



The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

6 June 2014 to 30 May 2015

Prepared by
Enko Koceku, Sarah Burton, David Cosolo and Michael Humeniuk
with Caroline Bracht
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto

6 June 2015 (pages 1-7 corrected on 7 June 2015;
commitments renumbered 15 July 2015)

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
@g8rg

Contents

Preface.....	3
Executive Summary	4
Table A: Overall Compliance Scores	6
Table B: Compliance by Member	7
Table C: Compliance by Commitment	7
1. Financial Regulation: Tax Evasion [11]	8
2. Trade: Protectionism [12]	16
3. Trade: Environmental Goods [21]	29
4. Energy: Energy Security [28]	36
5. Climate Change: Low-Carbon Economies [45]	46
6. Climate Change: Climate Finance [49]	60
7. Development: African Infrastructure [64]	67
8. Deauville Partnership [70]	78
9. Stolen Assets Recovery [80]	99
10. Crime and Corruption [81]	109
11. Health: Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health [88]	119
12. Health: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights [89]	127
13. Health: Infectious Diseases and Global Action Plan [103]	152
14. Regional Security: Ukraine [109]	160
15. Development: Syrian Refugees [114]	172
16. Peace and Security: Libya [117]	185

7. Development: African Infrastructure [64]

“[We will continue working with governments and citizens in Africa to] improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector.”

G7 Brussels Summit Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.75	

Background

On 5 June 2014, the G7 Brussels Summit issued a declaration reaffirming their commitment to sustainable development in an African context in lockstep with the African Union as a necessary partner in the process of reforming the Africa Partnership Forum.³⁷⁴ Recently, G7 member nations have publicly committed themselves to “inclusive and resilient growth” in Africa, linking these efforts to good governance, transparency, trade liberalization, and, most relevantly, energy infrastructure strengthening.³⁷⁵

This is part of an existing trend. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, where Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa was one of the highest profile issue areas, leaders pledged to improve African trade through three major initiatives, one of which was the mobilization of investment in infrastructure.³⁷⁶ Stemming from the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the 2008 Hokkaido Summit saw member states reaffirming their support for “Aid for Trade” with a special focus on Africa. There, states committed to mobilizing governmental organizations, multilateral institutions, and regional development banks towards infrastructure and capacity building in African nations.³⁷⁷ At the 2012 Camp David Summit commitments to infrastructure development were strengthened when member states declared their support for increased coordination between the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union on issues of energy and trade — a key priority underpinning this 2014 commitment.

Commitment Features

This commitment, which is part of a broader trade and African-focused agenda, focuses on working with governments to identify potential partnerships between the private sector, international financial institutions, and domestic polity, and to invest in energy-related infrastructure projects.

³⁷⁴ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014, Date of Access: 17 March 2015.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

³⁷⁵ The Development Promise of Brussels 2014, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014, Date of Access: 17 March 2015.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2014brussels/fitzgibbon.html>

³⁷⁶ G8 Gleneagles Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2005, Date of Access: 17 March 2015.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf

³⁷⁷ 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2014, Date of Access: 17 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/2013-g8-compliance-final.pdf>

Members will be assessed on their work to improve upon earlier commitments to energy infrastructure development in an African context. This includes working towards the establishment or upgrading of infrastructure for energy transport and storage; promotion of energy production, supply, use, transmission, and transit services; and investment in energy transportation routes and means of transport.³⁷⁸

To achieve full compliance, a member must work with governments and citizens in Africa to promote infrastructure development while also devoting some effort and resources to energy sector infrastructure development in particular.

Scoring Guidelines

- 1	Member does not take actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa.
0	Member takes actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa BUT does not take actions to promote African infrastructure in the energy sector.
+1	Member takes actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa, INCLUDING in the energy sector.

Lead Analyst: Kaleem Hava

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote energy infrastructure development in Africa. The Canadian Government has taken some actions to promote infrastructure development, but only one partial action to promote energy infrastructure in particular.

