

MUSKOKA 2010



MUSKOKA ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Assessing action and results against
Development-related commitments

Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting
Economic Development



Aid for Trade

We acknowledge the importance of Aid for Trade as essential in helping many developing economies to benefit from trade. We expect spending on Aid for Trade to increase to \$4 billion, including through enhancing the Integrated Framework (St. Petersburg, 2006: Statement on Trade 6)

Nous reconnaissons l'importance de l'aide au commerce, qui permet à de nombreuses économies de bénéficier du commerce. Nous prévoyons que les dépenses en aide au commerce augmenteront, pour atteindre 4 milliards de dollars, notamment par le biais du renforcement du Cadre intégré (Saint-Petersbourg, 2006 : Déclaration sur le commerce, 6)

G8 Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies (in U.S. \$ millions, current)	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	252.0	209.8	249.8	369.5
Trade-related Adjustment (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sub-total	252.0	209.8	249.8	369.5
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	2 780.9	2 749.6	2 663.5	3 703.4
Communications	378.8	256.0	192.4	276.8
Energy	2 794.4	2 699.6	2 895.1	3 070.2
sub-total	5 954.1	5 705.2	5 751.1	7 050.3
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	657.8	1 062.5	1 133.7	1 108.8
Banking and financial services	416.3	652.4	1 733.8	1 975.1
Agriculture	1 295.0	1 395.9	1 910.7	2 322.3
Forestry	251.1	278.9	291.8	280.5
Fishing	109.0	89.5	97.5	193.3
Industry	442.1	554.2	688.2	664.2
Mineral resources and mining	665.1	634.2	30.8	54.8
Tourism	15.1	11.2	20.2	40.5
sub-total	3 851.5	4 678.7	5 906.7	6 639.4
Total AFT	10 057.6	10 593.7	11 907.5	14 059.2
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	--	..	586.2	536.8
Trade Development (2)	..	..	948.1	1 666.3
Total	..	..	1 534.3	2 203.1

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

1. CRS reporting on trade-related adjustment commenced as from 2007.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker. The amounts shown represent productive capacity building activities marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development and as such the amounts presented under this category cannot be added up when reporting on global AFT flows. The Trade Development policy marker became part of CRS reporting as from 2007 flows.

Note: National data from Russia is not included as Russia is not an OECD-DAC member-country.

Canada

Canada has pledged \$19.2 million over FY 2009-2014 in support of the financing of the new Enhanced Integrated Framework. In 2009, \$3.84 million was disbursed. Approximately half of Canada's Aid for Trade (AFT) goes to LDCs and approximately 77 percent of all AFT is allocated to building productive capacity.

Le Canada a promis de verser 19,2 millions de dollars de 2009 à 2014 pour appuyer le financement du nouveau Cadre intégré amélioré. En 2009, il a décaissé 3,84 millions de dollars. Près de la moitié de son aide au commerce est dirigée vers les pays les moins avancés et environ 77 % de toute l'aide au commerce est consentie pour renforcer la capacité de production.

Canada: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	11.0	12.1	19.0	15.0
Trade-related Adjustment (1)			0.0	
sub-total	11.0	12.1	19.0	15.0
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	2.2	4.0	30.5	28.9
Communications	16.1	17.6	23.5	19.2
Energy	15.8	6.0	10.6	6.6
sub-total	34.0	27.6	64.6	54.7
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	14.1	14.6	14.9	19.2
Banking and financial services	18.8	35.5	55.7	49.5
Agriculture	74.0	98.2	126.8	142.6
Forestry	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.6
Fishing	0.6	0.9	3.0	5.5
Industry	20.3	25.0	19.2	21.9
Mineral resources and mining	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.9
Tourism	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
sub-total	137.3	181.9	226.7	246.5
Total AFT	182.4	221.6	310.3	316.2
Focus on Trade Related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	19.0	15.0
Trade Development (2)	25.8
Total	19.0	40.8

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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France

France adopted a new strategic framework for Aid for Trade on June 5, 2009, which will raise France's total Aid for Trade to a minimum yearly average of €850 million beginning in 2010. A substantial share of French Aid for Trade transits through multilateral channels. France will contribute €1 million a year to the Enhanced Integration Framework for the 2009-2011 period, and €1 million a year to the Doha Development Fund for the 2009-2011 period. Since 2002, France has also had in place a Trade Capacity Building Programme to support export development. This programme was renewed in 2009 with €30 million in funding for the period 2010-2012.

France: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	0.5	2.6	1.8	2.8
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	0.5	2.6	1.8	2.8
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	143.9	174.1	183.4	402.1
Communications	8.0	7.2	13.2	7.2
Energy	65.7	99.8	95.2	168.9
sub-total	217.5	281.1	291.8	578.2
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	54.7	3.4	20.7	44.8
Banking and financial services	62.7	46.7	110.1	162.4
Agriculture	166.4	159.8	602.2	458.9
Forestry	3.2	4.0	5.0	8.7
Fishing	6.9	3.2	4.6	16.7
Industry	34.5	41.8	8.9	9.6
Mineral resources and mining	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.4
Tourism	0.4	0.6	0.0	16.3
sub-total	329.0	260.2	752.3	720.0
Total AFT	547.1	543.9	1 045.9	1 300.9
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	1.8	2.8
Trade Development (2)	15.1
Total	1.8	17.9

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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Germany

Germany has provided € 4.38 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund since 2005. Germany also provides country-level support to Framework initiatives. It is currently the Donor Facilitator for Afghanistan and is considering offering its services in other LDC recipient countries as well. Germany is spending € 1 million per year to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund and has contributed € 15 million in the period 2002-2010 to the ITC.

Germany: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	15.7	18.9	22.5	35.9
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	15.7	18.9	22.5	35.9
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	180.4	134.2	220.8	313.8
Communications	14.7	35.7	7.0	12.4
Energy	175.0	257.5	409.1	572.0
sub-total	370.1	427.4	637.0	898.1
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	102.1	146.6	149.8	203.9
Banking and financial services	213.0	478.2	530.4	527.2
Agriculture	159.9	178.4	172.5	205.3
Forestry	55.8	44.5	43.0	43.0
Fishing	3.9	6.0	6.9	5.0
Industry	46.8	132.3	106.6	213.7
Mineral resources and mining	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Tourism	2.7	1.9	2.3	7.7
sub-total	585.6	989.7	1 013.2	1 207.8
Total AFT	971.4	1 436.1	1 672.8	2 141.7
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	22.5	35.9
Trade Development (2)	676.6
Total	22.5	712.5

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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Italy

Since 2001, Italy has contributed USD 2,842,212 to the International Trade Centre to support aid for trade initiatives.

