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G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
with the
International Organisations Research Institute
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present the

2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Interim Compliance Report

17 November 2014 to 1 March 2015

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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10. Health: Ebola

“We will work to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds ... balancing between emergency and long-term needs.”

G20 Brisbane Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia		0	
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Korea		0	
Mexico	-1		
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.35	

Background

Commitments to expedite funds in response to emergency and long-term needs is a new addition in this G20 summit and is in a direct response to encouraging broader international efforts in response to the Ebola crisis in Western Africa. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 28 January 2015 there have been over 22,000 reported Ebola cases and over 8800 deaths in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali and Nigeria.¹⁰⁷⁸ The global response to the epidemic has now moved to a second phase with WHO's focus shifting away from slowing the transmission of the virus and moving more towards ending the epidemic. As a result, WHO encourages efforts to be less directed towards rapidly building infrastructure, and towards ensuring that capacity is built for case finding, case management, safe burials, and community engagement.¹⁰⁷⁹ Therefore, the G20 members have recognized that current funding commitments to assist in the containment and eradication of the Ebola virus are not sufficient and must become a focus in the 2015 cycle.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Ebola Situation Report. World Health Organization. Date of Access: 01 February 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/ebola-situation-report/situation-reports/ebola-situation-report-28-january-2015>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Ebola Situation Report. World Health Organization. Date of Access: 01 February 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/ebola-situation-report/situation-reports/ebola-situation-report-28-january-2015>

Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G20 members to assist in eradicating the Ebola virus (EBV), outlined by the United Nations as “an unprecedented threat of nature and scope.”¹⁰⁸⁰ At the Brisbane Summit leaders urged the “mobilization of resources to strengthen national, regional and global preparedness,”¹⁰⁸¹ specifically calling on international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund¹⁰⁸² and the World Bank Group to pledge financial aid.

This commitment has two components. The first is to expedite targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent damage done by the virus.¹⁰⁸³ In this case targeted refers to specific goals outlined with measurable outcomes. Expedited in this commitment refers to the rapid transfer of funds from donors at the most cost-effective opportunity for a national government, without putting an undue administrative burden on either the donor or the recipient.¹⁰⁸⁴

The second part of the commitment states G20 leaders will expedite funds to focus on development cooperation in affected areas. Specifically, according to the European Commission, fund disbursement in the long term should be used for strengthening healthcare infrastructure, food security, water and sanitation, and the resilience of vulnerable households.¹⁰⁸⁵ The promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies falls in line with the goal stated by the Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) of the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), which is to narrow the amount of EBV cases to zero.¹⁰⁸⁶ In this comment, any development initiative on behalf of a G20 member falls under long-term strategy.

Acting to Expedite Disbursement Funds for Emergency Preparedness and Response Mechanisms:

1. Promote national government contingency funding agreements with donors, specifically to enhance support for community-led tracing of EBV-exposed patients in intense transmission areas (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia).
2. Enhance fiscal and targeted response capacity strategies of national authorities to monitor surveillance and response activities in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia directed at mitigating the propagation of EBV.

¹⁰⁸⁰ UN General Assembly underlines 'strong commitment' to bolster response to Ebola outbreak, UN News Center (New York) 14 September 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48756#.VM7-iYeyhSU>

¹⁰⁸¹ G20 Leaders' Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Research Group (Toronto). 15 November 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

¹⁰⁸² IMF Approves \$130 Million for Countries Worst Hit by Ebola, International Monetary Fund (Washington DC) 26 September 2014. Date Accessed: 02 February, 2015.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/new092614a.htm>

¹⁰⁸³ Welcoming the G20's Commitment To Stop Ebola and Strengthen Global Health Security, US Department of State Official Blog (Washington DC) 15 November 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015.

<https://blogs.state.gov/stories/2014/11/15/welcoming-g20s-commitment-stop-ebola-and-strengthen-global-health-security>

¹⁰⁸⁴ Expediting the Transfer of Funds for HIV/AIDS Services, Management Services for Health (Washington DC) 2005. Access Date: 02 February 2015. http://www.msh.org/sites/msh.org/files/funds_transfer_hiv_aids.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁵ EU Ebola response: medium/long term support through development cooperation, European Union (Brussels) 08 December 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2463_en.htm

¹⁰⁸⁶ UNMEER SRSG Pleads for Regional- Collaboration to Battle Ebola, Daily Observer (Monrovia) 01 August 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. <http://www.liberianobserver.com/news-development/unmeer-srsg-pleads-regional-collaboration-battle-ebola>

3. Develop new government-funded disbursement projects to the International Monetary Fund/World Bank Group and other international organizations in donor countries.
4. Increased efficiency and speed in the disbursement of funds from donor countries.
5. Increased intergovernmental fund cooperation and distribution among donor countries and institutions.
6. Increased efficiency and speed in the disbursement of funds from donor countries.
7. Develop and implement operational support platforms, through identification, gathering, receiving, allocation and tasking of key strategic resources/assets. Focus on resourcing, prioritizing, and allocating resources in accordance with national response plans.

Acting as problem solvers in the long-term eradication of EBV:

1. Encourage national governments and international organizations to pledge funds to establish static long-term plans,¹⁰⁸⁷ such as education, and food security and provision to eradicate EBV.
2. Promote permanent infections epidemic funds among donor countries to expedite future relief for EBV.
3. Develop analytical frameworks to reform public health infrastructure in affected/high transmission areas and countries.
4. Develop research and development frameworks on behalf of pharmaceutical companies to develop safe, effective and affordable diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member fails to work to expedite funds to any emergency response plan/mechanism AND fails to expedite funds to support any long-term strategy for the eradication of Ebola virus.
0	G20 member works to expedite funds to an emergency response plan OR expedites funds to a long-term strategy for the eradication of Ebola virus, but not both.
+1	G20 member works to expedite funds to an emergency response plan AND expedites funds to a long-term strategy for the eradication of Ebola virus.

