

# **2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report March 2003**

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The University of Toronto's G8 Research Group has completed the first phase of the 2002 Kananaskis Compliance Report. This phase takes the form of a new, Interim Compliance Report. It focuses on the extent to which the previous Summit's priority commitments have been complied with by the time the G7/8 hosting and chair passes, on January 1 each year, from one member country to the next.

In this first effort to produce an interim compliance report, compliance is reported not precisely as of January 1 for each country for each priority issue, but for compliance within a broader time "window" from January 1 into the first few months of 2003. Additional care should be taken in interpreting these results, as none of the earlier compliance studies provide comparable comparative data on how much compliance comes during the first six months following a Summit, rather than during the full year prior to the subsequent Summit taking place. This Interim Compliance Report has been produced as a preliminary diagnostic, as an invitation for others to provide more complete information on country compliance with their 2002 commitments, and for G8 member countries and other stakeholders to have some indication as to their compliance progress to date, as a foundation for action in the time before the 2003 Evian Summit takes place. Following past practice, the regular Compliance Report will be made available on this web site by mid-May; two weeks prior to the 2003 Evian-les-Bains G8 Summit in France.

A summary of the interim compliance scores is listed in the table A with an individual analytic assessment by country and issue area below. Although the final report will provide a comprehensive analytic assessment of the 2002 Kananaskis scores, some preliminary observations can be made based on the interim results.

Since the conclusion of the Kananaskis Summit in June 2002, the G7/G8 members have complied with their priority commitments made in 13 major issue areas 25% of the time (see Table A). This average is based on a scale whereby 100% equals perfect compliance, and -100% means that the member governments are in fact doing the opposite of what they committed to.<sup>1</sup>

Compliance scores following the Kananaskis Summit varied widely by issue area, with commitments focused on international terrorism scoring perfect

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<sup>1</sup> For a complete compliance methodological explanation, please visit the University of Toronto G8 web site at: <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g7/evaluations/methodology/g7c2.htm>.

compliance scores across all Summit countries. Compliance scores were also high in the areas of arms control (63%) and conflict prevention (60%), followed by African good governance, official development assistance and the environment , each at 50%. African health issues, economic growth and free trade as well as transnational organized crime revealed scores below the overall average, while issue areas including African peer review and agricultural issues revealed a “work in progress”<sup>2</sup>. A score in the negative range (-50%) was found on the issue of development assistance for the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC).

The highest complying Summit member across the 13 major issue areas was Canada, the hosting member, with a score of 77%. Canada’s score is followed by the UK at 44%, then France, the next country in the hosting order, with a score of 38%. The United States ranks in fourth place with an interim compliance score of 25%, followed by Russia at 14%, Japan at 10%, Germany at 8% and Italy at 0.

The interim Kananaskis compliance average of 25% is considerably lower than that of Genoa 2001 (49.5%), Okinawa 2000 (81.4%), Cologne 1999 (39%), Birmingham 1998 (45%), Denver 1997 (27%) and Lyon in 1996 (36%) (see pg 4: <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g7/evaluations/2001compliance/2001reportComp.pdf>). Once the final compliance scores are made available in mid-May, a comprehensive assessment of the 2002 Kananaskis compliance scores will be possible.

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<sup>2</sup> “Work in progress” is depicted by an overall average score of “0”.

**Table A:  
2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Scores\***

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	United Kingdom	United States	Individual Issue Average
<b>Africa, Good Governance</b>	+1	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	+1	+1	<b>+0.50</b>
<b>Africa, Health</b>	+1	0	0	0	0	0	+1	0	<b>+0.25</b>
<b>Africa, Peer Review</b>	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Arms Control, Disarmament</b>	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	<b>+0.63</b>
<b>Conflict Prevention</b>	+1	+1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+1	<b>+0.60</b>
<b>Development, HIPC</b>	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	<b>-0.50</b>
<b>Development, ODA</b>	+1	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	<b>+0.50</b>
<b>Economic Growth, Agricultural Trade</b>	+1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	-1	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Economic Growth, Free Trade</b>	+1	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	<b>+0.14</b>
<b>Environment, Sustainable Agriculture</b>	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Environment, Water</b>	+1	+1	0	N/A	0	N/A	+1	0	<b>+0.50</b>
<b>Fighting Terrorism</b>	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	<b>+1.00</b>
<b>Transnational Crime, Corruption</b>	+1	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>+0.25</b>
<b>Overall Country Average</b>	<b>+0.77</b>	<b>+0.38</b>	<b>+0.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>+0.10</b>	<b>+0.14</b>	<b>+0.42</b>	<b>+0.25</b>	<b>+0.25</b>

\*The average score by issue area is the average of all countries' compliance scores for that issue. The average score by country is the average of all issue area compliance scores for a given country. Where information on a country's compliance score for a given issue area was not available, the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column and no compliance score is awarded. Countries were excluded from the averages if the symbol "N/A" appears in the respective column.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Africa - Good Governance

### Commitment

Expanding capacity-building programs related to political governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform.