Between the days of 18-27 June 2014 the Canadian Minister of International Trade Ed Fast travelled to Burkina Faso, Madagascar, South Africa and Tanzania on a trade mission. The purpose of the trade mission was to focus on the energy and extractive sectors of the four countries, and included 26 delegates from businesses and organizations from these two sectors.³⁷⁹ While the trip was meant to focus on energy infrastructure development, there was no specific reference or commitment to it by the Government of Canada or the Canadian delegation.³⁸⁰

On 16 September 2014, the Canadian Embassy in the Democratic Republic of Congo opened a health centre in Kinshasa. This is part of an effort on the part of Canada to improve health infrastructure in the Democratic Republic of Congo.³⁸¹

On 18 September 2014, the Canadian Minister of International Development Christian Paradis committed to supporting development in Africa while also announcing that Canada was going to provide funding to the African Development Fund.³⁸² However, he did not make specific reference to this money being used for infrastructure development, saying that it was instead for “sustainable

³⁷⁸ G8 St Petersburg Global Energy Security: Plan of Action, Commit For Africa (Geneva) 2006, Date of Access: 17 March 2015. <http://www.commit4africa.org/declarations/501/-/G8/0>

³⁷⁹ Minister Fast Concludes Third Successful Trade Mission to Africa, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2014/06/27a.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁰ Minister Fast Concludes Third Successful Trade Mission to Africa, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2014/06/27a.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸¹ Health Service Improvements New Health Centre in a Kinshasa Commune, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/congo/eyes_abroad-coupdoeil/Health_center-Centre_sante.aspx?lang=en

³⁸² Canada Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/09/18a.aspx?lang=eng>

economic growth.”³⁸³ While it is possible that sustainable economic growth includes infrastructure development, the promise is too vague.³⁸⁴

On 15 April 2015, the Canadian Minister of International Development Christian Paradis signed a Mutual Accountability Framework for International Cooperation (MAFIC) with Seth Terkper, the Ghanaian minister of finance.³⁸⁵ MAFIC reaffirmed the Canadian Government’s commitment to the Development Partners Compact on Leveraging Partnership for Shared Growth and Development (“The Compact”).³⁸⁶ The Compact refers to infrastructure development, including energy infrastructure.³⁸⁷ However, the MAFIC made no specific commitments to energy infrastructure development, or any commitments on behalf of the Canadian Government towards infrastructure development in Ghana.³⁸⁸

Despite partial commitments to building infrastructure, the Canadian government has done little foster complete commitments to African energy infrastructure development in particular. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of 0 on this commitment to African energy infrastructure development.

Analyst: John Nicholson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure development in Africa with particular attention to the energy sector.

On 10 October 2014, France signed an agreement on inter-governmental nuclear cooperation with South Africa. The agreement aims for the “deployment of French nuclear technology in South Africa,” according to the South African Department of Energy, and includes research, skills development, and localization.³⁸⁹

³⁸³ Canada Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/09/18a.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁴ Canada Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/09/18a.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁵ Minister Paradis Strengthens International Cooperation Ties between Canada and Ghana, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 18 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/photos/2015/04/18a.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁶ Ghana-Canada: Mutual Accountability Framework for Development Cooperation, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/countries-pays/cadre-ghana-canada-framework.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁷ Leveraging Partnership for Shared Growth and Development, Government of Ghana Development Partners Compact (Accra) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.epd.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Leveraging-Partnership-for-Shared-Growth-and-Development-2012-2014.pdf>

³⁸⁸ Ghana-Canada: Mutual Accountability Framework for Development Cooperation, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/countries-pays/cadre-ghana-canada-framework.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁹ South Africa signs nuclear agreement with France, Reuters (Johannesburg) 10 October 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/10/us-safrica-nuclear-france-idUSKCN0HZ18D20141010>

On 16 November 2014, the Agence Française du Développement (AFD) began work on four infrastructure projects in Cameroon. Totalling EUR 443 million of investment, the projects deal primarily with urban development in the city of Douala.³⁹⁰

On 2 March 2015, the AFD announced that three new projects had been approved by the Nigerian federal government, two of which involve infrastructure development. Investments in urban development for the city of Lagos will total USD100 million, while investments in water infrastructure in Ogun State will total approximately USD33 million.³⁹¹

On 23 April 2015, the AFD announced a commitment of USD55 million to the Ugandan energy sector, an increase from USD21 million during the previous year. The additional funds will be allocated to ongoing electrification programs.³⁹²

Thus, while not all French investment in African infrastructure involves the energy sector, it constitutes a significant focus and France stands in full compliance with its commitment scoring +1.