Lead Analyst: Cas Legrand

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

On 12 November 2014, Oxfam International reported that Argentina was one of four countries that had failed to provide any international assistance to deal with the Ebola crisis.¹⁰⁸⁸ Oxfam Executive Director Winnie Byanyima stressed the gravity of G20 countries not fulfilling their commitments: “the window of opportunity to bring the spread of Ebola under control is closing fast ... hiding behind the generosity of others is unacceptable if we are to tackle the immediate emergency and ensure long-term recovery of the region.”¹⁰⁸⁹

¹⁰⁸⁷ Combatting Ebola and Infectious Disease Long-Term, Huffington Post (New York) 11 December 2014. Access Date: 02 February 2015. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/linda-p-fried/combating-ebola-and-infe_b_6310722.html

¹⁰⁸⁸ Almost Half the G20 Countries Have Failed to Deliver in the Global Fight Against Ebola, OXFAM International (New York) 12 November 2014. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Almost Half the G20 Countries Have Failed to Deliver in the Global Fight Against Ebola, OXFAM International (New York) 12 November 2014. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>

Although Argentina has not contributed any aid to date, it has contributed important research that may help predict the end of the Ebola virus. A team of researchers led by Lucas Valdez at the National University of Mar del Plata in Argentina has projected that EBV could be contained as early as May 2015.¹⁰⁹⁰

Argentina has not complied with the commitment to provide an emergency response plan nor a long-term strategy for the eradication of EBV. It has also failed to indicate any future effort to mobilize any funds. Thus, Argentina is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Jiyeon Han

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV) through its pledge to help expedite funds to an emergency response plan.

On 22 November 2014, at the United Nations Security Council Australian Foreign Minister Julie Bishop reiterated the international community's concern and commitment to helping eradicate the spread of EBV in the West African nations of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone.¹⁰⁹¹

The Australian government has contributed USD42 million to help with EBV efforts globally. USD20 million has been contracted to a private company Aspen Medical to help run an Ebola treatment centre in Sierra Leone.¹⁰⁹² In addition, Australia is among the top 25 donors to the WHO Ebola response having allocated USD4 million to the EBV efforts.¹⁰⁹³

However, the Australian government has come under criticism for slow expedition of funds to critical areas and lack of transparency on when and how emergency funds are disbursed.¹⁰⁹⁴

While Australia has taken measurable actions to help expedite funds for an emergency response plan, it has not committed to funding a long-term strategy for eradicating EBV. Therefore, Australia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Eddie Kawooya

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV), through its expedition of funds to an emergency response plan and a long-term strategy for the eradication of EBV.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Ebola Epidemic Should End in May, Say Disease Modellers, MIT Technology Review (Cambridge) 12 February 2015. Access Date: 29 February 2015. <http://www.technologyreview.com/view/535151/ebola-epidemic-should-end-in-may-say-disease-modelers/>

¹⁰⁹¹ Julie Bishop tells UN Ebola threatens global security, The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney) 22 November 2014. Date Accessed: 25 February 2015. <http://www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/julie-bishop-tells-un-ebola-threatens-global-security-20141122-11rs87.html>

¹⁰⁹² Ebola outbreak: Australia's treatment centre in Sierra Leone to open by early December, Aspen Medical says, ABC News (Darwin) 21 November 2014. Date Accessed: 25 February 2015. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-11-21/australia-sierra-leone-ebola-centre-to-open-early-december/5910572>

¹⁰⁹³ WHO Ebola Funding Needs for January – June 2015, World Health Organization (Geneva) 1 January 2015. Date Accessed: 23 February 2015. <http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/get-involved/funding>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Only 38% of Australia's Ebola funds have made it to Africa, group claims, The Guardian UK Edition (London) 21 November 2014. Date Accessed: 23 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/21/only-38-of-australias-ebola-funds-have-made-it-to-africa-group-claims>

On 4 December 2014, the Brazilian government pledged more than USD9.76 million to help with the international efforts to contain the spread of EBV.¹⁰⁹⁵ Brazil has donated USD2.54 million for supporting construction of basic services while the World Food Programme has been granted with USD1.76 million for food provisions. The World Health Organization has received USD5 million to help provide care to afflicted populations in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.¹⁰⁹⁶ In addition to emergency funds, Brazil has facilitated in the disbursement of supply kits to Ebola stricken regions in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia to help control the spread of EBV.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 6 December 2014, Brazil hosted a meeting of BRICS health ministers in Rio de Janeiro where they signed an agreement to establish a comprehensive strategy to tackle epidemics including tuberculosis and Ebola.¹⁰⁹⁸ As part of their long-term strategy to eradicate several health challenges, the BRICS has commissioned a working group to help deal with the spread of EBV. The joint strategy will be implemented as early as March 2015.

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to the expedition of emergency funds and a long-term strategy for eradicating EBV.

Analyst: Eddie Kavooya

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

As of March 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirms that there have been no cases of EBV in Canada.¹⁰⁹⁹ In spite of this, the Canadian government has taken numerous steps to contribute to the eradication of the virus, both within Canada and abroad.

To assist Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other West African countries, the government of Canada had provided a total of CAD5 million. Additionally another CAD5.55 million was given to WHO by Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD) towards the immediate health and security field response.¹¹⁰⁰ Canada has also provided laboratory and technical services totalling CAD200,000, which was dispersed from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) to WHO.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Brazil donates \$9.76 million to help fight Ebola, EBC Agencia Brasil (Brasilia) 4 December 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2015. <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/internacional/noticia/2014-12/brazil-donates-976-million-help-fight-ebola>

¹⁰⁹⁶ WHO Ebola Funding Needs for January – June 2015, World Health Organization (Geneva) 1 January 2015. Date of Access: 23 February 2015. <http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/get-involved/funding>

¹⁰⁹⁷ Ebola Virus Outbreak – West Africa, Financial Tracking Service, UN Office of Humanitarian Affairs (New York) April 2014. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16506_asof___1503010301.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁸ BRICS to jointly fight tuberculosis, Ebola, The BRICS Post (London) 6 December 2014. Date of Access: February 26 2015. <http://thebricspost.com/brics-to-jointly-fight-tuberculosis-ebola/#.VPNYU1PF9XZ>

¹⁰⁹⁹ Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care. Emergency Management - Ebola Virus Disease. 18 March 2015. Access date: 27 March 2015. <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/programs/emu/ebola/>.