### Background

One of the core values underpinning both NEPAD and the Africa Action Plan is that of good governance and its fundamental role in promoting the alleviation of both poverty and conflict. Much of the impetus behind the AAP evolved from the commitment made by African leaders and states to adhere to principles of democracy and good government, and from the G8 states' corresponding resolve to help strengthen African nations in these areas. The G8 nations continue to stress that NEPAD must maintain its commitment to good governance in order to maintain its integrity--how they intend to assist in this goal has not yet fully been demonstrated.

### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		N/A	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.50</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Within its development assistance allocation to Africa, Canada has identified the strengthening of African institutions and governance as one of its three priorities, in addition to fostering of economic growth and investing in the people and future of Africa.<sup>3</sup>

To this end, Canada committed \$28-million over three years to improve the competency and efficiency of the public sector of African states, primarily through the Africa Capacity Building Foundation and the Canadian Centre for Management Development. A further \$9-million over three years will be directed towards strengthening African parliamentary government, namely through the African Parliamentary Union, while \$6-million over the same period of time will be spent on forging local and community governance.<sup>4</sup>

In October 2002, it was announced that Canada will contribute \$2.39 million to promote good governance, along with security and development, in Francophone African countries; a commitment made specifically as a way of supporting the AAP.<sup>5</sup> \$1.09 million over three years will go to Transparency International, an NGO devoted to fighting corruption, allowing it to expand into fourteen Sub-Saharan Francophone countries.<sup>6</sup> \$850 000 of this amount had been committed in 1999, in the 'first phase' of the funding program.<sup>7</sup>

### 2. France: 0

Although France has committed to implementing the AAP in its entirety, there has not been a significant focus on good governance. France has, however, emphasized the importance of these principles in its overall development assistance priorities. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development (CICID) has, for example, identified infrastructure building as a key area of its commitment to Africa and NEPAD. It includes the establishment of political institutions, in line with the needs of the populations and the necessary institutional reforms. Moreover, the policies of Coopération internationale et du Développement, an agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, include the goal of increased democratization and reinforcement of the state

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<sup>3</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, "Canada Fund for Africa," <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/canadafundforafrica>>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, "News Release: Canada Supports Good Governance and Security in Francophone Countries in Africa," 17 October 2002, <[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument)>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

apparatus, decentralization and partnership with civil society.<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless, it remains a work in progress as France has not allocated specific funds nor committed to a concrete implementation plan.

### **3. Germany: 0**

While Germany remains committed to the implementation of the AAP, it has made no specific statements on how it intends to adhere to its commitments regarding governance in the months leading up to Evian-le-Bain. In a speech given at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to Consider How to Support the New Partnership for Africa's Development in September, in New York, Germany's APR, Ushchi Eid emphasizes that NEPAD must maintain a strict policy and platform, and articulates the German government's concerns over good governance based on events in Zimbabwe, and her disappointment that other African nations failed to react more decisively to these events.<sup>9</sup> She further suggests that this casts doubt on the resolve of African nations to adhere to the commitments on good governance and reform set out by NEPAD. Despite statements by its APR, this remains a work in progress as Germany has not yet committed specific funds or introduced an implementation plan.

### **4. Italy: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest that Italy has complied with this commitment.

### **5. Japan: 0**

Although Japan has not outlined any new measures for good governance in Africa since Kananaskis, its previous aid programs have explicitly focused on good governance-building programs with an emphasis on constitutional and judicial reform, civic information and participation and parliamentary reform<sup>10</sup> (all key tenants of the commitment in question). However, much of Japan's Africa-related assistance in the past has been through the TICAD system (Tokyo International Conference on African Development), and TICAD III is scheduled for September 2003.<sup>11</sup> It is therefore feasible that in the months closer to Evian and TICAD, Japan will introduce its plan for Africa that includes good governance components.

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<sup>8</sup> Department for International Development and Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom "G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit," November 2002, <[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)>.

<sup>9</sup> Uschi Eid Personal Website, "Presseerklärung des BMZ: Eid beim Afrika-Gipfel der Vereinten Nationen," 16 September 2002, <[www.uschi-eid.de](http://www.uschi-eid.de)>.