Italy: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations		0.3	0.2	0.5
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	34.5	25.3	126.0	37.7
Communications	5.7	4.7	9.7	5.7
Energy	92.6	84.0	93.1	11.8
sub-total	132.8	114.0	228.8	55.1
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	2.8	3.6	3.6	5.0
Banking and financial services	0.9	10.6	0.2	2.5
Agriculture	19.4	27.8	31.6	53.0
Forestry		0.0	1.7	0.1
Fishing	0.4	0.5	3.5	1.2
Industry	47.7	62.0	62.2	8.3
Mineral resources and mining				0.1
Tourism	0.3	0.5	2.7	2.3
sub-total	71.5	105.0	105.5	72.6
Total AFT	204.2	219.3	334.5	128.2
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	0.2	0.5
Trade Development (2)	8.8	38.8
Total	8.9	39.3

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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Japan

Japan contributed \$811,000 to the Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund between 2006 and 2009.

Japan: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	44.8	44.7	48.2	54.3
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	44.8	44.7	48.2	54.3
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	1 732.1	1 477.0	1 672.7	2 150.3
Communications	84.7	76.0	80.7	179.1
Energy	724.2	864.5	1 081.3	1 279.1
sub-total	2 541.0	2 417.5	2 834.7	3 608.6
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	19.9	19.8	115.2	335.8
Banking and financial services	28.5	13.5	20.0	23.3
Agriculture	364.1	456.9	413.6	592.4
Forestry	134.6	176.4	197.5	207.6
Fishing	78.2	71.3	71.5	159.0
Industry	138.2	128.5	123.9	278.9
Mineral resources and mining	19.3	16.5	15.7	13.4
Tourism	8.7	6.9	13.8	12.7
sub-total	791.6	889.9	971.1	1 623.0
Total AFT	3 377.4	3 352.1	3 854.0	5 285.9
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	48.2	54.3
Trade Development (2)	55.5
Total	48.2	109.7

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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United Kingdom

The UK has committed £38 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for 2008-2013, and disbursed \$14.47 million (£8 million) in 2008. The UK has been elected as a donor board member and is supporting the EIF through a secondment to the EIF Secretariat and as a donor facilitator for Rwanda. The UK increased its Aid for Trade support to \$1.6 billion a year in 2007. 80 per cent of the £1 billion a year the UK committed (under the previous administration) to spend on growth and trade for 3 years beginning in 2010 will be Aid for Trade related.

United Kingdom: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	11.5	37.2	49.1	71.6
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	11.5	37.2	49.1	71.6
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	48.8	79.1	55.2	88.1
Communications	16.6	23.5	21.4	33.5
Energy	60.8	72.2	41.7	54.7
sub-total	126.2	174.8	118.2	176.2
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	89.4	53.3	49.4	26.1
Banking and financial services	36.3	35.5	961.5	857.4
Agriculture	83.6	62.6	95.3	114.4
Forestry	28.8	27.2	21.7	13.2
Fishing	15.8	3.4	4.0	2.7
Industry	26.2	27.1	49.1	49.8
Mineral resources and mining	3.5	4.6	6.3	1.2
Tourism	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
sub-total	285.3	213.8	1 187.8	1 065.2
Total AFT	423.0	425.9	1 355.2	1 313.0
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	49.1	71.6
Trade Development (2)	20.5	25.0
Total	69.6	96.6

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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United States

The United States mainly uses its bilateral programs to support the EIF. For example, through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States has committed more than \$ 2.2 billion in trade-related supply-side assistance to 18 LDCs participating in the IF/EIF. Since 1999, USAID has committed over \$620 million in trade-related assistance to LDCs.

United States: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	168.5	93.9	108.9	189.5
Trade-related Adjustment (1)				
sub-total	168.5	93.9	108.9	189.5
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	639.1	855.9	374.9	682.5
Communications	233.1	91.3	36.9	19.8
Energy	1660.4	1315.5	1164.1	977.0
sub-total	2 532.6	2 262.7	1 575.9	1 679.3
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	374.9	821.3	780.1	473.9
Banking and financial services	56.1	32.4	55.8	352.8
Agriculture	427.6	412.2	468.7	755.7
Forestry	23.9	23.5	19.7	4.2
Fishing	3.2	4.3	4.0	3.2
Industry	128.4	137.5	318.2	81.9
Mineral resources and mining	635.8	606.5	2.9	31.9
Tourism	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
sub-total	1 651.1	2 038.2	1 650.1	1 704.4
Total AFT	4 352.2	4 394.8	3 334.9	3 573.3
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	108.9	189.5
Trade Development (2)	870.1	642.2
Total	979.1	831.7

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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European Union

The EU and its Member States have consistently increased their Aid for Trade since 2001. In 2008 total contributions reached €10.4 billion. The EU and Member States have also reached their target established at the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial to increase Trade Related Assistance to €2 billion annually.