¹¹⁰⁰ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access date: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiques/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

This assisted in the coordination of technical support from the international community, in addition to on-the-ground laboratory diagnostic services.¹¹⁰¹

Additionally, DFATD also provide CAD2.7 million for physician support and containment to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), which supported physician, containment and programs to prevent the spread of EBV to additional communities.¹¹⁰²

DFATD has also dispersed CAD160,000 to various Red Cross agencies, including Canada, Guinea and Liberia and Sierra Leone.¹¹⁰³ Red Cross has a broad range of activities, including providing medical care, removing dead bodies to prevent further infection, community education about transmission and prevention, psychosocial counselling for families, placement of specialist aid workers and assistance to other agencies.

PHAC has developed the ESV-EBOV vaccine, which is shown to have promising results in clinical trials. As of March 2015, WHO, MSF and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health began testing this vaccine in populations in Guinea.¹¹⁰⁴

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to provide an emergency response plan and a long-term strategy for the eradication, prevention and capacity building, along with its development of new medical treatment for EBV. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Ramchuram

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV). China has contributed funds to develop long-term strategies and has expedited significant funds to emergency response strategies.

As of 6 February 2015, China has trained more than 10,000 local staff to treat Ebola: 5,000 medical personnel in Sierra Leone, nearly 2,000 in Liberia, over 1,400 in Guinea, and nearly another 2,000 in six other countries in West Africa. China has also provided US\$121 million in cash and supplies.¹¹⁰⁵

The Chinese military medical team sent another 232 medical workers to Sierra Leone and Liberia to fight against Ebola. The workers will help treat patients and train local medical workers in fighting Ebola.¹¹⁰⁶

¹¹⁰¹ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access date: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁰² Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access date: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng

¹¹⁰³ Foreign Affairs, Trade & Development Canada. Canada's response to the Ebola outbreak in the West Africa region. 8 August 2014. Access date: 27 March 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2014/08/08b_bg.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁰⁴ World Health Organization. Ebola vaccine efficacy trial ready to launch in Guinea. 5 March 2015. Access date: 26 March 2015. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/ebola-vaccine-trial/en/>.

¹¹⁰⁵ China Trains 10,000 Ebola Health Workers, 6 February 2015. Date Accessed: 30 February 2015. <http://www.telesur.tv/english/news/China-Trains-10000-Ebola-Health-Workers--20150206-0003.html>

¹¹⁰⁶ Ebola: China sends in more medical workers to West Africa, 13 January 2015. Date Accessed: 30 February 2015. <http://www.theafricareport.com/West-Africa/ebola-china-sends-in-more-medical-workers-to-west-africa.html>

On 20 December 2014, China sent a group of medical experts to Sierra Leone so as to assist in preventing and controlling Ebola. “The 14 expert members of the team will offer training to 4,000 personnel in Sierra Leone.” Materials “including training books and videos; personal protection equipment; temperature-testing equipment; disinfection apparatus; anti-malaria drugs; and logistics” were also taken to Sierra Leone.¹¹⁰⁷

On 25 November 2014, China opened a 100-bed treatment centre in Liberia.¹¹⁰⁸

China has contributed to the long-term strategic eradication of Ebola and has expedited significant funds to an emergency response strategy by strengthening healthcare infrastructure. Thus, China has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andy Li

France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

In August 2014, France established a four-part plan geared toward the mobilization of up to EUR100 million in response to Ebola. The plan consists of: 1) support for Guinea, 2) building capacities to combat Ebola in the sub-region, 3) multilateral action and 4) medical research.¹¹⁰⁹ The plan includes building treatments centres in Guinea and emphasizes France’s role in “coordinating international assistance and supporting national coordination in Guinea.”¹¹¹⁰ France provided EUR4 million for setting up an Institute Pasteur in Guinea to conduct medical research.¹¹¹¹ In the countries of the sub-region such as Mali, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Cameroon, France provided EUR20 million.¹¹¹² In addition, France contributed EUR5 million to multilateral funds of the World Health Organization, World Food Programme and the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.¹¹¹³

On 28 November 2014, President François Hollande “reaffirmed ... France is fully engaged in the fight against the epidemic. It’s on the front line in Guinea ... more than EUR110 million in 2014 and 2015 in bilateral and multilateral contributions.”¹¹¹⁴ He emphasized progress made of the French four-part plan, especially the opening of the four treatment centres by the end of 2014 that France

¹¹⁰⁷ Chinese Ebola experts leave for Sierra Leone, 20 December 2014. Date Accessed: 30 February 2025.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-12/20/c_133868423.htm

¹¹⁰⁸ China builds Ebola treatment center in Liberia, 25 November 2014. Date Accessed: 30 February 2015.

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/china-builds-ebola-treatment-center-in-liberia/>

¹¹⁰⁹ Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

¹¹¹⁰ Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

¹¹¹¹ Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

¹¹¹² Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

¹¹¹³ Fight against the Ebola epidemic: France’s response, France Diplomatie (Paris). Date Accessed: 26 February 2015.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/>

¹¹¹⁴ Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>.

has funded.¹¹¹⁵ France is also involved in medical research and has “three laboratories ... deployed on the ground.”¹¹¹⁶

From the outset of the epidemic, France has contributed multilateral and bilateral emergency funds to tackle EBV, and has continued to strengthened healthcare infrastructure. Thus France, is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Baginska

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity-building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

On 27 October 2014, the German Centre for Infection Research (DZIF) initiated a network called EBKON that will work to strengthen Ebola research.¹¹¹⁷ This network will be supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) with EUR2.3 million until the end of 2015.¹¹¹⁸ EBKON will support 10 projects over 14 months that focus on developing vaccines to prevent Ebola virus infections and learning more about the disease.¹¹¹⁹

On 10 November 2014, the World Food Programme (WFP) received USD30 million from the German government to provide food assistance to people affected with the Ebola virus.¹¹²⁰ This is the largest donation the WFP has received for its Ebola response.¹¹²¹

On 4 December 2014, Germany sent 400 motorbikes equipped with cooler boxes to remote areas in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.¹¹²² These bikes will help facilitate testing for the virus by transporting test samples to laboratories from remote areas.

As of 2 December 2014, Germany had committed more than USD126 million to the Ebola response effort.¹¹²³ Additionally, Germany has established an airlift capability from Dakar, Monrovia, Conakry

¹¹¹⁵ Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>.