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, "Project/Program Summary," <[www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad2/list98/govern/3\\_1\\_6.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad2/list98/govern/3_1_6.html)>.

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, "The Philosophy of Japan's Policy Toward Africa," <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2002/africa-e.pdf>>.

## 6. Russia: N/A

There is no information available to suggest that Russia has complied with this commitment.

## 7. United States: +1

Within its overall development assistance priorities, the US stresses that aid should be directed to countries that have demonstrated sound fiscal responsibility, good governance and democratic practices. Recently, Bush recently announced that he intends to try to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) scheduled to expire in 2008, which cites good governance and democracy as one of its key policy priorities.<sup>12</sup> However, considering that AGOA is not due to expire till several years from now, the immediate impact of this and its significance for American compliance are unclear.

USAID, the United States Agency for International Development, has announced that it will increase funding by 53% for democracy and conflict prevention programs in Africa during the 2003 fiscal year, and that it will focus on fighting corruption and post-conflict democratic reconstruction.<sup>13</sup> USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative was designed in 2002 and is meant to be implemented in 2003, and it will support multiple actors at the regional, country and local levels in achieving better government oversight, public disclosure of assets and the promotion of ethical codes of conduct for governments.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Government of the United States of America, "Fact Sheet: US--Sub-Saharan African Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum," 15 January 2003, <[www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030115.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030115.html)>.

<sup>13</sup> United States Agency for International Development, "Africa: Building Democracy in Africa," <[www.usaid.gov/democracy/afr/africa.html](http://www.usaid.gov/democracy/afr/africa.html)>.

<sup>14</sup> United States Agency for International Development, "Africa Regional: Program Data Sheet 698-013," <[www.usaid.gov/country/afr/afr\\_reg/698-013.html](http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/afr_reg/698-013.html)>.

## **2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Africa – Health**

### **Commitment**

Pressing ahead with current work with the international pharmaceutical industry, affected African countries and civil society to promote the availability of an adequate supply of lifesaving medicines in an affordable and medically effective manner.

### **Background:**

There are two distinct methods of providing African countries with “lifesaving medicines in an affordable and medically effective manner.” The first method is to directly subsidize medicines or necessary distribution systems in Africa. The second method is to adjust the international patent laws so that African countries can legally produce or import cheaper generic versions of patented medicines. This is known as “compulsory licensing.” In December 2002, delegates at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council failed to reach an agreement on the issue of the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which would have implemented compulsory licensing and effectively reduced the price of many life-saving medications. However, much progress was made in the negotiations. All countries are now in agreement regarding the text except for the United States, which wants to limit the drugs eligible for compulsory licensing to only those needed to treat emergency infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis etc), and exclude medications for other diseases and illnesses such as asthma and diabetes.



## Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>		0	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.25</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada is one of the two countries, along with Britain, that has directed new money since the Kananaskis Summit to subsidizing medicines for African countries.<sup>15</sup> In an effort to adhere to its intention to invest in the people and future of Africa (one of the three primary areas in which Canada is focusing its AAP-related efforts) Canada has allocated \$50-million towards research on a HIV/AIDS vaccine and other HIV/AIDS related research, and announced the same amount of funds to be dedicated to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative operated by UNICEF and the WHO.<sup>16</sup> In regards to patents, Canada has also made progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement “compulsory licensing”.

### 2. France: 0

There is no evidence that France has allocated new money or resources since the Kananaskis Summit to ensure that life-saving medicines become more affordable. However, France has committed itself to taking a more flexible approach on intellectual property rights (IPR) concerning the access to essential medications. It is urging more concerted action within the EU, as well as within

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<sup>15</sup> Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development and Susan Whelan, Minister for International Cooperation, Canada, “Press Release: Deliver on the Promise to Eradicate Polio G8 Can Score High in Securing a Global Public Good,” 5 December 2002, <[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)>.

<sup>16</sup> Government of Canada, “Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa,” 27 June 2002, <<http://www.isa-africa.com/G8/en/canafnp.htm>>.

the WTO. The Ministry of Commerce has also initiated a series of meetings and consultations with the affected parties (pharmaceutical industries, professional federations, NGOs), with the objective of developing the best conditions not only for the access to the drugs, but also for their distribution.<sup>17</sup> France's "work in progress" compliance score is due to its progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement "compulsory licensing".