European Union: Aid-for-Trade Flows: OECD CRS Proxies	Disbursements			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment				
Trade Policy and Regulations	105.8	132.4	336.5	167.2
Trade-related Adjustment (1)	..	..	..	26.7
sub-total	105.8	132.4	336.5	193.9
Economic Infrastructure				
Transport and storage	748.6	835.2	1 095.1	1 715.6
Communications	65.4	44.3	44.0	40.9
Energy	91.3	179.0	186.9	492.3
sub-total	905.3	1 058.6	1 326.0	2 248.8
Building Productive Capacity				
Business support services and institutions	160.4	139.7	155.5	314.3
Banking and financial services	24.8	29.1	60.3	54.7
Agriculture	204.5	221.0	304.2	372.2
Forestry	40.4	41.7	55.0	62.9
Fishing	42.6	35.6	25.1	24.5
Industry	209.8	171.6	202.7	243.4
Mineral resources and mining	72.7	34.7	57.7	76.1
Tourism	12.6	20.3	14.8	17.3
sub-total	767.7	693.7	875.3	1 165.3
Total AFT	1 778.8	1 884.7	2 537.9	3 608.0
Focus on Trade-related Assistance				
Trade Policy and Regulations	..	..	336.5	167.2
Trade Development (2)	48.7	187.3
Total	385.2	354.5

Source: OECD, Creditor Reporting System

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Investment Climate

We will individually and collectively continue to support initiatives which address the investment climate, such as the Investment Climate Facility (ICF), the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the IFC or the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. (Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 28)

Nous continuerons, individuellement et collectivement, à soutenir des initiatives qui portent sur le milieu d'investissement, comme le Fonds pour le climat d'investissement, le Service de conseil en investissements étrangers de la SFI ou l'Initiative NEPAD-OCDE pour l'investissement en Afrique. (Heiligendamm, 2007: La croissance et la responsabilité en Afrique, 28)

In support of improving the investment climate in Africa, G8 members have provided substantial financial contribution to the Investment Climate Facility (ICA), the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS), as well as the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative. Details on G8 member contributions to these and other related initiatives are provided below.

Canada

Canada has contributed \$3.9 million to the Foreign Investment Advisory Service since 1999. In addition, the Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) is a Government of Canada joint public-private sector initiative created to provide risk capital for private investments that generate economic growth in Africa. The Government of Canada invested C\$100 million into the Fund between 2005-2008, which has leveraged an additional C\$160 million in private-sector investment in 15 African companies (in Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia) and 20 small and medium sized enterprises (in Angola, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Zambia) through two specialized funds managed by the UK-based Aureos Advisers Limited. The Fund is fully invested and will end in 2013.

Le Canada a consenti 3,9 millions de dollars au *Foreign Investment Advisory Service* depuis 1999. De plus, il a créé le Fonds d'investissement du Canada pour l'Afrique (FICA), une initiative conjointe public-privé, en vue de fournir du capital de risque pour des investissements privés qui génèrent une croissance économique en Afrique. Il y a investi 100 millions de dollars canadiens entre 2005 et 2008, ce qui a produit, en contrepartie, des investissements privés additionnels de 160 millions de dollars canadiens dans 15 sociétés africaines (en Afrique du Sud, au Burkina Faso, en Égypte, au Nigéria, en République démocratique du Congo, au Rwanda, au Sénégal et en Tunisie) et dans 20 petites et moyennes entreprises (en Afrique du Sud, en Angola, au Ghana, à Madagascar, au Nigéria, au Sénégal, au Togo et en Zambie), par l'intermédiaire de deux fonds spécialisés gérés par Aureos Advisors Limited (Royaume-Uni). La totalité des fonds du FICA ont été engagés. Le FICA prendra fin en 2013.

France

France contributed 1M€ annually to the Foreign Investment Advisory Service from 2007-2009. France recently committed 2M€ in new financing for 2010-2011 in support of a FIAS project related to the harmonization and modernization of Business Law in 16 Sub-Saharan countries.

Germany

Germany contributed \$7,212,000 to the Investment Climate Facility in 2008 and financed a secondment, and Germany contributed \$ 68,000 to the NEPAD-OECD Investment Initiative in 2007. In addition, Germany's bilateral programs have provided € 110.5 million in support of improving the investment climate in 14 Sub-Saharan African countries in the period 2005-2008.

Italy

Italy provided contributions to the Foreign Investment Advisory Service amounting to \$350,000 in 2007, \$738,050 in 2008 and US\$ 675,000 in 2009. Since 2009, has contributed \$138,889 (100,000 Euros) to the NEPAD OECD Africa Investment Initiative.

Italy, in 2009, financed the \$3,472,222 "Infrastructure Risk Mitigation in Africa" (IRMA) initiative, which will provide the African Development Bank with technical assistance and capacity-building related to infrastructure investment. Italy has also been contributing \$1,294,000 to the World Bank Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) since 2008 and \$1,763,050 to FIAS for improving direct investment climate from 2007 to 2009.

Japan

Japan contributed US \$1,114,048 to the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative between 2006 and 2009. In addition, Japan has extended 85.7 billion yen in loans to the Enhancing Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) Initiative since 2006 to support private sector development with African Development Bank.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has committed \$30 million to the ICF for a five year period between 2005 and 2010.

United States

In the four year period between 2007 and 2010, the United States is providing over \$300 million in bilateral assistance to support Sub-Saharan African countries' efforts to improve their investment climates. This includes a significant proportion of the assistance the United States has provided in support of the Common Africa Agricultural Development Program.

In addition, USAID works with partners in efforts to remove administrative barriers to regional and international trade, including improved customs clearance processes, to reduce and standardize trade documents, and to facilitate the movement of goods at border crossings (Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda).

Additionally, USAID has partnered with the Foreign Investment Advisory Service on responding to government requests for assistance in improving the business environment, notably with partnerships in Liberia, Mali, and Senegal.

The U.S. Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance is similarly engaged in projects across 15 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa which focus on budget planning, formulation and execution, debt management, tax audit and collection optimization, and implementation of controls to detect and deter financial crimes.

European Union

The European Commission contributed €20 million to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States' Business Climate facility (BizClim) from 2007-2009. This Facility aims to improve the legislative and institutional structure and financial systems in ACP countries to create a more enabling business climate. As an example of concrete results achieved through this initiative, the Government of Congo-Brazzaville recently adopted a national road map for improving the business environment.

Since 2006, the Commission has promoted dialogue on the business climate in Africa between African and European public and private-sector stakeholders through the EU-Africa Business Forum (the 3rd Forum was held in Nairobi on 28-29 September 2009).

Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa

We welcome the initiative "Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa" and the work underway with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to establish it. It will provide a platform for African expertise, institutions, the private sector, and donor resources for solid financial sector capacities in governments and the private sector, and provide a forum for peer learning (Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 32)

Nous accueillons favorablement le projet de « Partenariat pour le développement du secteur financier en Afrique » et les projets en cours de la Banque mondiale et de la Banque africaine de développement (BAfD) qui visent à exécuter cette initiative. Celle-ci servira de plate-forme pour l'expertise, les institutions, le secteur privé et les ressources des donateurs de l'Afrique, en vue de renforcer les capacités dans le domaine financier au sein du gouvernement et du secteur privé, et constituera également un forum favorable à l'apprentissage entre pairs. (Heiligendamm, 2007 : La croissance et la responsabilité en Afrique, 32)

Several G8 members have provided direct financial contributions to the Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa. In addition, G8 members have various bilateral programs in place that support the development of the financial sector in African countries. Moreover, G8 called for "developing long-term local currency financing and suitable insurance instruments for coverage of exchange rate risks."

Canada

In 2008-09, Canada contributed \$200,000 to the Making Finance Work for Africa Partnership.

Canada also works bilaterally with African partners to create conditions that facilitate increased private investment. For example, Canada contributed \$21 million to the Financial Sector Deepening program in Tanzania between 2004 and 2010, which aims to strengthen the pro-poor financial sector. In Senegal, Canada has played a significant role in supporting the development of the regulatory framework for the microfinance sector, and was a key player in the development and implementation of a strong microfinance institutions network called the Partenariat pour la mobilisation de l'épargne et du crédit au Sénégal (PAMÉCAS), to which Canada contributed \$4.7 million between 2000 and 2010. Canada is also contributing \$5 million to Senegal's United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) between 2008 and 2012 to help Senegal implement its microfinance sector policy action plan.

En 2008-2009, le Canada a versé 200 000 dollars au Partenariat pour le développement du secteur financier en Afrique.

Le Canada oeuvre aussi bilatéralement avec des partenaires africains pour créer des conditions qui mèneront à une augmentation des investissements privés. Par exemple, il a octroyé 21 millions de dollars au Programme de renforcement du secteur financier en Tanzanie entre 2004 et 2010, lequel vise à renforcer le secteur financier au service des pauvres. Au Sénégal, le Canada a joué un rôle majeur et appuyé l'élaboration d'un cadre réglementaire pour le secteur du microfinancement, et il a été un acteur clé dans l'élaboration et dans la mise en oeuvre d'un réseau solide d'institutions de microfinancement intitulé « Partenariat pour la mobilisation de l'épargne et du crédit au Sénégal » (PAMECAS), auquel le Canada a versé 4,7 millions de dollars entre 2000 et 2010. Il consent également cinq millions de dollars au Fonds d'équipement des Nations Unies (FENU) pour le Sénégal pour la période 2008-2012 afin d'aider le pays à mettre en oeuvre son plan d'action pour sa politique relative au secteur du microfinancement.

France

In 2008, the French President launched the Initiative for Growth and Employment in Africa. This initiative aims to promote private enterprise development by supporting, in particular local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which are a crucial source of job creation. France's financial contribution to this initiative is \$3.6 billions (€2.5 billions) over five years. This financial support is expected to be disbursed to 2,000 enterprises, and it is estimated that it will sustain or create about 300,000 jobs.

Germany

Financial sector development in Africa, in particular micro-finance, is a priority for Germany. Germany supports 14 partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Africa-wide initiatives. Total commitments add up to approximately USD 420 million as yet. Germany's contributions to the Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa totalled USD \$378,000 in 2007, USD \$574,000 in 2008 and USD \$2,704,000 in 2009.

Germany supports long term local currency financing, through the "Regional micro- and small enterprises fund for Africa (REGMIFA) and the Microfinance Initiative Sub-Saharan Africa (MIFSSAI). Disbursements will start in 2010. Germany provides support to "The Currency Exchange Fund" (TCX) which covers exchange rate risks Disbursements in 2009 amount to \$55.7 million.

Italy

Italy has contributed \$5,959,634 to AFRITAC, initiative lead by the International Monetary Fund in order to assist African countries in their public finances between 2005 and 2009.

Japan

At the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) IV Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, held in Botswana in March 2009, Japan announced that it would host seminars on measures that could be taken to assist African in the wake of the global financial crisis. Japan provided training on the stabilization of the finance system, job training for employment creation and woman entrepreneur development to 33 African countries.

Additionally, in 2008 and 2009, the Government of Japan provided financial support to International Monetary Fund Technical Assistance projects relating to "Fiscal Policy and Management", "Macroeconomic and Financial Statistics," and "Monetary Policy and Financial Systems."

Russia

Russia supports the G8 initiative of financial sector development in Africa, in particular micro-finance, through the “Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa” (MFW4A).

United Kingdom

The UK contributed £100,000 (US\$180,930) to support the Making Finance Work for Africa Partnership Secretariat. In September 2009, the UK also co-sponsored with the Partnership an African-wide workshop on 'Financial Capability and Consumer Protection'.

In 2008, the UK provided £5.5 million (\$9.95 million) to the multi-donor Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening (FIRST) Initiative with our support specifically earmarked for low-income countries - much of which has/will go to African countries. The UK has also provided substantial financial support to the DFID funded FinMark Trust in South Africa and the multi-donor funded Financial Sector Deepening Trusts in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria.

United States

In the four year period between 2007 and 2010, the United States is providing over \$75 million in bilateral assistance to support the development of the financial sector in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Non-credit: With MCC’s support, Cape Verde has enacted new securities legislation and expanded the primary government securities market. MCC has funded efforts to automate payment systems in Ghana, Lesotho, and Madagascar and also funded financial institution capacity building in Benin, Ghana, and Madagascar. MCC supported the creation of a privately-managed credit bureau in Cape Verde, and has committed to funding the creation of a privately managed credit bureau in Lesotho. In Lesotho, MCC has committed to fund national identity cards, as well as the related legal system reforms that are prerequisites for a credit bureau.

Credit: USAID has mobilized over \$550 million in local private capital in Sub-Saharan Africa through the Development Credit Authority and invested more than \$200 million for microfinance activities. The United States Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) contributes to African economic development through various financial sector initiatives divided into credit and non-credit financial sector activities:

European Union

The European Commission and the European Investment Bank (EIB) participate in the “Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa” initiative.