¹¹¹⁶ Fight against Ebola- France’s mobilization- Update, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 December 2014. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/health-education-gender/fight-against-the-ebola-epidemic/article/fight-against-ebola-france-s>.

¹¹¹⁷ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹¹¹⁸ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹¹¹⁹ EBKON: Strengthening Ebola Research, DZIF (Germany) 27 October 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. http://www.dzif.de/en/news_events/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

¹¹²⁰ Germany Provides €24 Million to Help WFP Meet Critical Food Needs in Ebola Crisis, World Food Program 10 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/germany-provides-euro-24-million-help-wfp-meet-critical-food-needs-ebola-crisis>

¹¹²¹ Germany Provides €24 Million to Help WFP Meet Critical Food Needs in Ebola Crisis, World Food Program 10 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/germany-provides-euro-24-million-help-wfp-meet-critical-food-needs-ebola-crisis>

¹¹²² Cooler box-equipped motorbikes donated to UN will speed up Ebola testing process in West Africa, United Nations 4 December 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. <http://ebolaresponse.un.org/cooler-box-equipped-motorbikes-donated-un-will-speed-ebola-testing-process-west-africa>

and Freetown and is committed to providing equipment and operation support to a 100-bed World Health Organization Ebola treatment unit in Monrovia.¹¹²⁴

Germany has been successful in ensuring the expedited disbursement of funds to affected countries. Additionally, Germany has demonstrated that it is committed to the long-term eradication of EBV by investing in the development of diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

India: +1

India has complied with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds both as an emergency response and as a long-term measure to assist with the eradication of the Ebola virus.

For a country with a population density of 1.25 billion people and a developing health infrastructure, the threat of Ebola is a serious problem that might turn into a full-blown epidemic.¹¹²⁵

Prior to the Brisbane Summit, the Indian government took necessary emergency precautions to uphold its national security by alerting and establishing active screening of passengers at international airports, opening an emergency helpline, and placing major hospitals on alert ready to deal with Ebola patients.¹¹²⁶ It has also contributed USD12 million to the United Nations to help fight Ebola.¹¹²⁷ According to various UN member states, accounts from nongovernmental organizations, the African Development Bank and the private sector, India has pledged a total of USD10 million for international effort to tackle Ebola to the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response in October.¹¹²⁸ It has also designated laboratories and equipment to test the virus.¹¹²⁹

On 20 November 2014, the Deputy Consul General of India in Sierra Leone, Harish Agnani, donated USD50,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation in Sierra Leone.¹¹³⁰

¹¹²³ FACT SHEET: Update on the Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹¹²⁴ FACT SHEET: Update on the Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 12 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹¹²⁵ India steps up watch for deadly Ebola virus, ABC News 9 August 2014, Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-08-09/india-on-alert-for-ebola/5660586>.

¹¹²⁶ Ebola and India, the Hindu Businessline 31 October 2014, Date of Access: 4 March 2015.

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/features/blink/know/ebola-and-india/article6548637.ece>

¹¹²⁷ India to contribute USD 12 million to UN to fight Ebola, The Indian Express 25 September 2014, Date of Access: 5 March 2015. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/india-to-contribute-usd-12-million-to-un-to-fight-ebola/>.

¹¹²⁸ Ebola outbreak response: a breakdown of the key funding pledges, The Guardian 9 October 2014, Date of Access: 5 March 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/oct/09/ebola-outbreak-response-breakdown-key-funding-pledges>.

¹¹²⁹ How India is Keeping Ebola Out, Rediff News 27 October 2014, Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://www.rediff.com/news/report/how-india-is-keeping-ebola-out/20141027.htm>.

¹¹³⁰ Sierra Rutile, India Consul and others donate to fight Ebola, State House of the Republic of Sierra Leone Date of Access: 5 March 9, <http://www.statehouse.gov.sl/index.php/contact/1061-sierra-rutile-india-consul-and-others-donate-to-fight-ebola>.

On 9 December 2014, in addition to the 25 buses donated on 4 November 2014, the government of India donated 15 Ashok Leyland 222 WB Falcon buses to the government of Liberia to assist the country with the provision of transportation as it struggles with its fight against Ebola.¹¹³¹

On 9 December 2014, Indian Ambassador to the UN Asoke Kumar Mukerji signed the Standard Administrative Arrangement agreement with Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator of the Ebola Response Multi Partner Trust Fund office of UN Development Programme, as part of its commitment to assist in global efforts to combat Ebola. Under the agreement, India transferred USD10 million towards the global trust fund, specifically established to address the threat of the virus. The donation was pledged back in September, and the signing of the agreement on December 9 has officially transferred the Indian contribution to the Ebola fund.

On 9 December 2014, India provided immediate financial assistance to Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea to be allocated towards the purchase of medical supplies and has provided half USD500,000 to the World Health Organization as part of its international efforts to help eradicate Ebola.¹¹³²

On 9 December 2014, India pledged USD2 million for the purchase of Personal Protective Equipment, protective gear designated to assist health workers in countries most affected by Ebola.¹¹³³

On 9 December 2014, the government of India donated USD50,000 to Liberia through bilateral assistance in medicines. In addition to the financial assistance, the government of India allocated an ambulance to be sent to Monrovia as part of the assistance package. The Indian Consul General in Liberia, Upjit S. Sachdeva, also reaffirmed that all Indian owned businesses of the Association of the Indian Community remained open, despite the current threat of Ebola.¹¹³⁴

On 7 January 2015, 26 surveillance experts from the National Polio Surveillance Programme in India flew to Liberia in order to contribute their expertise to help detect Ebola cases and assist with the eradication of the deadly virus.¹¹³⁵

India has fully complied with its efforts to support the global response to tackle Ebola, both through emergency financial assistance and through long-term policies to eradicate Ebola. Thus, India is rewarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

¹¹³¹ India Donates 15 Additional Buses... Ambulance to Follow Soon, The Inquirer Newspaper 9 December 2014, Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://monroviainquirer.com/2014/12/09/india-donates-15-additional-busesambulance-to-follow-soon/>.

¹¹³² Committed to assist in global efforts to combat Ebola: India, Reliefweb 10 December 2014, Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://reliefweb.int/report/liberia/committed-assist-global-efforts-combat-ebola-india>.