### **3. Germany: 0**

There is no evidence that Germany has attempted to comply with its commitments regarding health and availability of medicines. While Germany has committed itself to providing approximately one billion euro for Africa in 2002/2003, of which 110 million has been earmarked towards directly supporting the AAP,<sup>18</sup> it is unclear how this money will be allocated. Nevertheless, Germany receives a "work in progress" compliance score is due to its progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement "compulsory licensing".

### **4. Italy: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that Italy has fully complied with its commitment to increase availability of medicines. Italy's "work in progress" compliance score is due to its progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement "compulsory licensing".

### **5. Japan: 0**

There is little to be found regarding Japan's compliance with its commitment to affordable and available medicines. Japan's "work in progress" compliance score is due to its progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement "compulsory licensing".

### **6. Russia: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest Russia has obtained full compliance with this commitment. Russia's "work in progress" compliance score is due to its progress in agreeing to modify the TRIPS so that African countries may implement "compulsory licensing".

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<sup>17</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Responses du Ministre Des Affaires Etrangeres, M. Dominique De Villepin, et du Ministre Delegee a la Cooperation et a la Francophonie, M. Pierre-Andre Wiltzer, Aux Questions Des Deputes A L'Assemblee Nationale," 13 November 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021108.html&submit.x=5&submit.y=6#Chapitre13?liste=20021108.html&submit.x=5&submit.y=6>>;

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Acces aux Medicament des pays en developpement Communique du Ministere du Commerce Exterieur," 7 November 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021108.html&submit.x=5&submit.y=6#Chapitre13?liste=20021108.html&submit.x=5&submit.y=6>>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

Since Kananaskis, Britain is one of the two countries, along with Canada, that has directed new money to subsidizing medicines for African countries since the Kananaskis Summit.<sup>19</sup> The British DfID has committed \$37.9 million (including the 25 million committed before Kananaskis) by the end of 2005 to the eradication of Polio, partly through expenditure on medicines.<sup>20</sup> In regards to international patents, Prime Minister Blair created the High Level Working Group on Access to Medicines which in November 2002 reported back to the Prime Minister emphasizing the need to “facilitate a framework for voluntary, widespread, sustainable and predictable differential pricing as the operational norm” and sets a timeline whereby there will exist “significant international commitment to an overarching framework for differential pricing... in time for the 2003 G8 Summit in France.”<sup>21</sup>

## 8. United States: 0

Although the United States conceded that lifesaving medications for infectious diseases should be eligible for “compulsory licensing”, it is the only country opposing an even more ambitious proposal.<sup>22</sup> The United States was the only country out of 144 to oppose an agreement that would have allowed poor countries to impose “compulsory licensing” for all drugs combating diseases or illnesses self-declared by poor countries as a medical emergency. Many NGOs and WTO member-countries argue that the American proposal is insufficient, as it only covers drugs needed to combat emergency “epidemics,” which would not include, for example, diabetes or asthma, two diseases responsible for many deaths in Africa.<sup>23</sup> However, the American proposal regarding infection diseases is certainly a strong step towards compliance. In the January 2003 State of the Union address, President Bush asked congress to approve \$15 billion dollars over the next five years to fight AIDS in Africa, beginning with 2 billion in 2004. This measure, according to the US Administration, will prevent 7 million new infections.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development and Susan Whelan, Minister for International Cooperation, Canada, “Press Release: Deliver on the Promise to Eradicate Polio G8 Can Score High in Securing a Global Public Good,” 5 December 2002, <[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)>.

<sup>20</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit,” <[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)>.

<sup>21</sup> Clare Short, “Report to the Prime Minister: UK Working Group on Increasing Access to Essential Medicines in the Developing World: Policy Recommendations and Strategy,” 28 November 2002, <[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)>.

<sup>22</sup> Office of the United States Trade Representative, “U.S. Announces Interim HIV/Aids Plan for Poor Countries,” 23 December 2002, <<http://allafrica.com/stories/200212280006.html>>.

<sup>23</sup> The Guardian, “Bush’s Bitter Medicine,” 30 December 2002, <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/leaders/story/0,3604,866420,00.html>>.

<sup>24</sup> President George W. Bush, “U.S. State of the Union Address,” 28 January 2003, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030128-19.html>>.

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## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Africa – Peer Review

### Commitment:

Encouraging cooperation with respect to peer-review practices, modalities and experiences between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the ECA, including the participation by the ECA in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peer-review process where the countries under review so agree.