Analyst: Colin McEwen

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure development in Africa, focusing on the energy sector.

On 21 November 2014, the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced new initiatives totaling approximately EUR72 million in cooperation with South Africa to assist the development of South Africa's renewable energy potential, alongside HIV prevention and governance reform. The sharing of technical expertise in wind and solar industries will be a particular focus.³⁹³

On 3 December 2014, the German-African Infrastructure Forum hosted its second annual conference in Munich. The conference included representatives from the governments of Bavaria, Germany, Botswana, South Africa, Cote D'Ivoire, and their respective private sectors. Presentations featured infrastructural progress and future plans on a wide array of topics, including railways, energy, port traffic, and urban development.³⁹⁴

On 21 February 2015, Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier travelled to Kenya with a delegation of business and academic representatives. Following a meeting with President Uhuru Kenyatta,

³⁹⁰ Infrastructures urbaines pour Douala: les travaux avancent, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 16 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/afrique/geo-afr/cameroun/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6

³⁹¹ Trois nouveaux projets de développement soutenus par l'AFD approuvés par le Gouvernement fédéral du Nigéria, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 2 March 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/afrique/geo-afr/nigeria#>

³⁹² France ramps up investment into Uganda energy sector to \$55m, ESI Africa (Johannesburg) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.esi-africa.com/france-invests-55m-in-uganda-energy-sector/>

³⁹³ Germany supports energy and climate protection in South Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 21 November 2014. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2014/november/20141121_pm_114_Germany-supports-energy-and-climate-protection-in-South-Africa/index.html

³⁹⁴ Presentations – 2nd German African Infrastructure Forum, Afrika-Verein Veranstaltungs-GmbH (Berlin) 4 December 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.gaif.de/en/presentations/>

Steinmeier said that he expects new opportunities for cooperation in the fields of oil, gas, infrastructure, and telecommunications.³⁹⁵

On 8 April 2015, the government-owned KfW Development Bank announced a loan of EUR300 million to the South African public utility ESKOM. The funds will be used to connect renewable energy projects to the electricity grid, two of which were also funded by KfW.³⁹⁶

Thus, though German interest in African infrastructure is varied, the energy sector forms a significant component. Germany has fully complied with its commitment earning a score of +1.

Analyst: Colin McEwen

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support sustainable infrastructure development in Africa, with a focus on the energy sector. Although Italy has promoted dialogue between Italian and African leaders on energy infrastructure and provided support for generalized African infrastructure projects, Italy has failed to engage in concrete energy infrastructure development projects.

Throughout 2014, Italy engaged in constructive dialogue with African leaders on development concerns, but this resulted in few actual agreements. From 5 to 8 January 2014, Italian Foreign Minister Emma Bonino travelled to Ghana and Senegal, where she visited previously financed development projects and discussed the potential for continued development cooperation, but did not form any tangible agreements.³⁹⁷ The Italy-Africa Initiative held on 21 February 2014 spurred conversations on how Italy could serve as a model for African agricultural development, but there were no further commitments made that would help this occur.³⁹⁸

On 13-14 October 2014 Italy directly engaged with the issue of energy infrastructure in Africa, at the Italy-Africa Ministerial Conference on Energy. The purpose of the Ministerial Conference was to discuss investment prospects in renewable and electrical energy in Africa, with a focus on crafting partnerships between Italian and African firms in those sectors.³⁹⁹ It is unclear whether tangible projects were agreed to as a result of this conference.