¹¹³³ Liberia: India Donates 15 Buses to Liberia, Uncova 10 December 2014, Date of Access: 6 Marh 2015. <http://uncova.com/liberia-india-donates-15-buses-to-liberia>

¹¹³⁴ India Donates 15 Additional Buses... Ambulance to Follow Soon, The Inquirer Newspaper 9 December 2014, Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://monroviainquirer.com/2014/12/09/india-donates-15-additional-busesambulance-to-follow-soon/>.

¹¹³⁵ Polio and Ebola: Legacy in Action, Global Polio Eradication Initiative 27 February 2015, Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://www.polioeradication.org/mediaroom/newsstories/Polio-and-Ebola--Legacy-in-Action/tabid/526/news/1211/Default.aspx>.

Indonesia: –1

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds both as an emergency response and as a long-term measure to assist with the eradication of Ebola through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

The possibility of the transmission of Ebola to Indonesia is relatively high, due to the high mobility between Indonesia and African countries. Nevertheless, the Indonesian government has not made serious precautions, and measures such as warnings and the safeguarding of entry points taken by Malaysia were not taken in Indonesia. So far, the Indonesian government has only imparted about the disease in limited scopes.¹¹³⁶

On 12 November 2014, Oxfam reported that Indonesia, along with Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, still need to make contributions to the international response.¹¹³⁷

Indonesia has failed to comply with its efforts to support the global response to tackle Ebola, both through emergency financial assistance and through long-term policies to eradicate Ebola. Thus, Indonesia is rewarded a score of –1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

Italy: –1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to expedite effective and targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter imminent danger done by the Ebola virus (EBV) as well as promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

On 8 August 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the Ebola crisis as “global emergency.” Italy initially responded by committing EUR200,000 to WHO activities in Guinea Conakry.¹¹³⁸

Italy made an additional donation of EUR1.5 million, which consisted of, “another multilateral emergency contribution to the WHO of EUR240,000, and a bilateral emergency initiative executed by Italian NGOs operating in the region.”¹¹³⁹ Italy also financed the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Brindisi, with a donation of EUR200,000.¹¹⁴⁰

Additional funds allocated include EUR3 million to the United Nations and the International Red Cross, EUR1million to UNICEF, EUR1 million Ficross for the fight against the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone, and EUR1 million to the World Food Programme.¹¹⁴¹

¹¹³⁶ Beware of Ebola, Tempo, 13 October 2014. Date of Access: 25 March 2015.

<http://en.tempo.co/read/news/2014/10/13/080613802/Beware-of-Ebola>.

¹¹³⁷ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam International 12 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 March 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>.

¹¹³⁸ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹¹³⁹ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹¹⁴⁰ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

¹¹⁴¹ The Italian Response to the Ebola Crisis, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome). Date Accessed: 28 February 2015. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Speciali/Speciale%20Emergenze/Ebola.eng.htm>.

Although Italy has contributed multilateral and bilateral emergency funds to tackle EBV from the initial stages of the outbreak, as of the G20 summit in Brisbane it has not expedited funds for emergency response and long-term development. Thus, Italy is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Maria Banginska

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitments to expedite funds to an emergency response plan and for a long-term strategy for the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV).

On 13 February 2015, the government of Japan announced that it had donated medical and epidemic prevention equipment totalling in the value of USD12.06 million in support of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.¹¹⁴² Furthermore, Japan donated USD5.94 million to the UN Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund.¹¹⁴³

Japan also announced that it would contribute an additional USD100 million to help countries affected by EBV rebuild their healthcare systems, and stabilize them from any structural damage the countries might have endured as a result of EBV.¹¹⁴⁴

On 24 February 2015, Japan developed a drug called favipiravir that was shown to be somewhat effective in treating patients with a moderate viral load.¹¹⁴⁵ The drug, developed by the Fujifilm company is currently undergoing clinical trials in Guinea. The French National Institute of Health and Medical Research, Inserm, has said that the results “encourage us to continue the trial while trying to provide favipiravir treatment as soon as possible after the symptoms appear.”¹¹⁴⁶

On 25 February 2015, Japan announced that it would be launching a USD3 million project in partnership with the World Bank and Liberia to study the psychological effects of EBV and to promote psychological health within the regions most affected by EBV.¹¹⁴⁷ This grant shows that Japan has consistently complied with the commitments made at the G20 Brisbane Summit.

Since the G20 Brisbane Summit, Japan has consistently contributed funds to both emergency response plans and long-term strategies for the eradication of EBV. Therefore, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jiyoon Han

¹¹⁴² Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹¹⁴³ Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹¹⁴⁴ Japan’s Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 13 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015 http://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/page23e_000338.html

¹¹⁴⁵ Ebola Drug Developed in Japan Halved Mortality Rates, Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/02/24/national/science-health/ebola-drug-developed-japan-halved-mortality-rates-guinea-patients/#.VPMnxlPF-4Q>

¹¹⁴⁶ Ebola Drug Developed in Japan Halved Mortality Rates, Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015 <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/02/24/national/science-health/ebola-drug-developed-japan-halved-mortality-rates-guinea-patients/#.VPMnxlPF-4Q>

¹¹⁴⁷ Japan Funds 3m Psychosocial Project for Ebola Victims, Public Financial Times (London) 25 February 2015. Date Accessed: 29 February 2015: <http://www.publicfinanceinternational.org/news/2015/02/japan-funds-3m-psychosocial-project-for-ebola-victims/>

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV) by pledging funds towards preparedness and response mechanisms.

As of 31 January 2015, Korea made a deposit of USD5 million to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund that was formed in response to the Ebola epidemic.¹¹⁴⁸

On 26 November 2014, Korea's foreign ministry stated that the country would send a team of medical workers in the following month to assist global efforts to contain the spread of the virus. The first medical team was composed of 15 people: four doctors, six nurses and five medical staff from the military. They began medical operations in Sierra Leone on 29 December 2014. The team safely returned to Korea after four weeks of humanitarian work.¹¹⁴⁹ The team will stay for a period of four weeks, until the 21 March 2015, before returning to Korea.¹¹⁵⁰

On 12 April 2015, the Korean government's humanitarian work to help Ebola patients will officially end, when the last batch of medical workers return to Korea and complete their three-week stay in a quarantine facility.¹¹⁵¹

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to assist in the Ebola epidemic since it provided emergency funds. However, it has not complied with the commitment to support long-term eradication plans. Thus, Korea is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Carmen Wong

Mexico: -1

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds for both an emergency response and the long-term eradication of Ebola.