### Background:

The NEPAD leaders adopted on 11 June 2002 the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as a key element in the attainment of the plan's objectives. The basis for the African Peer Review Mechanism is the assessment of the political, economic, and institutional aspects of governance, which is conducted through a range of indicators: [1] Political rights and institutional effectiveness (e.g. the functioning of the legislature, judicial, and executive branches, as well as the non-governmental sector); [2] Economic management (e.g. macroeconomic management, public financial management and accountability, monetary and financial transparency, accounting and auditing systems, and regulatory oversight); and, [3] corporate governance, among others. The results of this process will also inform the G8 leaders' decisions in developing enhanced partnerships with African states.

It should be noted that the NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism is scheduled to start in April 2003 after some outstanding questions are resolved at the next meeting of the NEPAD Heads of State Implementation Committee (February 2003).<sup>25</sup> In the interim, the ECA secretariat has stressed that institutional arrangements for mutual accountability already exist—and is basing many of its efforts on the practices of the **OECD** Development Assistance Committee (**DAC**) (peer review of aid practices and the Task Force on Donor Practices).<sup>26</sup>

While the ECA is already working with over 26 African countries in review of performance of good governance through the APR, there does remain much “fear...[and] reluctance to move forward on this mechanism.” A number of African

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<sup>25</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, “Senior ECA staff participate in OECD/DAC Peer Review of Canada,” 15 January 2003, <[http://www.uneca.org/what\\_is\\_new\\_home.htm](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm)>.

<sup>26</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, “Report of the twenty-first meeting of the Committee on Experts of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,” 18 October 2002, <[http://www.uneca.org/conferenceofministers/Report\\_CM\\_1\\_11\\_FIN.doc](http://www.uneca.org/conferenceofministers/Report_CM_1_11_FIN.doc)>.

states expressed concern of the threat to sovereignty,<sup>27</sup> as NEPAD's Peer Review is seen to cause “unwanted intrusions in how countries are managed.”<sup>28</sup>

One very recent development, whose full implications are not yet clear, is the “Third Big Table” which took place in Addis Ababa in January. The meeting focused on the implementation of the new development cooperation agenda and Finance ministers from several African countries, their counterparts from the OECD and representatives from Canada, France, Germany, UK and the US were present.<sup>29</sup> Emphasis was placed on approaches to monitoring the performance of Africa and its partners towards meeting shared goals in the context of mutual accountability,<sup>30</sup> which may be significant for the peer-review process.

**Assessment:**

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>		0	
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		N/A	
<i>United States</i>		N/A	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>0.00</b>

<sup>27</sup> Johnson-Sirleaf, “Speech at the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,” 19 - 21 October 2002, <[http://www.uneca.org/eca\\_resources/Speeches/2002\\_speeches/102002speech\\_Johnson\\_Sirleaf.htm](http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/Speeches/2002_speeches/102002speech_Johnson_Sirleaf.htm)>.

<sup>28</sup> K. Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the ECA “Moving NEPAD from Concept to Implementation (Opening Statement at the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development),” 19 October 2002, <[http://www.uneca.org/what\\_is\\_new\\_home.htm](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm)>.

<sup>29</sup> “African Ministers, OECD Meet on Development,” 22 January 2003, <[www.avmedia.at/cgi-script/csNEWS/news\\_upload/LATEST\\_20NEWS\\_2edb.African\\_MinistersOECDMeetOnDevelopment.pdf](http://www.avmedia.at/cgi-script/csNEWS/news_upload/LATEST_20NEWS_2edb.African_MinistersOECDMeetOnDevelopment.pdf)>.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: 0

As early as October 2002, Ambassador Robert Fowler, the Canadian Sherpa at Kananaksis and the Personal Representative for Africa, was the only G8 delegate at the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at which the APRM was discussed at some length.<sup>31</sup>

More recently, and more revealing of its commitment on this issue, Canada was the first country in the history of the OECD/DAC to invite outside observers—from the ECA—to join the DAC Peer Review Team.<sup>32</sup> It is envisaged that this will help the ECA as it works with NEPAD to establish and implement the APRM.<sup>33</sup>

### 2. France: 0

France has remained active in the various OECD forums and was a central participant at the OECD/DAC Forum of Partnership for Development (11-12 December 2002), the final session of which was attended by the leaders of the G8's development agencies.<sup>34</sup>

France sees development in the context of the rule of law, financial transparency, and good governance. Accordingly, it believes that “the innovative and audacious” Peer Review Mechanism, along with the role of the private sector in the financing of development, is essential for the mobilization of political and economic support.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Robert Fowler, [http://www.uneca.org/eca\\_resources/Speeches/2002\\_speeches/10192002CM\\_AmbassadorRobert.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/Speeches/2002_speeches/10192002CM_AmbassadorRobert.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> As a matter of routine procedure, all members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) are asked to periodically submit their development assistance programme to a review by its peers (on the OECD/DAC). This OECD/DAC-ECA peer review team travelled to Canada and Senegal (a development aid recipient selected by Canada for review) and consulted a number of stakeholders (the government executive, parliamentarians, civil society, multilateral and bilateral donors).