³⁹⁵ More German firms to invest in Kenya amid oil, gas finds, Homestrings (London) 21 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <https://www.homestrings.com/news-and-analysis/2015/february/21/more-german-firms-to-invest-in-kenya-amid-oil-gas-finds/#.VT7czWZlJb1>

³⁹⁶ 300 million for "green" electricity network in South Africa, German Information Centre Africa (Berlin) 8 April 2015. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. http://www.gicafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika-dz/en/__pr/2015/04/04-KfW-300M-power-grid.html?archive=3707646

³⁹⁷ Bonino in Ghana and Senegal - Political dialogue, human rights and economic cooperation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 January 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2014/01/20140103_bonghanseneg.html

³⁹⁸ Italy-Africa: Agriculture, Italy a model for African countries, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 21 February 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2014/02/20140221_italia_africa.html

³⁹⁹ Italy-Africa. Ministerial Conference on Energy, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 October 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2014/10/20141010_italia_africa.html

However, Italy did fund generalized infrastructure development projects in 2014. On 27 November 2014, the Italian government provided a grant of EUR 20 million to Niger to improve rural infrastructure in the Tahoua region.⁴⁰⁰

Although Italy has engaged in a variety of conferences with African leaders which discussed energy infrastructure development and has funded general infrastructure projects, they have failed to directly promote tangible projects relating to energy infrastructure development. Thus, Italy receives a 0 for its partial compliance with this commitment on African infrastructure.

Analyst: Sarah Harrison

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work with governments and citizens in Africa to improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector.

At the 60th anniversary of the Bandung Conference on 23 April 2015, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged to contribute to the infrastructure development of African countries.⁴⁰¹ In his speech, Abe promised to promote “high-quality infrastructure investment” in Africa at both government and private sector levels.⁴⁰²

On 13 March 2015, Japanese Prime Minister Abe announced a raft of new initiatives to support Kenya’s energy sector and infrastructure.⁴⁰³ Japan will pledge 33 million USD to finance Kenya’s geothermal power development, high-end infrastructure projects in the pipeline, and other projects.⁴⁰⁴

On 1 October 2014, officials from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) attended a ceremony to celebrate the completion of the Bagamoyo road widening project in Tanzania.⁴⁰⁵ The JICA Grant-aid project, Widening of New Bagamoyo Road, has alleviated severe traffic congestion by widening and upgrading the 12.9 km Mwenge-Tegeta section of the New Bagamoyo Road from two to four lanes.⁴⁰⁶ In addition to upgrading the road pavements, the drainage system was also improved by properly managing storm water to ensure smooth traffic flow even during the rain seasons.⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰⁰ Italy-Niger: Deputy Minister Pistelli and Minister Cissé sign an agreement for a rural infrastructure development and market access project, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2014/11/20141127_italia_niger.html

⁴⁰¹ China, Japan Spar Over Future of Asia-Africa Cooperation, The Diplomat (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://thediplomat.com/2015/04/china-japan-spar-over-future-of-asia-africa-cooperation>

⁴⁰² China, Japan Spar Over Future of Asia-Africa Cooperation, The Diplomat (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://thediplomat.com/2015/04/china-japan-spar-over-future-of-asia-africa-cooperation>

⁴⁰³ Kenya, Japan to deepen trade and infrastructure pacts, CapitalFM News (Nairobi) 13 March 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/business/2015/03/kenya-japan-to-deepen-trade-and-infrastructure-pacts>

⁴⁰⁴ Kenya, Japan to deepen trade and infrastructure pacts, CapitalFM News (Nairobi) 13 March 2015. Date of Access: 26 April 2015. <http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/business/2015/03/kenya-japan-to-deepen-trade-and-infrastructure-pacts>

⁴⁰⁵ The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road completed, Japan International Cooperation Agency, 1 October 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <http://www.jica.go.jp/tanzania/english/office/topics/141001.html>

⁴⁰⁶ The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road completed, Japan International Cooperation Agency, 1 October 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <http://www.jica.go.jp/tanzania/english/office/topics/141001.html>

⁴⁰⁷ The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road completed, Japan International Cooperation Agency, 1 October 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <http://www.jica.go.jp/tanzania/english/office/topics/141001.html>

On 24 September 2014, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that the Government of Japan would implement roughly USD 6.5 billion of assistance for infrastructure development in Africa.⁴⁰⁸ In his address at the Second Japan-African Economic Communities Summit at the United Nations, Shinzo said “Japan is already implementing the equivalent of roughly USD 2.3 billion in projects at present.”⁴⁰⁹