As of 22 October 2014, Mexico implemented measures to protect its own national security by training 90% of its healthcare workers, and enforcing airport security checks as of 22 October 2014.¹¹⁵²

Between April 2014 and March 2015, Mexico has donated USD1 million to help combat the outbreak of Ebola, according to Financial Tracking Service.¹¹⁵³ However, between 17 November 2014, and 28 February 2015, Mexico did not provide sufficient assistance. British officials have emphasized that Mexico is one of the few G20 members that is "doing little to tackle the spread of

¹¹⁴⁸ Funding The Ebola Response, Global Ebola Response (South Korea) October 2014. Date of Access: 3 March 2015. <https://ebolareponse.un.org/funding-ebola-response>.

¹¹⁴⁹ Seoul To Send 10 Medical Workers To Ebola-hit Regions, The Korea Times Daily (South Korea) 26 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 March 2015. <http://www.koreatimes.net/1132403>

¹¹⁵⁰ Seoul To Send 10 Medical Workers To Ebola-hit Regions, The Korea Times Daily (South Korea) 26 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 March 2015. <http://www.koreatimes.net/1132403>

¹¹⁵¹ Seoul To Send 10 Medical Workers To Ebola-hit Regions, The Korea Times Daily (South Korea) 26 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 March 2015. <http://www.koreatimes.net/1132403>

¹¹⁵² Mexico on alert for Ebola, WFAA 21 October 2014. Date of Access: 23 February 2015. <http://www.wfaa.com/story/news/world/2014/10/21/mexico-on-alert-for-ebola/17687913/>.

¹¹⁵³ Ebola Virus Outbreak, Financial Tracking Service 27 February 2015. Date of Access: 24 February 2015. http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E16506_asof___1503010301.pdf.

the disease.”¹¹⁵⁴ It has not provided any donations towards emergency response or long-term eradication.¹¹⁵⁵

Despite taking some national action, Mexico has not offered resources for emergency relief or long-term eradication of Ebola, Mexico has failed to uphold its commitment. Thus, Mexico is awarded the score of -1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klímenko

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds.

On 19 January 2015, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev signed an Order No. 43-p.¹¹⁵⁶ According to this document Russia contributes USD2 million to the World Health Organization, USD2 million to the UNICEF, USD3 million to the World Bank and USD1 million to the United Nations to assist Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone affected by the Ebola virus.¹¹⁵⁷

On 3 March 2015, Anna Popova, Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-Being (Rospotrebnadzor), took part in the International High-level Conference “Ebola: From Emergency to Recovery” in Brussels.¹¹⁵⁸ She presented a report on Russia’s emergency response to global efforts in fighting the Ebola. Russia’s contribution was estimated at around USD60 million to assist the affected countries and strengthen international mechanisms, particularly, in boosting the research of vaccines and increasing regional preparedness.¹¹⁵⁹

During the compliance period Russia has taken steps aimed at financing of emergency and longer-term needs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to assist in the eradication of Ebola virus (EBV).

¹¹⁵⁴ G20 leaders call for global action to tackle Ebola, Financial Times 15 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2015. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/3c92b80a-6cbc-11e4-b125-00144feabdc0.html#axzz3T59JhXra>.

¹¹⁵⁵ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/14/david-cameron-funding-indemnities-speed-ebola-vaccines-g20>

¹¹⁵⁶ Order № 43-p, Government of Russia 19 January 2015. Date of access: 11 June 2015.

<http://government.ru/media/files/f1CW0xm9K5s.pdf>

¹¹⁵⁷ On Russia’s participation in the international efforts against the Ebola virus, Government of Russia 21 January 2015. Date of access: 11 June 2015. <http://government.ru/en/docs/16561/>

¹¹⁵⁸ Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being takes part in the International High-level Conference in Brussels. Date of access: 11 June 2015.

<http://www.russianmission.eu/en/news/head-russian-federal-service-surveillance-consumer-rights-protection-and-human-well-being-takes>

¹¹⁵⁹ Head of the Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being takes part in the International High-level Conference in Brussels. Date of access: 11 June 2015.

http://rospotrebnadzor.ru/press_service/publications/?ELEMENT_ID=3155

As of 12 November 2014, Saudi Arabia was one of four G20 members that had not made any financial contribution to the international response on fighting EBV.¹¹⁶⁰

On 11 December 2014, the Saudi King pledged USD35 million to help fight Ebola in Western African countries.¹¹⁶¹ The Islamic Development Bank states that these funds will provide West African schools, bus, railway and airport stations with thermal sensors and medical examination equipment designed to diagnose the virus.¹¹⁶² This grant will also be used to establish medical testing centres in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Mali.¹¹⁶³

As of 25 February 2015, Saudi Arabia has given USD590,738 in funding toward EBV relief which includes both contributions and commitments.¹¹⁶⁴ Additionally, Saudi Arabia does not have any uncommitted pledges.¹¹⁶⁵

Saudi Arabia has expedited disbursement funds for emergency response and preparedness to recipient countries. However, it has not demonstrated any significant investment in the long-term eradication of EBV. Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment by expediting a targeted disbursement of funds for emergency response to counter the Ebola virus (EBV) but has failed in the promotion of long-term development and capacity building strategies for the eradication of EBV.