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, “Senior ECA staff participate in OECD/DAC Peer Review of Canada,” 15 January 2003, [http://www.uneca.org/what\\_is\\_new\\_home.htm](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm).

<sup>33</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, “Senior ECA staff participate in OECD/DAC Peer Review of Canada,” 15 January 2003, [http://www.uneca.org/what\\_is\\_new\\_home.htm](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm).

<sup>34</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “Les pratiques d'évaluation des acteurs français du développement et de l'humanitaire,” 17 December 2002, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.asp?ART=30687>.

<sup>35</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “Discours d'Ouverture du Ministre Délégué à la Coopération et à la Francophonie, M. Pierre-Andre Wiltzer,” 4 November 2002,

Nonetheless, short of its participation in the OECD/DAC and its general acceptance of the APRM, there is no evidence as of yet of French promotion of ECA-OECD ties.

### **3. Germany: 0**

The German APR Eid has strongly commended the peer-review mechanism adopted by the African Union in Durban, as per the NEPAD framework, and noted that the adoption of this mechanism is an important step towards transparency and in creating a belief in reform.<sup>36</sup> However, there has been limited information provided in terms of Germany's role in instituting and encouraging peer-review mechanisms.

### **4. Italy: 0**

While Italy has reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 Africa Plan in its entirety, there is no evidence of movement in terms of supporting the APRM either at the ECA or at the OECD.

The Italian Undersecretary of State, Alfredo Mantica, did point to a concern quietly shared by most participants in the program. The results were not wholly positive, he said, as a number of African states rejected their part of the bargain as envisaged under the G8 Africa Plan—civil and human rights, democracy, and good governance—while expecting the G8 to increase the resources committed to the plan.<sup>37</sup>

### **5. Japan: 0**

Japan received praise by the ECA's Executive Secretary for its endorsement of the G8 Africa Action Plan and the decision to convene a new Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) in 2003. Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered a policy speech at Addis Ababa on 26 August 2002, indicating that Japan "welcomes the decision of African countries to introduce the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in order to ensure the steady

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<<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>>.

<sup>36</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Discours d'Ouverture du Ministre Delege a la Cooperation et a la Francophonie, M. Pierre-Andre Wiltzer," 4 November 2002,

<<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>>.

<sup>37</sup> Cristina Clarizia, "Mantica: il nostro Paese ha avuto al summit un ruolo fondamentale. Ma gli applausi a

Mugabe..." in *Secolo D'Italia*, 5 September 2002, <<http://www.esteri.it/attualita/2002/ita/interventi/index.htm>>.



implementation of NEPAD,” aided by the OECD experience and Japanese contribution of €100,000.<sup>38</sup>

#### **6. Russia: N/A**

There is no information available to indicate that Russia has complied with this commitment.

#### **7. United Kingdom: N/A**

There is no information available to indicate that United Kingdom has complied with this commitment.

#### **8. United States: N/A**

There is no information available to indicate that the United States has complied with this commitment.

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<sup>38</sup> Yoriko Kawaguchi, “[Policy Speech by Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm), Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the United Nations Conference Center,” 26 August 2002, <[http://www.uneca.org/what\\_is\\_new\\_home.htm](http://www.uneca.org/what_is_new_home.htm)>.

## **2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Arms Control & Disarmament**

### **Commitment:**

The G8 calls on all countries to join them in commitment to the following six principles to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment and technology.