On 15 August 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency reported that a JICA project to repair the Gulu-Atiak-Numule road connecting Uganda and South Sudan is keeping supplies, such as food and gasoline, flowing from Uganda to war-torn South Sudan.⁴¹⁰

During the second half of 2014, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) approved energy aid projects in Tanzania and Uganda. The MOFA budgeted USD 36.94 million for the Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.⁴¹¹ The project aims to meet growing energy demands in Tanzania’s commercial capital by repairing existing distribution facilities and substations.⁴¹² In Uganda, the MOFA is leveraging Japanese expertise to boost power supply and stability in the Kampala metropolitan area. The USD 21.11 million project will improve power transmission and distribution facilities in the national capital.⁴¹³

In line with promises made during the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in Yokohama, Japan’s energy infrastructure projects reaffirm the country’s continued commitment to Africa. The 2013 high-level donor conference concluded with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s pledge of pouring JPY 14 billion in aid to the continent over the next five years.⁴¹⁴ Half of the amount, Abe explained, will go to developing Africa’s infrastructure, particularly energy and transport.⁴¹⁵

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking actions to promote African development, particularly the energy sector.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to build and promote African energy infrastructure.

⁴⁰⁸ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Second Japan-African Economic Communities (REC) Summit Roundtable at United Nations Headquarters (New York City) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/page1e_000031.html

⁴⁰⁹ Address by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Second Japan-African Economic Communities (REC) Summit Roundtable at United Nations Headquarters (New York City) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/page1e_000031.html

⁴¹⁰ JICA Road Repair Project Keeps Supplies Flowing from Uganda to War-torn South Sudan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo), 15 August 2014. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2014/140815_01.html

⁴¹¹ Japan hikes grant support for energy and water, Devex International Development News (Tokyo) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <https://www.devex.com/news/japan-hikes-grant-support-for-energy-and-water-85328>

⁴¹² Japan hikes grant support for energy and water, Devex International Development News (Tokyo) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <https://www.devex.com/news/japan-hikes-grant-support-for-energy-and-water-85328>

⁴¹³ Japan hikes grant support for energy and water, Devex International Development News (Tokyo) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <https://www.devex.com/news/japan-hikes-grant-support-for-energy-and-water-85328>

⁴¹⁴ Japan gambles big on Africa, Devex International Development News (Tokyo) 03 June 2103. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <https://www.devex.com/news/japan-gambles-big-on-africa-81109>

⁴¹⁵ Japan hikes grant support for energy and water, Devex International Development News (Tokyo) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 April 2015. <https://www.devex.com/news/japan-hikes-grant-support-for-energy-and-water-85328>

On the 6-7 October 2014, the Department for International Development co-hosted a trade mission to Kenya. It brought companies representing various sectors, including energy. The mission had the expressed hope of facilitating private sector growth and investment in Kenya, specifically by United Kingdom companies.⁴¹⁶

On 12-15 October 2014, British Expertise in cooperation with UK Trade and Investment led a trade mission to Zambia. The visit focused on development in several sectors in Zambia, including the energy sector.⁴¹⁷

On 27-30 October 2014, British Expertise led a trade mission to Zimbabwe, supported by the United Kingdom's embassy in Zimbabwe.⁴¹⁸ Delegates met with several important chiefs of public services, including the head of the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority. The purpose of the visit was to promote business in Zimbabwe.⁴¹⁹

On 10-11 November 2014, the United Kingdom Special Trade Envoy to Morocco Lord Sharman led a trade mission to Morocco. The mission was specifically for companies involved in the renewable and alternative energy field. Participants discussed renewable energy development in Morocco.⁴²⁰

On 12 January 2015, the United Kingdom Minister for the Middle East and North Africa Tobias Ellwood led a trade delegation to Egypt. The delegation included companies from the energy sector. Its aim was to encourage United Kingdom investment in Egypt.⁴²¹

As a result of the trade delegations sent to various countries in Africa, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its role in promoting energy infrastructure development in Africa.

Analyst: John Nicholson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support sustainable infrastructure development in Africa, with a focus on the energy sector.

