

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

2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

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15 March 2020

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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20. Crime and Corruption: Procurement

“We support enhancing public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.”

Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average		-0.13 (44%)	

Background

During the G7 Biarritz Summit, as part of the agenda to focus on the recent developments in Africa, leaders of the G7, Egypt (current chair of the African Union), Rwanda (former chair of the African Union), South Africa (future chair of the African Union), Senegal (chair of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development [NEPAD]), Burkina Faso (chair of the G5 Sahel), and the African Union Commission produced the Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership.¹⁹⁵⁷

The Declaration highlighted three areas that the leaders, together with international and regional organizations, and the private sector, would focus on women’s entrepreneurship in Africa, digital transformation in Africa, and public procurement transparency.¹⁹⁵⁸

The commitment on public procurement transparency is further explained in the annex document titled Transparency in Public Procurement and the Common Fight Against Corruption.¹⁹⁵⁹ The document entails five points with regards to this commitment.

Firstly, the leaders acknowledged that “enhancing transparency and eliminating corruption” are common challenges and are necessary to build trust.

Secondly, the leaders referenced the work in international fora and by the G20 regarding transparency, namely through the G20 Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement, the endorsement of the Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021, and the G20 Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development.

¹⁹⁵⁷ Biarritz Summit Official Documents, G7 France (France) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019.

<https://www.elysee.fr/g7/2019/08/26/official-documents.en>

¹⁹⁵⁸ Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, G7 France (Biarritz) 25 August 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/05/2b23c8767bc581f1a204029870f8f400cd2546ae.pdf>

¹⁹⁵⁹ Transparency in Public Procurement and the Common Fight Against Corruption, G7 France (Biarritz) 25 August 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019.

<https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/05/4cc3ad52f529ccc54483768425e61bef8ed4ac9c.pdf>

The G20 Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement was produced as an annex document at the 2015 G20 Antalya Summit as part of the growth and resilience agenda during Turkey's G20 Presidency.¹⁹⁶⁰ The guideline outlines practices that promote integrity and competition through information and communication technologies, as well as open data.¹⁹⁶¹

The G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021 sprung from the 2018 Argentina G20 Presidency, where leaders agreed on the Plan in the Communiqué.¹⁹⁶² The Action Plan recognizes the importance of anti-corruption and integrity measures and lists out the goals of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group. It also highlights the partnerships with international organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Financial Action Task Force and International Monetary Fund.¹⁹⁶³

Both the Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development were products of the 2019 Japanese G20 Presidency. The former was endorsed on 9 June 2019 during the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in Fukuoka, Japan.¹⁹⁶⁴ The latter was agreed in the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration.¹⁹⁶⁵

Thirdly, the leaders called for actions by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to promote “fair and equitable procurement.” MDBs are defined as international institutions that provide financial assistance to developing countries while DFIs are government-backed institutions that invest in private sector projects in low- and middle-income countries.

Furthermore, the leaders recognized initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is an international standard for openness around the revenues from natural resources, as well as the Open Government Partnership, which works towards creating “more transparent, more accountable, and more responsive” governments.^{1966,1967}

Finally, the leaders highlighted the importance of the implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption and the Africa Union Convention Against Corruption to fight corruption and money laundering. They also acknowledged the first African Anti-Corruption Forum held in Egypt in June 2019.

¹⁹⁶⁰ 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Leaders' Communique, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 8 October 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communicue.html>

¹⁹⁶¹ G20 Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement, 2015 G20 Antalya Summit (Antalya) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 8 October 2019. <http://www.seffaflik.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/G20-PRINCIPLES-FOR-PROMOTING-INTEGRITY-IN-PUBLIC-PROCUREMENT.pdf>

¹⁹⁶² G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Action Plan 2019-2021 and Extract from G20 Leaders' Communique, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 11 December 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2019. [https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DAF/WGB/RD\(2018\)10&docLanguage=En](https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DAF/WGB/RD(2018)10&docLanguage=En)

¹⁹⁶³ G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Action Plan 2019-2021 and Extract from G20 Leaders' Communique, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 11 December 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2019. [https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DAF/WGB/RD\(2018\)10&docLanguage=En](https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DAF/WGB/RD(2018)10&docLanguage=En)

¹⁹⁶⁴ Communique Annex, G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, Ministry of Finance (Fukuoka) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/convention/g20/annex.htm

¹⁹⁶⁵ 2019 G20 Osaka Summit Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

¹⁹⁶⁶ Who We Are, The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Oslo). Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://eiti.org/who-we-are>

¹⁹⁶⁷ About Open Government Partnership, Open Government Partnership. Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/>

Commitment Features

The G7 commitment is to “support enhancing public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.”

