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

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

_G7 Brussels Summit Declaration_

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<th>Assessment</th>
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<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Average Score</td>
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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.
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

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not take actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member takes actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa BUT does not take actions to promote African infrastructure in the energy sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member takes actions to promote infrastructure development in Africa, INCLUDING in the energy sector.</td>
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**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

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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 (MAIFIC) 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-govermental 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.\(^{389}\)

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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,
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.

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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.

\textit{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.


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.\footnote{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} 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.\footnote{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} 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.\footnote{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.

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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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{417}

On 27-30 October 2014, British Expertise led a trade mission to Zimbabwe, supported by the United Kingdom’s embassy in Zimbabwe.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textit{Analyst: John Nicholson}

\textbf{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-

scale infrastructure projects.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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 Solafrica, to evaluate the cost effectiveness and profitability of constructing a solar power plant in South Africa.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{427} On 6 June 2014, the USTDA authorized grants for three further renewable energy projects in South Africa.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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

\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{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.
The week concluded with the USTDA signing grants for three additional energy projects in Nigeria, on 22 May 2014. 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.

**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.

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.

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.” The grant also aims to help African states combat terrorism in the region.

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

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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*

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