During 2014, the United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) engaged in a range of bilateral agreements to support and promote infrastructure development in Africa. On 5 March 2014, the USTDA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Botswana which outlined a commitment on the part of the United States to aid Botswana in improving its procurement practices for large-

⁴¹⁶ Business Mission in Kenya to Seek Opportunities with Development Partners, UK Government (London) 13 October 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/business-mission-in-kenya-to-seek-opportunities-with-development-partners>

⁴¹⁷ Zambia Trade Mission, UK Government (London) 13 October 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-trade-mission-to-zambia>

⁴¹⁸ UK Trade Mission Concludes 3 Day Scoping Visit to Zimbabwe, UK Government (London) 31 October 2014. Date of Access: April 27, 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-trade-mission-concludes-3-day-scoping-visit-to-zimbabwe>

⁴¹⁹ UK Trade Mission Concludes 3 Day Scoping Visit to Zimbabwe, UK Government (London) 31 October 2014. Date of Access: April 27, 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/uk-trade-mission-concludes-3-day-scoping-visit-to-zimbabwe>

⁴²⁰ Renewable Trade Mission Visits Morocco, UK Government (London) 18 November 2014. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/renewable-trade-mission-visits-morocco>

⁴²¹ Foreign Office Minister Leads British Trade Delegation to Egypt, UK Government (London) 12 January 2015. Date of Access: 27 April 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-office-minister-leads-british-trade-delegation-to-egypt>

scale infrastructure projects.⁴²² This partnership was extended to directly involve the energy sector on 23 June 2014, when the USTDA awarded a grant to Botswana's Ministry of Minerals, Energy, and Water Resources which will provide funding for two senior advisers to improve the Ministry's procurement policies in preparation for upcoming water and energy procurements.⁴²³ On 12 December 2014, the USTDA signed a Memoranda of Cooperation with Eko and Ikeja Electricity Distribution Companies, formalizing their partnership with the recently privatized Nigerian electricity distribution companies.⁴²⁴

The USTDA also directly aided in the development of renewable energy infrastructure in Africa throughout 2014. On 7 March 2014 the USTDA awarded a feasibility study grant to Solafrika, to evaluate the cost effectiveness and profitability of constructing a solar power plant in South Africa.⁴²⁵ On 8 April 2014, the USTDA provided a grant to NextGen Solawazi Limited to support the implementation of a solar power plant in Tanzania.⁴²⁶

Furthermore, the director of the USTDA announced two new energy projects after the conclusion of the US-Africa Energy Ministerial on 4 June 2014, which aim to replace diesel fuel with environmentally sustainable alternatives in South Africa and Tanzania.⁴²⁷ On 6 June 2014, the USTDA authorized grants for three further renewable energy projects in South Africa.⁴²⁸ The USTDA also supported projects led by Power Africa, a United States government initiative focused on the development of clean energy in sub-Saharan Africa, by providing funding for two projects aimed at developing hydropower capabilities in Tanzania and Rwanda, on 12 December 2014.⁴²⁹

Finally, the USTDA aimed to further business cooperation in the energy sector, and actively participated in forums with leaders involved in African energy development. In partnership with Power Africa, the USTDA Director, the US Secretary of Commerce, and 20 US energy companies engaged in an Energy Business Development Mission to West Africa, during the week of 19 May 2014. The purpose of the mission was to help "sub-Saharan African leaders identify solutions for increasing electricity access" while also connecting "U.S. industry leaders to export opportunities in

⁴²² USTDA Partners With the Republic of Botswana to Pursue Excellence In Public Procurement, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 5 March 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Botswana/BotswanaGPI_030514.asp.