### **Background:**

As the growing threats posed by trans-national terrorism and “rogue” states are increasingly acquiring central importance in the post-Cold War international security environment, it is becoming ever more critical to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). At least since the 1992 Lisbon Agreement, non-proliferation activities have focused on Russia and the former Soviet Republics, whose questionable ability to safeguard the vast nuclear, biological and chemical arsenals inherited from the Soviet Union has been causing growing concern. The central efforts of the West to deny terrorists and rogue states access to formerly-Soviet WMDs have focused on eliminating potential supply sources and intercepting potential deliveries at transit points. These have involved pressing the CIS countries to relinquish all WMD capabilities by either destroying them or handing them over to Russia; providing financial support for the disposal of decommissioned nuclear submarines and warheads; implementing programs for integration and employment of sensitive (especially nuclear) scientists; providing training and technical cooperation to customs, intelligence and police officials from CIS countries with the goal of strengthening these countries’ capacity to protect sensitive material in their possession and intercept transit of suspicious materials. Especially in the light of the events of 11 September 2001, the Global Partnership initiative launched at Kananaskis both appeared as the next natural step in pursuing and deepening these strategic goals, and introduced a new framework for cooperation, coordination and intensification of arms control and disarmament activities. The six practical principles underlying the G-8 declaration were developed by the G-8 Non-Proliferation Expert Group; the G-8 foreign ministers then endorsed those at their summit in Whistler and referred it to their leaders’ consideration at Kananaskis.

## Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>			+1
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.63</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has been at the forefront of compliance with this commitment. Pursuant to the Russo-Canadian agreement for the destruction of chemical weapons, 25 November 2002, Ottawa announced it would give Russia US\$5 million for chemical weapons destruction,<sup>39</sup> as well as US\$100 million to aid Moscow's disposal of radioactive waste and decommissioned nuclear submarines.<sup>40</sup> The Canadian government is playing a crucial role in setting up the new G-8 Nuclear Safety Group, and determining the specific budgetary details for the upcoming fiscal year. Canada signed, together with the other G8 members, the groundbreaking International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) developed at the November 2002 Hague Conference—an instrument that will strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Canada actively sought to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime, *inter alia*, by urging India to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and engaging Moscow in strategic partnership in non-proliferation discussions. Canada has indicated its resolve to see full compliance with UNSC Resolution 1441, calling for the total and unconditional disarmament of Iraq, and has lent its full diplomatic support to the UNMOVIC weapons inspections. Ottawa has expressed regret

<sup>39</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Canada Signs Agreement With Russian Federation," 25 November 2002, <[http://webapps.dfaits-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min\\_Pub\\_Docs/105717.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E](http://webapps.dfaits-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105717.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E)>.

<sup>40</sup> Interfax news agency, Moscow, in English 10:58 GMT 25 November 2002 (Accessed via BBC Monitoring Service).

over North Korea's reopening of nuclear plants and removal IAAE monitoring equipment.

## **2. France: 0**

France is in the process of complying with the commitments it undertook at Kananaskis. In addition to taking active part in and signing the final act of the Hague conference of November 2002, Paris has joined the international community in issuing very strong statements "deploring" North Korea's rescinding of its voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapons development. Paris has expressed serious concern over Russia's announcement that Moscow would provide assistance to Iran in building a civilian nuclear power plant. France supports the UNMOVIC inspections in Iraq and has expressed its determination to see that they progress unhindered.

## **3. Germany: 0**

Germany is in the process of complying with this commitment. It signed the ICOC along with its G8 colleagues and in August 2002, experts from the German *Bundeswehr* carried out Open Skies verification mission in Russia. In December, Adolph Birkhofer, the Director of the German Centre for Nuclear Safety, met with the President of Armenia to discuss nuclear safety issues.<sup>41</sup> Germany, however, has not been forthcoming in supporting Iraq disarmament efforts.

## **4. Italy: 0**

Italy is making progress in complying with this commitment. Rome has been strongly supportive to the US-led Iraq disarmament initiative. In August, the Italian Prime Minister made acceptance of an invitation to visit Iraq conditional on Baghdad's acceptance of international inspections.<sup>42</sup> More progress is needed, however.

## **5. Japan: +1**

Japan has exhibited commitment to the Global Partnership. Following Pyongyang's reopening of North Korea's nuclear program Tokyo has given the strengthening of the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime top priority. In partnership with the IAEA, Japan hosted a two-day international conference (December 9-11, 2002) on measures to safeguard against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.<sup>43</sup> Japan also signed the ICOC and has taken steps to

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<sup>41</sup> Press Office of the President of Armenia, "President Robert Kocharian Received the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Safety Council at the Armenian President's Office," 3 December 2002, <<http://news.president.am/eng/?sub=news&day=03&month=12&year=2002>>.

<sup>42</sup> La Stampa, Turin, in Italian 11 August 2002.

<sup>43</sup> IAEA, "International Conference on Wider Adherence to Strengthened IAEA Safeguards," <<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/Press/News/2002/chairsum.pdf>>.

strengthen the Vienna-based US agency, as well as pushing for intensified implementation of the Additional Protocol signed by 67 countries and already in effect for Tokyo. Finally, Japan has met with senior North Korean officials, protesting North Korea's decision to renew nuclear weapons development.

