning the use of chemical weapons and “formally [requested] that the United Nations urgently investigate this new allegation.”¹⁴³⁹

On 7 September 2013, the Office of the Spokesperson in Washington, D.C. published a fact sheet “U.S. Government Assistance to Syria” noting its contributions of over USD1 billion in aid, international diplomatic support, humanitarian assistance, assistance in providing USD250 million for “non-lethal transition assistance for the Syrian opposition” (this includes funding for equipment and supplies to the Syrian opposition), and encouragement of additional support through the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control inviting U.S. persons to apply for specific licenses to participate in certain economic activities in Syria.¹⁴⁴⁰

On 14 September 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin and United States President Barack Obama agreed to the Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons that led to the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the joint commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States to ensure the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons “in the soonest and safest manner.”

On 24 September 2013, United States President Barack Obama pledged another USD339 million to humanitarian aid for those affected in Syria, bringing the total of US aid to Syria since the conflict began to nearly USD1.4 billion.¹⁴⁴¹

At the Third ministerial Meeting for the U.S.-GCC Strategic Cooperation Forum in New York, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel condemned the chemical weapons attack of 21 August 2013, denounced the “alarming pattern of escalating violence and killing of civilians by the Syrian regime,” reaffirmed their support of the Syrian Opposition Coalition, and affirmed their commitment to continuing diplomatic and humanitarian efforts “to alleviate the suffering of the Syrian people.”

On 25 November 2013 U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry asserted in a press statement that a solution to the Syrian conflict would not be produced from a military effort. Instead, it was proposed that the Geneva conference on 22 January 2014 would be conducive to implementing the Geneva Communiqué, and the formation of a transitional government; two critical steps in ending the suffering of the Syrian people and establishing peace. It was also mentioned that the United States would work jointly with the United Nations on determining which countries would attend the conference and the agenda at the conference.

On 22 January 2014, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry issued another press statement after the Geneva conference. In this press statement it was clarified that the United States has contributed more than any other nation in supporting refugees through finding shelter and housing in neighbouring countries, Lebanon, and Jordan. The United States is also committed to promoting local ceasefires and issuing humanitarian aid in areas devastated by conflict.

¹⁴³⁹ Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Josh Earnest on Allegations of Chemical Weapons Use in Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 21 August 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/21/statement-principal-deputy-press-secretary-josh-earnest-allegations-chem>.

¹⁴⁴⁰ U.S. Government Assistance to Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 7 September 2013. Access Date: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/213927.htm>.

¹⁴⁴¹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 24 September 2013. Access Date: 8 September 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214593.htm>.

On 8 May 2014, the U.S State Department announced the sanctioning of six Syrian officials and Russia's Tempbank, which has been funding the Syrian Government. The United States pledged a further USD27 Million towards non-lethal aid supplies to Syria's main moderate opposition group, led by President Ahmad al-Jarba.

The United States has both provided funding and tangible diplomatic support (with the cooperation of the Russian Federation to remove chemical weapons in Syria) for the peaceful political transition in Syria. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jay Thakore

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means. The EU has provided monetary backing to the Syrian crisis but has not fully committed to helping displaced peoples.

On 24 September 2013, the EU signed an agreement with UNICEF, which dedicated EUR 34.2 million¹⁴⁴² to Syrian children affected by the crisis. On 10 September 2013, the EU foreign affairs chief Catherine Ashton announced European support behind Russia's proposal to diplomatically remove Syria of their chemical weapons.

On 4 December 2013, the EU released the European Surveillance System plan to create safe Mediterranean passageways for refugees in response to the October shipwreck that resulted in 350 deaths. The UNHCR reported that the EU member states contradicted their commitment by placing barriers to entry for incoming refugees and returning migrants who had already entered. A large number of refugees who pass through Europe's borders are Syrian peoples.

The EU and its member states have provided EUR2 billion¹⁴⁴³ in financial aid since the start of the Syrian crisis. The EU has been the largest monetary sponsor of humanitarian aid and has given approximately USD 3.6 billion in humanitarian aid since January 2014 for Syria's 9.3 million in need. Ten out of 28 member states have accepted 12,000 migrants¹⁴⁴⁴ altogether, with Sweden becoming the first member state to offer permanent resident status to Syrian refugees.

EU members have shown inconsistency in supporting Syrian refugees. Thus far, Sweden has been the only member to offer Syrian refugees permanent residence status in their country. The Swedish Migration Board estimates that the nation will dedicate 250 per cent more in funds from last year towards asylum seekers, an increase of approximately USD295 million.

On 22 April 2014, the EU released a statement condemning Syria's plans to hold presidential elections this coming June, urging Syrian leaders to return to the Geneva communiqué 2012 discussions. There was no further recorded action plan following this statement.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial commitment to politically support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability. The EU has been provided significant support financially, but has not fully complied with the goal of supporting stability.

¹⁴⁴² Additional US\$45 million contribution to Syria's children, as EU becomes largest donor to UNICEF appeal, UNICEF (New York). Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.unicef.org/media/media_70472.html

¹⁴⁴³ U.N. heads, EU call for humanitarian ceasefire in Syria, Reuters (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/18/us-syria-crisis-aid-idUSBRE9BH0S620131218>

¹⁴⁴⁴ EU failing Syria refugees, says Amnesty International report, BBC News (London) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-25345923>

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