The EIB manages, under the Cotonou mandate, the Investment Facility (IF) for operations in the ACP countries. This facility, using €3.1 billion of the 9th and 10th European Development Fund (EDF), is structured as a revolving fund. Moreover, an additional €400 million is available for subsidies (€360 million) and technical assistance (€40 million). In the Cotonou framework, the EIB also lends from its Own Resources (OR) with €2 billion for 2008-2013. 75% of the IF and OR resources are allocated to private sector operations. The bulk of investments go to infrastructure projects (including energy and climate change-related activities) and developing local financial sectors (including recapitalisation of banks and microfinance funds supporting the private sector, particularly SMEs). The Bank uses a full range of instruments (including loans, traditional lines of credit, equity, guarantees and loans in local currency). Regional integration accounts for 41% of signed commitments in 2009.

Alongside the ACP framework, the EIB is also active in the Republic of South Africa and North African countries under the 2007-2013 lending mandate (with a Commission guarantee).

Regional Integration

The G8 are committed to working closely together in support of regional integration and trade in Africa. In this context, we will intensify our efforts to better support regional integration in a consistent manner and build synergies in our activities (Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 13)

Le G8 s'est engagé à collaborer étroitement en vue d'appuyer l'intégration régionale et le commerce en Afrique. Dans ce contexte, nous accentuerons nos efforts afin de mieux soutenir l'intégration régionale d'une manière cohérente et créer ainsi une synergie dans nos activités. (Heiligendamm, 2007 : La croissance et la responsabilité en Afrique, 13)

G8 members are involved in various bilateral and multilateral initiatives that directly or indirectly support regional integration and trade in Africa. Further detail on key G8 member initiatives is provided below

Canada

Canada is contributing \$19.8 million (2008 -2014) to the Program for Building African Capacity for Trade, (PACT II). This project aims to improve cooperation and coherence across three African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) – the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with respect to regional trade development. The project's goals include enhancing the capacity of, and certifying, 100 African trainers in the knowledge and use of a range of trade development tools; training RECs' staff on the assessment of export potential; developing 15 regionally-based trade support networks; and engaging 150 trade support organizations in a trade information network. The project also trains and provides advisory services to 900 small and medium-sized enterprises in 15 countries, and is designed to ultimately increase the export sales of the participating SMEs by 20 percent. CIDA began funding the original Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT I) in 2003. The PACT I project achieved very diversified results that have directly benefited African businesses.

Canada is also contributing \$15 million (2008 – 2013) to the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC II). This project, implemented through the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), is assisting three RECs in Africa: the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the ECOWAS, along with their member states in negotiating trade agreements, integrating trade into regional and national economic policies, and promoting trade among Africans and with the rest of the world. This project builds on the results of the ATPC I project (2003 – 2008). The ATPC I project strengthened the trade capacities of diverse stakeholders from the African Union, the RECs, African countries' governments, civil society and the private sector. In total, ATPC I trained over 1,000 people. ATPC's trade capacity-building initiatives enhanced African capacity in developing technically-sound trade agreements and proposals.

Le Canada octroie 19,8 millions de dollars (2008-2014) à la phase II du Programme d'appui au renforcement des capacités de commerce international au service de l'Afrique (PACCIA II). Celui-ci vise à

améliorer la coopération et la cohérence en matière de développement du commerce régional entre trois communautés économiques régionales africaines – la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique centrale (CEEAC) et le Marché commun de l'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Afrique australe (COMESA). Les objectifs du projet sont entre autres de favoriser l'accréditation de 100 instructeurs africains et de renforcer leurs capacités relativement à leur connaissance et à leur utilisation de divers outils de développement commercial; de former du personnel des communautés économiques régionales à l'évaluation du potentiel d'exportation; de créer 15 réseaux régionaux de soutien au commerce; et de favoriser la participation de 150 organisations de soutien au commerce à un réseau d'information sur le commerce. Le projet permet également de former le personnel de 900 petites et moyennes entreprises dans 15 pays et de leur fournir des services de consultation. Au bout du compte, il est conçu pour accroître de 20 % les ventes d'exportation des PME participantes. L'ACDI a commencé à financer la phase I du PACCIA en 2003. Cette dernière a généré des résultats très variés qui ont profité directement aux entreprises africaines.

Le Canada verse 15 millions de dollars (2008-2013) à la phase II du Centre africain de politique commerciale (CACP II). Ce projet, mis en oeuvre par l'intermédiaire de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CENUA), vise à aider trois communautés économiques régionales en Afrique [la Coopération en Afrique orientale (CAO), la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC), et la CEDEAO]] ainsi que leurs États membres à négocier des accords commerciaux, à intégrer le commerce dans les politiques économiques régionales et nationales et à encourager le commerce interafricain avec le reste du monde. Ce projet prend appui sur les résultats de la phase I du CACP (2003-2008). Cette dernière a permis de renforcer la capacité de commerce des divers intervenants de l'Union africaine (UA), des communautés économiques régionales, des gouvernements des pays africains, de la société civile et du secteur privé. Au total, la phase I a contribué à former plus de 1 000 personnes. Les initiatives de renforcement des capacités commerciales réalisées dans le cadre de cette phase ont rehaussé la capacité africaine d'élaborer des propositions et des accords commerciaux techniquement solides.

France

In order to benefit economies of scale, France is supporting the regional level through various initiatives:

- Substantial financial support to Regional Economic Programs (WAEMU: a Global budget support (GBS) of €20M per year since 2005 (ie \$20.86M), CEMAC: GBS of €30M programmed in 2010), aiming at implementing projects with impact on economic development.
- Financing regional infrastructures projects (like the West African Power Pool), or regional development banks (such as BOAD or BDEAC)
- Direct support (through short or long term expertise) to Regional Commissions and Secretariats, such as WAEMU and ECOWAS in West Africa, CEMAC in Central Africa and some regional institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Support to the implementation of regional regulations at national level (via technical assistance or capacity building projects);
- Financial and technical support for regional thematic organizations such as OHADA (business law), Afristat (harmonization of statistics), CIMA (insurance sector), CIPRES (Social Security sector), CILSS (food security and natural resources management), River Basins Organizations (OMVS, NBA...), ASCENA (Aviation safety)
- Strong involvement in the EPA Development Program exercise with Western Africa to align French and European aid for trade on the region's needs assessment.