⁴²³ USTDA Strengthens Partnership with Botswana on Value Based Procurement, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 23 June 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Botswana/BotswanaMMEWRGrant_062314.asp

⁴²⁴ USTDA Partners With Electricity Distribution Companies in Nigeria, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 12 December 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Nigeria/NigeriaElectricityDistribution_121214.asp

⁴²⁵ USTDA Supports Solar Power Development in South Africa, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 7 March 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/SouthAfrica/SouthAfricaSolarPower_030714.asp

⁴²⁶ USTDA Supports Development of Solar Power Plant in Tanzania, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 8 April 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Tanzania/TanzaniaSolarPowerPlant_040814.asp

⁴²⁷ USTDA Director Announces New Energy Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 4 June 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Ethiopia/USAfricaEnergyMinisterial_060414.asp

⁴²⁸ USTDA Expands Commitment to Renewable Energy Development in South Africa, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 6 June 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/SouthAfrica/SouthAfricaRenewableEnergy_060614.asp

⁴²⁹ USTDA Awards Grants for Two Power Africa Projects, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 12 December 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/PowerAfricaProjects_121214.asp

Ghana and Nigeria.”⁴³⁰ The week concluded with the UTSDA signing grants for three additional energy projects in Nigeria, on 22 May 2014.⁴³¹

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support energy infrastructure development in Africa. During 2014, the US engaged in a variety of bilateral agreements on infrastructure development with African states and private sector companies, provided direct financial support for sustainable energy projects in the form of grants, and promoted dialogue between leaders in the American and African energy sectors. Thus, the United States has been awarded a +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Sarah Harrison

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to further infrastructure development in Africa. It has done so with explicit focus on the energy sector.

On 3 November 2014, the European Commission announced the Electrification Financing initiative (ElectriFI), which aims to provide “sustainable energy services” to 500 million people by 2020. As part of the Initiative, the Commission hopes to leverage investments between EUR 15 million and EUR 30 million to infrastructure projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, among other developing regions.⁴³²

In April 2015, as part of ElectriFI, the EU announced partnership with private equity group Electricity Access Fund. The fund intends to invest up to USD60 million in energy farms in Sub-Saharan Africa between 2015 and 2025. The EU is one of several contributors to the fund’s investment pool.⁴³³

On 10 May 2015, The EU announced a grant agreement with the East Africa Community worth more than USD92 million. The grant contributes to furthering “sustainable economic development by promoting integrated markets and development investment.”⁴³⁴ The grant also aims to help African states combat terrorism in the region.⁴³⁵

On 27 May 2015, the EU Delegation to Africa announced a USD6.2 million contribution to the Somalia Stability Fund. The fund will be used to help Somalia’s federal government to rebuild local infrastructure and support economic stabilization. The fund will likely be used for “road

⁴³⁰ USTDA Director Joins Energy Business Development Mission to West Africa, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 19 May 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/WestAfrica/WestAfricaZakCommerceMission_051914.asp

⁴³¹ USTDA Director Announces New Cooperation Activities in Nigeria, United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington, DC) 22 May 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. http://www.ustda.gov/news/pressreleases/2014/SubSaharanAfrica/Nigeria/NigeriaEBDMGrantSignings_052214.asp

⁴³² ElectriFI: EC to Boost Clean Energy Financing in Africa, Sun & Wind Energy, 3 November 2014. Date of Access: 31 May 2015. <http://www.sunwindenergy.com/photovoltaics/electrifi-ec-to-boost-clean-energy-financing-africa>

⁴³³ New EU-backed Private Equity Fund to Invest in African Energy, AFK Insider, 31 25 April 2015. Date of Access: 31 May 2015. <http://afkinsider.com/5029/new-eu-backed-private-equity-fund-to-invest-in-african-energy/>

⁴³⁴ East Africa: EU Hands Over 85 Million Euro to Secretariat, East African Business Week (Kampala), 10 May 2015. Date of Access: 31 May 2015. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201505112357.html>

⁴³⁵ East Africa: EU Hands Over 85 Million Euro to Secretariat, East African Business Week (Kampala), 10 May 2015. Date of Access: 31 May 2015. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201505112357.html>

rehabilitations, [the construction of] airstrips, water points and markets,” among other infrastructure projects.⁴³⁶

The EU has furthered African infrastructure investment with particular reference to energy. Therefore, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jerome Newton

⁴³⁶ Somalia: EU Contributes to Governance and Peace Building in Somalia, Shabelle Media Network (Mogadishu), 27 May 2015. Date of Access: 31 May 2015. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201505280303.html>