Since August 2014, South Africa “mobilized its private and public sector to raise approximately R50 million for the international health and humanitarian response in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.”¹¹⁶⁶ According to Health Minister Aaron Motsoaledi, in addition to generating funds, the Department of Health has financed a National Institute for Communicable Diseases as well as provided necessary medical resources needed for the lab to function.¹¹⁶⁷

¹¹⁶⁰ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam 12 November 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/media-centre/press-releases/2014/11/almost-half-the-g20-countries-have-failed-to-deliver-in-the-global-fight-against-ebola>

¹¹⁶¹ Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

¹¹⁶² Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

¹¹⁶³ Saudi pledges \$35 million for fight against Ebola, Daily Mail (United Kingdom) 11 December 2014. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2870193/Saudi-pledges-35-million-fight-against-Ebola.html>

¹¹⁶⁴ Ebola Virus Outbreak-WEST AFRICA-April 2014, Financial Tracking Service 25 February 2015. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&emergID=16506>

¹¹⁶⁵ Ebola Virus Outbreak-WEST AFRICA-April 2014, Financial Tracking Service 25 February 2015. Date of Access: 24 February 2014. <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&emergID=16506>

¹¹⁶⁶ South Africa ready to deal with Ebola, Brand Africa (Johannesburg) 25 November 2014. Date Accessed: 28 February. <http://www.brandsouthafrica.com/press-room/1130-south-africa-ready-to-deal-with-ebola>.

¹¹⁶⁷ Health on deployment of health workers to treat Ebola in Sierra Leone, South African Government (Johannesburg) 12 February 2015. Date Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/health-south-african-health-workers-be-deployed-treat-ebola-sierra-leone-under-aseowa>.

On 10 December 2014, the South African cabinet promoted, “the African Union (AU) SMS resource mobilization campaign,” and encouraged South Africans to send “Stop Ebola” SMS in order to donate R10 to the fight against Ebola.¹¹⁶⁸

On 23 January and 20 February 2015 South Africa sent health workers to Ebola affected countries for six months in order to help with capacity building in dealing with treatment of patients.¹¹⁶⁹

Although South Africa committed itself to mobilizing emergency funds in order to tackle the EBV and provide on-site health aid to affected countries, as of the G20 Brisbane Summit it has not expedited funds or resources for long-term eradication of EBV. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Maria Baginska

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds and provide an immediate emergency response.

On 12 November 2014, Oxfam urged certain G20 members, among them Turkey, to make a contribution to the international response.¹¹⁷⁰

On 24 February 2015, the Turkish Health Minister Mehmet Müezzinoğlu stated that Turkey would donate six ambulances to Djibouti following an agreement reached between two countries. The agreement also included the establishment of a 50-bed children’s hospital, the location of which is still being determined.¹¹⁷¹

Although Turkey has not contributed to the long-term eradication of Ebola, it has offered only some assistance towards emergency response. Thus, Turkey is awarded the score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Klimenko

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to assist in the eradication of the Ebola virus (EBV). The UK has expedited funds to counter immediate damage from the virus and to develop long-term solutions to eradicate the virus.

On 8 February 2015, the UK government pledged EUR33 million to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as part of the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust, to aid in their payments due to the International Monetary Fund. This money will allow Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to devote

¹¹⁶⁸ Statement on Cabinet meeting of 10 December 2014, South African Government (Johannesburg) 11 December 2014. Data Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/statement-cabinet-meeting-10-december-2014>.

¹¹⁶⁹ Health on deployment of health workers to treat Ebola in Sierra Leone, South African Government (Johannesburg) 12 February 2015. Date Accessed: February 28 2015. <http://www.gov.za/health-south-african-health-workers-be-deployed-treat-ebola-sierra-leone-under-aseowa>.

¹¹⁷⁰ Almost half the G20 countries have failed to deliver in the global fight against Ebola, Oxfam International 12 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 February 2015. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-11-12/ebola-almost-half-g20-countries-have-failed-deliver>.

¹¹⁷¹ Turkey to donate 6 ambulances to Djibouti, Anadolu Agency 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/health/470100--turkey-to-donate-6-ambulances-to-djibouti>.

more funds toward fighting the outbreak. In total, the UK has pledged EUR325 million in “direct support to help contain, control, treat and ultimately defeat Ebola.”¹¹⁷²

As of 21 January 2015, the UK made available a further EUR60.5 million to keep more than 1,470 treatment beds and six treatment centres running. The government also pledged a further EUR7 million to fund the Western Area Surge; the money will, “ensure that priorities such as fleet management and continued surveillance ... can be responded to” so that the initiative can continue efforts tracking down hidden cases of Ebola.”¹¹⁷³

The UK government asserts that the Department for International Development continues to ensure British health programmes in, “high risk countries such as Ghana and Ethiopia,” to support national emergency planning as part of a EUR25 million “regional preparedness strategy.”¹¹⁷⁴ The aim is to prevent another outbreak.

On 15 December 2014, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced the completion of a further five Ebola treatment centres in Sierra Leone by Britain’s Royal Engineers. Each treatment centre will provide 100 treatment beds. Combined with other government-led initiatives — “the UK has recruited, trained and deployed 2,000 community mobilizers, worked with more than 600 religious leaders, and with 40 local radio stations to explain how to reduce the risk of infection and support the reintegration of Ebola survivors” — the country is supporting Sierra Leone’s efforts to eradicate Ebola “until the job is done.”¹¹⁷⁵

The UK has adhered to its commitments, and has pledged funds to support both immediate response plans and long-term strategies to eradicate Ebola. Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andy Li

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to provide assistance in the fight against the Ebola virus (EBV) and pledging funds towards establishing long-term plans.

On 26 November 2014, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) reached a major milestone for completing the first phase clinical trial for the cAd3 Ebola vaccine candidate. The results indicated that the vaccine is safe and induces an immune response. A second vaccine, rVSV, is underway at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research at NIH, with results expected in the later months.¹¹⁷⁶

On 2 December 2014, President Barack Obama praised government healthcare agencies for their accomplishment of the first phase of testing on an Ebola vaccine, and called on Congress to pass

¹¹⁷² Government pledges nearly £33m to new Ebola fund, 8 February 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-31254564>

¹¹⁷³ Update on Ebola response, 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-ebola-response>

¹¹⁷⁴ Update on Ebola response, 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-ebola-response>

¹¹⁷⁵ New UK Ebola centres and labs in Sierra Leone, 15 December 2014. Date of Access: 30 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-ebola-centres-and-labs-in-sierra-leone>

¹¹⁷⁶ Fact Sheet: Update On The Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 19 Mar 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

additional funding to continue the response against the virus.¹¹⁷⁷ The President requested a total of USD6 billion from both the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Health and Human Services. It was revealed a few days later that he would be awarded the bulk of his request. The money will be used to improve the public health system in the US, combat the epidemic, and speed up the development of vaccines.¹¹⁷⁸