Germany

German support to regional integration covers a wide range of areas such as (financial) Governance, Regional Infrastructure and Trade. Germany contributes to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the secretariats of the AU and the regional economic communities in Africa (EAC, ECOWAS, SADC).

German development policy supports the EAC Secretariat in: Trade and tax systems, Private Sector Development, intellectual property rights for pharmaceuticals and in future also on the Common Market and relations with civil society organizations with the goal to respond to EAC. Cooperation with some G8 members takes place in a donor coordinated partnership fund.

Germany also provides support to SADC and ECOWAS in the areas of Capacity Development, Customs/Tax harmonisation, Aid for Trade, Private Sector Involvement and Development Strategies. We are exchanging information and coordinating our support among contributing G8 countries. Current German commitments for regional economic integration support add up to appr. USD 70 million. In addition, Germany supports Regional Infrastructure (see section "Supporting infrastructure" below)

Japan

Japan announced assistance for the development of regional road networks and facilitation of cross-border procedures such as One Stop Border Post (OSBP) (14 points) under its initiative, "Support regional infrastructure development to connect Africa". Japan has extended grant assistance (27 projects to 15 countries amounting to around 35.4 billion Yen), technical assistance (10 projects to 10 countries) and loan assistance (4 projects to 3 countries amounting to around 30.3 billion) (as of the end of October 2009).

As the assistance for OSBP, Japan has provided trainings for customs officers in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.

Russia

Russian policy for regional integration support covers such areas as infrastructure and finance. Russia contributes to strengthen technical capacities in the region especially through the partnership with multilaterals and other bilateral donors.

Since G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, energy sector development in Africa is a priority for Russia. We implement the policy and support the regional integration development in this particular sector. Cooperation with some G8 partners takes place through the management of the donor coordinated activities.

United Kingdom

DFID will increase its support to regional programmes to £1 billion, including specific commitments of £65 million to the Trade Mark East Africa Programme and £67m to the North South Corridor Tripartite Trust Account.

Bilaterally we work at a pan-African level with the AfDB and AU on a range of programmes to: address the regional infrastructure deficit (through donor coordination, financing, prioritisation and project preparation); to support trade facilitation, and, through aid for trade, to support the implementation of regional Economic Partnership Agreements; to strengthen governance build the capacity of the AU and

AfDB; to address the challenge climate change and strengthen African voice in climate change negotiations; and to support agricultural development and food security.

At a regional and country level we have programmes in Southern, East and West Africa, primarily focused on economic integration, including through trade corridor upgrading (e.g. North South Corridor), trade reform and capacity building. These programmes (particularly in Southern Africa) also work on food security, health, peace and security, trans-boundary water management and climate change.

United States

USAID has supported regional integration in Africa for more than a decade. USAID has assistance programs with a number of African regional economic communities such as ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, and COMESA. In the four year period between 2007 and 2010, the United States is providing over \$250 million in bilateral assistance to support regional economic integration in Sub-Saharan Africa, working closely with Regional Economic Communities such as COMESA, ECOWAS, and SADC.

U.S. government TCB to Sub-Saharan Africa has exceeded \$3.5 billion since 1999. USAID is collaborating with DFID and other donors to provide assistance aimed at facilitating trade along African transit corridors. USAID also provides regional TCB assistance through Hubs located in Accra, Dakar, Gaborone, and Nairobi.

On a multilateral level, efforts in the WTO to negotiate an agreement on trade facilitation will establish international rules to complement the work USAID describes in the field.

European Union

The EU supports regional integration from national, regional and sometimes continental financial envelopes. Support extends to all the areas of Aid for Trade, ie trade policy and regulation, trade development, infrastructure, productive capacity and trade related adjustment. Specific regional aid envelopes have been reinforced recently, so that for example the 10th European Development Fund regional programmes have an allocation of € 1.8 billion.

Since 2007, the EU and its MS, have been working with ACP regions and their Members to put in place regional Aid-for-Trade packages, aimed at supporting ACP regional integration.

The EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership is Europe's response to the ambitious goals of the African Union's Infrastructure Action Plan and will lead to increased investment in Africa's transport, energy, water and ICT networks.

Supporting Infrastructure

Continue our work to build an international infrastructure consortium involving the AU, NEPAD, World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), recognised by NEPAD as the lead infrastructure agency, to facilitate infrastructure investment, including in cross-border infrastructure, in Africa (Gleneagles, 2005: Africa, 23a)

Poursuivre nos efforts en vue de créer un consortium international pour les infrastructures, composé de l'UA, du NEPAD, de la Banque mondiale et de la Banque africaine de développement (BAfD), reconnue par le NEPAD comme le principal organisme en matière d'infrastructure, pour faciliter l'investissement dans l'infrastructure et, entre autres, dans l'infrastructure transfrontalière, en Afrique. (Gleneagles, 2005 : Afrique, 23a)

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) was created in 2005, following the Gleneagles G8 Summit. It was a major new effort to accelerate progress to meet the infrastructure needs of Africa in support of economic growth and development and was intended to address both national and regional constraints to infrastructure development, with an emphasis on regional infrastructure

Canada

To date, Canada has contributed \$99,000 (in 2007/08) to support the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) Secretariat, hosted by the African Development Bank. CIDA co-hosted this year's annual meeting in Tunisia. CIDA also contributed \$10 million (2003 – 2009) from the Canada Fund for Africa towards the creation of the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) to support the preparation of investment-ready infrastructure projects in Africa. Both of these initiatives are geared to support the regional integration of African economies.

À ce jour, le Canada a consenti 99 000 dollars (en 2007-2008) pour appuyer le Secrétariat du Consortium pour les infrastructures en Afrique (ICA) à la Banque africaine de développement. L'ACDI a coprésidé la rencontre annuelle qui a eu lieu cette année en Tunisie. L'ACDI a aussi versé 10 millions de dollars (2003-2009) à partir du Fonds canadien pour l'Afrique en vue de la création du Fonds de préparation des projets d'infrastructure (FPPI) du NEPAD, pour appuyer la préparation de projets d'infrastructure prêts pour des investissements. Ces deux initiatives visent à appuyer l'intégration régionale des économies africaines.