Public procurement refers to the “purchase by governments and state-owned enterprises of goods, services and works.”¹⁹⁶⁸ Examples include buying computers for a police station and building public hospitals. The commitment aims to support the enhancement of the transparency and standards of such purchases, which is understood to mean that the purchases are more “open to public scrutiny” and the “principles of conduct” are to be improved in terms of “quality, value, or extent.”^{1969,1970,1971}

The form of such support and the “constructive involvement” are not explicitly defined by the G7. This is understood as direct and indirect support or involvement through the form of action or statement. It is also understood that the commitment does not necessitate the implementation or creation of a new effort, due to the language “enhance” being defined as “to heighten or intensify.”

“Business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability” are understood as results that are achieved through improved public procurement transparency and standards but “fight against corruption” remains the goal of the commitment.

As the commitment stems from the Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership, actions by the G7 member need to be related to Africa, either for or in partnership with, in order to count for compliance. To achieve full compliance, member needs to provide tangible support to at least one African Union member state to enhance public procurement transparency and standards to help fight against corruption. Verbal declaration of support only counts as partial compliance. The G7 member will receive a score of -1 if there is no compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member does not provide support to any African Union member state to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, thus does not contribute to the fight against corruption
0	The G7 member provides verbal declaration of support to at least one African Union member state to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, thus partially contributing to the fight against corruption
1	The G7 member provides tangible support to at least one African Union member state to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, thus contributing to the fight against corruption

*Compliance Director: Tacye Hong
Lead Analyst: Isabel Davis*

¹⁹⁶⁸ Public Procurement, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/>

¹⁹⁶⁹ Transparent, Oxford Dictionary (Oxford). Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/transparent>

¹⁹⁷⁰ Standard, Oxford Dictionary (Oxford). Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/standard>

¹⁹⁷¹ Enhance, Oxford Dictionary (Oxford). Access Date: 8 October 2019. <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/enhance>

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

To date, there is no evidence of Canada taking steps to improve the public procurement standards nor transparency of members of the African Union.¹⁹⁷²

Thus, Canada has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Isabel Davis

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

On 15 November 2019, the French Agency of Anticorruption signed a corruption protocol with the Egyptian Administrative Control Authority.¹⁹⁷³ The protocol ensures continuing bilateral cooperation between both authorities in anti-corruption missions.¹⁹⁷⁴

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards. France has launched a limited number of tangible actions since August 2019.

Thus, France has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Aline Nayir

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

On 19 September 2019, the German Embassy, KfW Development Bank, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Tunisian-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and the World Bank Group hosted a Reform Partnership Festival in Tunis, Tunisia.¹⁹⁷⁵ The festival was

¹⁹⁷² This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites:
<https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/index.aspx?lang=eng>, <https://impacttransform.org/en/>,
https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/africa-afrique/index.aspx?lang=eng, <https://cacha.ca/>.

¹⁹⁷³ Signature d'un protocole de coopération avec L'Autorité anticorruption égyptienne, Agence Française Anticorruption (France) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 26 December 2019. <https://www.agence-francaise-anticorruption.gouv.fr/fr/signature-dun-protocole-cooperation-avec-lautorite-anticorruption-egyptienne>.

¹⁹⁷⁴ Signature d'un protocole de coopération avec L'Autorité anticorruption égyptienne, Agence Française Anticorruption (France) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 26 December 2019. <https://www.agence-francaise-anticorruption.gouv.fr/fr/signature-dun-protocole-cooperation-avec-lautorite-anticorruption-egyptienne>.

¹⁹⁷⁵ Reform Partnership Festival, KfW Development Bank (Frankfurt) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_544384.html.

held to celebrate their collaborative efforts to improve the investment climate in Tunisia.¹⁹⁷⁶ Germany has provided funding and targeted support to assist Tunisia's reform efforts, and as a result, Tunisia has successfully adopted reforms and expanded its anti-corruption agency.¹⁹⁷⁷ The cooperation priorities of the two countries are sustainable economic development, modernization of the public administration, and resource protection.¹⁹⁷⁸

On 19 November 2019, Chancellor Angela Merkel invited the twelve participating African countries of the G20 Compact with Africa to Berlin for a conference on the encouragement and enhancement of investment conditions in Africa.¹⁹⁷⁹ In her opening speech, she explained that the Compact initiative prompts African countries "to improve the transparency of their financial systems, to improve their tax systems, and to improve debt management," overall contributing to "better governance."¹⁹⁸⁰ She reaffirmed her commitment to greater transparency and the belief that it was crucial for attracting European investors.¹⁹⁸¹ Finally, she announced that Germany has entered bilateral reform partnerships with Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Ethiopia, and is open to partnering with the remaining Compact countries.¹⁹⁸²

Germany has demonstrated its commitment to improving transparency and the standards of governance in African countries. Germany has provided a forum for discussion on enhancing the investment climate in Africa, as well as funding and personalized support for the development and reform efforts of individual countries.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Angelina Zhang

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

¹⁹⁷⁶ Reform Partnership Festival, KfW Development Bank (Frankfurt) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_544384.html.