On 2 December 2014, a fact sheet released from the White House Press Secretary addressed the additional facilities that will be added over the next several weeks to further broaden the research of the virus and treat Ebola patients. The Department of Health and Human Services announced that there is a network of 35 Ebola-ready Treatment Centers nationwide with 53 treatment beds available. Hospitals with treatment centres are staffed, equipped, and have been assessed to have the capability, training, and resources to provide any treatment necessary for an Ebola patient.¹¹⁷⁹

On 11 February 2015, a fact sheet released from the White House Press Secretary stated that the epidemic has been placed on a much-improved trajectory. Liberia has reported a handful of new cases per week, a drop of well over 90% compared to the reported cases in October. The United States have trained more than 1,500 healthcare workers, allowing them to provide direct medical care to Ebola patients. As well, the country sent nearly 1,000 civil servants on international deployments to support the Ebola response.¹¹⁸⁰

The United States has succeeded to uphold its commitment to assist in the fight against the Ebola epidemic and provide support towards establishing long-term plans within the country. Thus, the United States is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Carmen Wong

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to assist in the eradication of Ebola virus (EBV).

On 17 November 2014 the European Commission provided new funding of EUR29 million to the worst-hit countries.¹¹⁸¹ This amount will be used for different projects; EUR17 million for transporting aid supplies and equipment to affected countries and to train and deploy health workers and EUR12 million will be used to assist countries that neighbour affected countries in order to help them prepare for the risk of an EBV outbreak.¹¹⁸²

¹¹⁷⁷ Obama Praises Ebola Vaccine Testing, Calls For More Funding, U.S News (United States) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 2 March 2015. <http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2014/12/02/obama-praises-ebola-vaccine-testing-calls-for-more-funding>

¹¹⁷⁸ Obama To Get Most Of \$6.2 Billion Request To Fight Ebola, The Huffington Post (United States) 5 December 2014. Date of Access: 2 Mar 2015. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/12/05/barack-obama-ebola-funding_n_6275928.html

¹¹⁷⁹ Fact Sheet: Update On The Ebola Response, The White House (United States) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 19 Mar 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/02/fact-sheet-update-ebola-response>

¹¹⁸⁰ Fact Sheet: Progress In Our Ebola Response At Home And Abroad, The White House (United States) 11 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/11/fact-sheet-progress-our-ebola-response-home-and-abroad>

¹¹⁸¹ EU boosts anti-Ebola aid after Commissioners' mission to worse-hit countries, European Commission (Brussels) 17 November 2014. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1862_en.htm

¹¹⁸² EU boosts anti-Ebola aid after Commissioners' mission to worse-hit countries, European Commission (Brussels) 17 November 2014. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1862_en.htm

On 16 January 2015 the European Commission announced eight research projects that will be funded with a total of EUR215 million.¹¹⁸³ Three of these projects will work on advancing the development of vaccines.¹¹⁸⁴ One project is focused on scaling up vaccine manufacture in order to rapidly produce sufficient quantities of the vaccine.¹¹⁸⁵ Another project will be focused on raising awareness of vaccination campaigns and ensure patient compliance for vaccines that require two doses.¹¹⁸⁶ There will be another three projects to develop rapid diagnostic tests.¹¹⁸⁷ Additionally, it was announced that to reinforce the European Union's efforts to help fight EBV in rural communities of Guinea, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control is deploying four teams of French speaking epidemiologists to support response.¹¹⁸⁸

On 13 January 2015 researchers funded by the European Union have developed an approach for identifying and testing antiviral compounds that will help to accelerate the development of treatments for many deadly diseases including Ebola, severe acute respiratory syndrome and dengue fever.¹¹⁸⁹ There has been limited research on the EBV as it was not considered to be a suitable target for drug discovery by the global pharmaceutical industry. Funding from the European Union is helping to change this through the SILVER project that brings together researchers from Europe and Asia.¹¹⁹⁰

On 24 February 2015, it was announced that an antiviral drug called favipiravir may be an effective treatment against early Ebola disease.¹¹⁹¹ This drug was developed from funding received from the Horizon 2020 program. Horizon 2020 is the biggest European Union research and innovation program ever with EUR80 billion of funding available from 2014 to 2020.

The European Union is continuously working to develop partnerships with affected African countries. The European Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership is an effort between European and sub-Saharan African countries to develop and test new medical interventions for poverty related diseases including Ebola.¹¹⁹²

¹¹⁸³ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁴ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁵ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁶ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁷ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁸ EU research efforts at front line of fight against Ebola, European Commission (Brussels) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-3343_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁹ Leading the fight against neglected and emerging viruses, European Commission, 13 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/leading-fight-against-neglected-and-emerging-viruses>

¹¹⁹⁰ Leading the fight against neglected and emerging viruses, European Commission, 13 January 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/leading-fight-against-neglected-and-emerging-viruses>

¹¹⁹¹ EU-funding Ebola treatment delivers encouraging results, European Commission, 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/news/eu-funded-ebola-treatment-delivers-encouraging-results>

¹¹⁹² EU-funded research on Ebola: REACTION project Questions and Answers, European Commission (Brussels) 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/emerging-epidemics/pdf/ebola-reaction-project-q-and-a.pdf>

Since March 2014 the European Union has allocated around EUR60 million in humanitarian funding to address urgent needs.¹¹⁹³ These funds are dispersed through humanitarian organizations such as Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, International Medical Corps, Save The Children, International Rescue Committee, Alima, the World Food Programme's Humanitarian Air Service, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. This aid helps with treatment and medical supplies, the deployment of doctors and nurses and raising awareness about the disease.¹¹⁹⁴

The European Union has been successful in ensuring the expedient disbursement of funds to affected countries. Additionally, it has demonstrated that it is committed to the long-term eradication of EBV by investing in the development of diagnostic tools, vaccines and treatments. Thus, the European Union receives as score of +1.

Analyst: Carol Drumm

¹¹⁹³ The European Union's response to Ebola emergency (Brussels) 8 December 2014. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2464_en.htm

¹¹⁹⁴ The European Union's response to Ebola emergency (Brussels) 8 December 2014. Date of Access: 29 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-2464_en.htm