France

France contributes to the European Union-Africa Infrastructure Fund. This supports projects aimed at increasing African infrastructure and related to transport (Port-Pointe Noire-Congo), energy (ECOWAS), water (Férou hydroelectricity project-Senegal, Mali, Mauritanie), information and communications technology (East African Submarine System-EASSy).

Germany

Germany seconded a German Advisor to the ICA Secretariat and will be seconding a water expert for two years to the ICA to support its Water Platform. The overall financial commitment for this activity, which includes a budget for studies and workshops, is \$2.8million.

In addition, Germany supports regional infrastructure and committed 73 million Euros in 2009 in the field of regional energy supply with projects particular in East and Central Africa. Germany is supporting the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) with 12.7 million Euros and contributes to the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund with an amount of 1 million Euros.

Italy

Italy joined the ICA in 2008, and provided US\$ 289,855 in financial contributions in 2008 (200,000 Euros) and US\$ 277,778 (200,000 Euros) in 2009.

Japan

Japan has provided an officer on secondment to the ICA since 2006 and has also contributed to ICA activities through the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA), a partnership between Japan and the African Development Bank.

Russia

Russia supports the cooperation through the ICA and is intending to expand its financial and technical contribution actively in the future. Besides a participation in ICA-meetings, supports the activities of the ICA Secretariat (\$0.4 million). Russia also supports Infrastructure Project – “Global Village Energy Partnership” with a \$30 million commitment in 2006.

United Kingdom

The UK provided contributions of US\$100,000 and US\$150,000 in 2007, and US\$1,500,000 in early 2009 directly to the ICA. The UK has also provided support to the ICA through secondment of an Infrastructure Specialist to the ICA Secretariat from early 2006 to March 2009 and will be providing an additional £1.5 million in support to the Secretariat over the next three years.

United States

In addition to U.S. financial contributions to the ICA, the United States Treasury has also worked with the ICA on two symposia on “Expanding Private Investment in African Power Infrastructure in 2008 and 2009, and has worked with ICA to sponsor two sessions of a “Virtual Working Group” to address issues raised at those events.

European Union

In 2009, at the meeting held in Rome, the EC presented a paper on brokering regional infrastructure projects, which explained a methodology for facilitating identification, financing and implementation of large projects in Africa.

Under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) alone, The European Commission will be contributing € 5.6 billion to infrastructure in Africa between 2008-2013, which represents nearly a billion euros per year. The European Commission is working on the rehabilitation of 8 Trans-African road corridors identified as priorities by the African Union, which will contribute to trade facilitation and regional economic integration. These corridors have a total length of about 40,000km, going for example from Dakar to N'Djamena and Lagos to Mombasa, or from Cairo to Gaborone through East Africa, and

N'Djamena to Windhoek in southern Africa. Since 1995, the European Commission has financed the rehabilitation of about 13,000 km of these corridors with grants, which is about 30% of the total length.

Under the 10th EDF, the Commission has tripled its annual Trans-African corridor investments through national programmes, from €100 million per year from 1995-2007 to € 300 million per year for the period from 2008-2013. This means the total EDF grant financing for these missing links amounts to € 2.7 billion from national programmes from 1995 – 2013.

The European Commission's FASTRAC regional trade facilitation programme, financed through our regional programme for Central Africa, supports the rehabilitation of 2 border crossings and improvements to customs facilities, regional transit, the convergence of relevant national policies, as well as measures to improve social well-being for residents along the transport corridors.

Market Access

Working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including African LDCs, and, to this end, each examining how to facilitate the fuller and more effective use of existing market access arrangements (Kananaskis, 2002: G8 Africa Action Plan 3.3)

En s'efforçant d'instaurer, pour tous les produits en provenance des pays les moins avancés (PMA), y compris les PMA africains, l'accès en franchise et hors contingent en envisageant à cette fin les façons de faciliter leur utilisation plus complète et efficace des arrangements actuels sur l'accès aux marchés. (Kananaskis, 2002 : Plan d'action du G8 pour l'Afrique, 3.3)

Canada

In 2003 Canada adopted a market access initiative for LDCs that provides duty-free and quota-free access for all products from LDCs, with the exception of over-quota access for supply-managed products in the dairy, poultry and eggs sectors.

Canada has very flexible, simple and transparent rules of origin. They allow LDCs to obtain inputs from other LDCs and larger general preferential tariff beneficiary countries without losing preferential access, provided 40 percent of the ex-factory price of a good contains parts and materials of LDC origin. In the case of textiles and clothing, goods cannot undergo further processing outside any LDC beneficiary to qualify. Importation of goods from LDCs has increased at an average annual rate of 32.5 percent since the introduction of this initiative.

En 2003, le Canada a adopté une initiative d'accès aux marchés pour les PMA qui permet l'accès en franchise de droits et hors quota à tous les produits en provenance de ces pays, à l'exception de l'accès hors contingent pour les produits soumis à la gestion de l'offre (produits laitiers, volaille et œufs).

Les règles d'origine du Canada sont très souples, simples et transparentes. Elles permettent aux PMA d'obtenir des intrants de la part d'autres PMA et de pays bénéficiant d'un traitement tarifaire préférentiel général plus élevé sans perdre l'accès préférentiel, à condition que 40 % du prix ex-usine d'une marchandise soit constitué de pièces et de matières en provenance de PMA. Dans le cas des textiles et des vêtements, les marchandises ne peuvent subir de transformation ultérieure à l'extérieur

d'un PMA bénéficiaire pour être admissibles. Les importations de marchandises en provenance de PMA ont augmenté à un taux annuel moyen de 32,5 % depuis la mise en oeuvre de cette initiative.

France

France's provides duty-free/quota free access to all products originating in LDCs except arms and ammunition under the European Union "Everything But Arms" (EBA) initiative. In 2008, imports under the EBA increased to €5.8 billion, and 94% of all LDC imports entered the EU duty-free.

Germany

Germany provides duty-free and quota free access to all products originating in LDCs except arms and ammunition under the EBA. Germany is actively pursuing a set of more simple, flexible, transparent and development-friendly rules of origin through reforms underway in the European Union.

Italy

Italy provides duty-free and quota free access to all products originating in LDCs except arms and ammunition under the EBA.

Japan

LDC programme allows approximately 98% duty and quota free access to LDCs. From FY 2002 to FY 2008, total imports from LDCs to Japan have tripled from JPY 222 billion to JPY 671 billion.