¹⁹⁷⁷ Reform Partnership Festival, KfW Development Bank (Frankfurt) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_544384.html.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Reform Partnership Festival, KfW Development Bank (Frankfurt) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_544384.html.

¹⁹⁷⁹ Encouraging Investors - Enhancing Conditions, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/compact-with-africa-2019-1695282>.

¹⁹⁸⁰ Address by Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel at the Investment Summit of the G20 Compact with Africa, Federal Chancellery (Berlin) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-at-the-investment-summit-of-the-g20-compact-with-africa-in-berlin-on-19-november-2019-1695668>.

¹⁹⁸¹ Address by Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel at the Investment Summit of the G20 Compact with Africa, Federal Chancellery (Berlin) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-at-the-investment-summit-of-the-g20-compact-with-africa-in-berlin-on-19-november-2019-1695668>.

¹⁹⁸² Address by Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel at the Investment Summit of the G20 Compact with Africa, Federal Chancellery (Berlin) 19 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-at-the-investment-summit-of-the-g20-compact-with-africa-in-berlin-on-19-november-2019-1695668>.

From 11 to 13 November 2019 the Africa Regional Workshop on Designing and Implementing Sustainable Public Food Procurement for Home Grown School Meals Programmes (HGSF) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.¹⁹⁸³ Ambassador Giuseppe Berlandi, Representative of Italy to the African Union, stressed that his country has been keen to support HGSF initiatives, as it brings together public procurement for schools and local farmers for increased food security.¹⁹⁸⁴ This workshop was also financially supported by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.¹⁹⁸⁵

Italy has partially complied with its commitment towards enhancing public procurement standards and transparency to both the African Union and its individual states.

Thus, Italy has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Paul Huang

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

From the 28 to 30 August 2019, the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development was held in Yokohama, Japan.¹⁹⁸⁶ Over 10,000 people participated in this conference including 42 African leaders from 53 different African states as well as members of the Japanese government and private sector.¹⁹⁸⁷ The focus of the conference was the promotion of business in African states, in particular “advancing Africa’s development through people, trade, and technology.”¹⁹⁸⁸ Issues that were discussed include, the necessity of sound fiscal management and debt sustainability, economic diversification and industrialization, health, and climate change initiatives.¹⁹⁸⁹ In addition, Prime minister Abe announced that the private sector would initiate JPY20,000 billion over three years to support “investment, innovation, enterprise and entrepreneurship” in African states with support from Japan’s government institutions.¹⁹⁹⁰

¹⁹⁸³ FAO, AUC to promote school feeding, while boosting smallholders’ productivity, FAO Regional Office for Africa (Addis Ababa) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1251782/>.

¹⁹⁸⁴ FAO, AUC to promote school feeding, while boosting smallholders’ productivity, FAO Regional Office for Africa (Addis Ababa) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1251782/>.

¹⁹⁸⁵ FAO, AUC to promote school feeding, while boosting smallholders’ productivity, FAO Regional Office for Africa (Addis Ababa) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1251782/>.

¹⁹⁸⁶ The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 9 January 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af2/page25e_000274.html.

¹⁹⁸⁷ The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development Summary of Results, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 9 January 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521256.pdf>.

¹⁹⁸⁸ The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development Summary of Results, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 9 January 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521256.pdf>.

¹⁹⁸⁹ The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development Summary of Results, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 9 January 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000521256.pdf>.

¹⁹⁹⁰ Japan has a plan to challenge China’s influence in Africa, Quartz Africa (New York) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 9 January 2019. <https://qz.com/africa/1700181/japan-promises-20-billion-private-sector-investment-in-africa/>.

Japan has invested in supporting business development and the investment climate in certain African Union member states. However, there is no evidence that they have taken tangible actions towards improving public procurement standards nor transparency of members of the African Union.¹⁹⁹¹

Thus, Japan has received a score of -1.

Analysts: Isabel Davis and Hongyu Xiao

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

On 9 October 2019, the United Kingdom signed the Economic Partnership Agreement with Mozambique and the Southern African Customs Union Member States, which are Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa.¹⁹⁹² Article 17 of the Agreement provides inter alia that the parties 1. reaffirm their commitment to transparent and predictable public procurement system in accordance with international laws; 2. recognize the importance of continuing to publish laws, regulations and administrative rulings that are readily accessible to the public; and 3. may consider negotiations on public procurement in the future.¹⁹⁹³

The United Kingdom has committed to enhancing public procurement transparency and standards in African Customs Union Member State as well as Mozambique. However, there is a lack of tangible support in the implementation of such provisions, therefore partially contributing to the fight against corruption.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Hongyu Xiao

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

From 20 to 22 November 2019, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Community organized a three-day workshop on “Fostering International Cooperation in addressing Illicit Financial Flows and on Asset

¹⁹⁹¹ Non-compliance was determined after reviewing the following websites: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/>, <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/>, <https://www.nytimes.com/>, <https://asia.nikkei.com/>, <https://www.bbc.com/news>, <https://www.huffpost.com/>, <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/>, <https://www.japan.go.jp/>.

¹⁹⁹² The Economic Partnership Agreement with Mozambique and the African Customs Union Member States, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 9 October 2019. Access Date: 29 December 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/844509/MS_34.2_019_v1_pt1_UK_SACU_Mozambique_EPA.pdf.

¹⁹⁹³ The Economic Partnership Agreement with Mozambique and the African Customs Union Member States, Government of the United Kingdom (London). 9 October 2019. Access Date: 29 December 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/844509/MS_34.2_019_v1_pt1_UK_SACU_Mozambique_EPA.pdf.

Forfeiture.”¹⁹⁹⁴ This workshop saw operational officers from the South African Development Community member states representing anti-corruption agencies, asset forfeiture units and Financial Intelligence Units, as well as experts from the United States.¹⁹⁹⁵

The United States has partially complied with its commitment by providing Africa nations with verbal declaration of support through enhanced anti-corruption mechanisms.

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Paul Huang

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to enhance public procurement transparency and standards, in order to improve the business and investment climate, transparency, accountability and debt sustainability through the constructive involvement of governments, businesses and civil society organizations, thus contributing to the fight against corruption.

On October 9th, 2019, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), and its African allies met to strengthen their cooperative ties.¹⁹⁹⁶ OLAF is an investigative body tasked with supervising the spending of EU funds – this meeting focused on reinforcing OLAF’s mandate and ensuring adequate cooperation from domestic authorities in OLAF’s anti-corruption activities in regards to foreign aid and public spending in Africa.¹⁹⁹⁷

On 21 November 2019, the European Union organized the second Zimbabwe-European Union Political Dialogue Meeting.¹⁹⁹⁸ Both sides agreed on the importance of reforms to the benefit of the Zimbabwean people, especially applauding the work of the Zimbabwean Anti-Corruption commission.¹⁹⁹⁹ The meeting provided for a wide-ranging engagement on issues of economic development, human rights, rule of law and good governance.²⁰⁰⁰

¹⁹⁹⁴ UNODC holds event on Illicit Financial Flows and Asset Forfeiture with Southern African Development Community, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Pretoria) 4 December 2019. Access Date: 24 December 2019. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2019/December/unodc-hosts-event-on-illicit-financial-flows-and-asset-forfeiture-with-southern-african-development-community.html>.

¹⁹⁹⁵ UNODC holds event on Illicit Financial Flows and Asset Forfeiture with Southern African Development Community, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Pretoria) 4 December 2019. Access Date: 24 December 2019. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2019/December/unodc-hosts-event-on-illicit-financial-flows-and-asset-forfeiture-with-southern-african-development-community.html>.

¹⁹⁹⁶ OLAF and partners strengthen EU–Africa cooperation in fighting fraud against the EU budget, European Anti-Fraud Office (Brussels) 9 October 2019. Access date: 27 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/media-corner/news/09-10-2019/olaf-and-partners-strengthen-eu-africa-cooperation-fighting-fraud_en.

¹⁹⁹⁷ OLAF and partners strengthen EU–Africa cooperation in fighting fraud against the EU budget, European Anti-Fraud Office (Brussels) 9 October 2019. Access date: 27 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/media-corner/news/09-10-2019/olaf-and-partners-strengthen-eu-africa-cooperation-fighting-fraud_en.

¹⁹⁹⁸ Joint press statement: second formal political dialogue meeting between EU and Zimbabwe, European Union External Affairs (Harare) 21 November 2019. Access date: 27 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zimbabwe_es/70809/Joint%20press%20statement:%20second%20formal%20political%20dialogue%20meeting%20between%20EU%20and%20Zimbabwe.

¹⁹⁹⁹ Joint press statement: second formal political dialogue meeting between EU and Zimbabwe, European Union External Affairs (Harare) 21 November 2019. Access date: 27 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zimbabwe_es/70809/Joint%20press%20statement:%20second%20formal%20political%20dialogue%20meeting%20between%20EU%20and%20Zimbabwe.

²⁰⁰⁰ Joint press statement: second formal political dialogue meeting between EU and Zimbabwe, European Union External Affairs (Harare) 21 November 2019. Access date: 27 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/zimbabwe_es/70809/Joint%20press%20statement:%20second%20formal%20political%20dialogue%20meeting%20between%20EU%20and%20Zimbabwe.

The European Union has provided African nations with verbal declaration of support but no tangible support in the realm of anti-corruption, especially regarding public spending.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of 0.

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