Russia

Since 2000 Russia has adopted a list of products from LDCs which allows nearly 100% duty and quota free access.

United Kingdom

The UK provides duty-free and quota free access to all products originating in LDCs except arms and ammunition under the EU EBA initiative. The UK continues to be a strong advocate for changes to relax the EU's Preferential Rules of Origins (PROs) for LDCs. Negotiations on PROs reform are on-going with the Commission and current proposals, if adopted, are expected to substantially improve the ability of LDCs to use EBA preferences.

United States

The United States is particularly open to exports from sub-Saharan African countries. In 2008, over 97% of U.S. imports from countries eligible under the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act entered the United States duty-free. Many sub-Sahara African LDCs are active users of U.S. trade preference programs. This is also true for Haiti, the only LDC in the Western Hemisphere. The United States maintains simple and transparent rules of origin.

European Union

Under Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative, the EU has now fully implemented duty-free and quota-free access for all 49 LDCs. Imports under EBA increased to € 5.8 billion in 2008, while in the same year 94% of all LDC imports entered the EU duty-free.

The EU has negotiated specific rules of origin with African LDCs, in the EBA framework, which have led to relaxed rules of origin in sectors of major export importance to them such as textiles, agriculture and fishery products.

Remittances

We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10% to 5% in 5 years through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners (L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 134).

Nous nous attacherons à atteindre plus particulièrement l'objectif visant la réduction, d'ici cinq ans, des coûts globaux moyens du transfert d'envois d'argent qui passeraient de 10 % à 5 %, en favorisant la diffusion d'information, la transparence, la concurrence et la coopération avec les partenaires. (L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 134)

Canada

Canada has been the co-chair of the G-20 Financial Inclusion Experts Group (FIEG) since 2009. One of the FIEG's key objectives is to support the safe and sound distribution of new modes of financial services capable of reaching the poor. Canada is working with others to ensure the critical issue of remittances is not overlooked.

Depuis 2009, le Canada copréside le Groupe d'experts du G20 sur l'inclusion financière. L'un des premiers objectifs est de favoriser la saine diffusion, en toute sécurité, de nouveaux modes de prestation de services financiers qui seront accessibles aux pauvres. Le Canada collabore avec d'autres pays pour que la question critique des envois d'argent ne soit pas mise de côté.

France

- improved remittance data collection;
- commissioning a number of official reports to explore, in the French context, the remittances' market and ways to encourage formal transfers;
- development of innovative mechanisms to leverage remittances for development;
- implementation of the General Principles for International Remittance Services;
- Development of a new version of France's money transfer price comparison website, in collaboration with money transfer operators, non-governmental organizations, and diaspora representative organisations;
- partnering with the African development bank to help improve the regulatory framework related to remittances in Africa and in the Maghreb region.

Germany

- Refined the Bundesbank's practice for data collection on remittances.
- Commissioned a study on how to integrate receivers of remittances into microfinance activities;
- Entered into several bilateral partnerships, including a project with Serbia which provides information to Serbian migrants; and
- Financed the creation of the Geldtransfair web portal (www.geldtransfair.de) to provide migrants and their families' information on the best transfer rates for remittances.

Italy

- Initiated studies on the impact of remittances on economic and social development;
- Funded projects to extend credit to support African and Latin American diaspora investments in their country of origin.
- Launched the national web site (www.mandasoldiacasa.it) on the costs of remittances, compliant with World Bank standards and jointly funded by the Government and civil society organizations.
- Implemented new provisions on transparency related to remittance-related transactions; and
- Introduced tax-reductions that apply to foreign nationals with dependent family members abroad.

Japan

- Signed bilateral partnership agreements for facilitating remittance with, the Philippines and Malaysia in 2004;
- Abolished the threshold for its survey on remittances and expanded the data sources on remittances to enhance information and transparency in 2006; and
- Enacted the “Payment Services Act” in 2009 which has enabled non-banking entities to provide remittance services and promoted competition.

United States

- Providing support to credit unions in Mexico which has resulted in fund transfers at less than half the cost of Western Union;
- Supporting mobile phone Text-A-Remittance services in the Philippines and West Africa (beginning with Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal);
- In partnership with Microfinance International Corporation, providing a partial credit guarantee to Salvadorian microfinance initiatives to provide transnational loans and money transfer services;
- With support from the World Council of Credit Unions and the REDCOOP network, will establish electronic funds transfer services in Ecuador by connecting 32 cooperatives to a centralized data network;
- Assisting microfinance institutions in establishing agreements with Money Transfer Operators and building ties with migrant communities and associations in the United States; and
- Working with a local micro-finance initiative to develop a national transfer system in Bolivia.

Russia

Given the large proportion of immigrants in the labour force of the Russian Federation, policies aimed at reducing the costs of transferring remittances have been a high priority in recent years. The average costs of transferring remittances are less than 5%, fully in line with the G8 commitment. The estimated remittances volumes for ODA-eligible countries were \$6.3 billion in 2008 and \$4.4 billion in 2009.

United Kingdom

- Development of a price comparison website;
- A Remittances Customer Charter which commits participating firms to give clear transparent information in a standard format to people sending remittances;
- Financial and technical support to establish the World-Bank chaired G8 Global Remittances Working Group, aiming to halve the global cost of transferring remittances over the next 5 years;
- Contributed pilot funding for Vodafone’s M-Pesa service – the Kenyan mobile phone payment service
- Research on the UK remittances market to determine how best to reduce formal transfer costs;

- Contributing to a Technology Programme that will undertake feasibility studies and pilots for using technologies to reduce the cost of transferring remittances and using remittances as a tool to promote access to finance;
- A country partnership in Bangladesh to reduce the cost of transferring remittances into the country.

European Union

The European Commission has:

- Improved transparency requirements for charges relating to international remittances through the Payment Services Directive, which 14 Member States have decided to apply at least in part to transfers outside of the European Union;
- Supported and promoted efforts by Member States to establish online portals on transfer prices; and
- Provided a €1,7M grant to the World Bank African Remittances Institute project , which aims to facilitate the establishment of an African remittances Institute and to help African states make better use of remittances as a tool for poverty reduction.