## **6. Russia: +1**

Moscow is making significant efforts both to ensure its own compliance and to facilitate its G-8 partner activities related to this commitment. Russia should be commended chiefly for its understanding that the era of East-West confrontation is over, and the new security threats it faces along with the other G-8 members make them all equally vulnerable, and call for new cooperation of unprecedented scale. On December 23, 2002, the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry announced that the higher security of its sites and training of its personnel for the prevention and handling of possible terrorist acts will be its highest priorities in 2003.<sup>44</sup> In 2002, the Ministry held two large command-and-staff drills at Rostov-on-Don and Krasnoyarsk, testing these two sites' vulnerability to a potential terrorist attack. In 2002 Russia scrapped 17 nuclear submarines, as per the Global Partnership commitments and its direct talks with the US. Its FY2002 weapons disposal budget (@ US\$ 59.76 million) has been the biggest ever, but the FY2003 one is expected to be even larger.<sup>45</sup> Russia exhibited flexibility by disclosing sensitive information, concluding landmark understandings (such as the Canada-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy of November 25, 2002), and cooperating with the G-7 donors to put together a concrete framework for implementation of the six principles underlying the Kananaskis declaration.

## **7. United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom is complying with the commitment to prevent the proliferation of WMDs. It took part in the proceedings of the November 2002 Hague Conference and signed the ICOC. Britain also played an active role for the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1441. London has expressed readiness to supply an expeditionary force to help enforce Resolution 1441, should Baghdad fail to comply with it. As part of the Open Skies initiative, Britain allowed a one-week Russian verification mission to fly over its territory and inspect its ground installations.

## **8. United States: +1**

The United States has been a leading G-8 member in compliance with this issue. Being the main initiator of the Global Partnership, the US undertook to bear the brunt of the financial burden for financing the disarmament and WMD arms control activities. Thus, the US Administration asked Congress to authorize \$1

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<sup>44</sup> Interfax news agency, Moscow, in English 0923 gmt 23 December 2002.

<sup>45</sup> Interfax-AVN military news agency web site, Moscow, in English 0812 gmt 23 December 2002.

billion dollars for FY2003 (compared to the \$100 million disbursed for similar activities under Clinton).<sup>46</sup> Washington is also at the forefront of establishing a new G-8 Nuclear Safety Group, which will not supplant the existing G-8 Non-Proliferation Group, but will rather expand the existing G-7 NSG, and agreeing on the concrete budget details at the September ministerial meetings. The United States government intensified its efforts at denying sensitive scientists to terrorist or “rogue states” clients, chiefly by expanding its partnership with Moscow on engaging former weapon scientists in International Science Centres and cooperative commercial US-Russian joint ventures; reconfiguring former weapon production facilities for civilian purposes; and re-authorizing the Soviet Scientists Act, extending special immigration considerations to former Soviet scientists. The US Non-proliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) was expanded and, for example, played vital role in financing and overseeing the destruction of several hundred Bulgarian Soviet-era SS-23 missiles. As part of the Second-Line Defence Kazakh-US program, the United States also sponsored the specialized training of Kazakh customs officers and police officials in better detecting and interdicting WMD transits.<sup>47</sup> Influential circles, headed by Sen. Richard Lugar have called on Congress to ratify the May 2002 US-Russia Arms Reduction Agreement.

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<sup>46</sup> John S. Wolf, Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation, “Testimony Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—G8 Global Partnership,” 9 October 2002, <<http://www.state.gov/t/np/rls/rm/14277.htm>>.

<sup>47</sup> Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Almaty, in Russian 21 December 2002, p6.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Conflict Prevention

### **Commitment:**

Training African Peace Support Forces including through the development of Regional Centres of Excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre.

### **Background:**

The fostering of greater peace and security on the African continent was perceived to be an essential goal of the African Action Plan (AAP) at the Kananaskis Summit and was seen as a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of parallel AAP goals in other issue areas.

Several G8 member states are involved in a range of activities meant to promote peace, security and conflict resolution on the African continent, typically in conjunction with UN Peace Keeping Missions. These activities affirm a broad concern with peace and conflict on the continent.

On December 7-8, 2002, the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa met in Accra, Ghana for further implementation negotiations on the AAP that included the Ghanaian President and senior officials from the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre. Peace and security in Africa dominated the agenda and extensive discussions occurred over a joint plan for the establishment of a future African peace keeping force.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation: Information and Press Department (Moscow), "Alexander Yakovenko, the Official Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question About the Outcome of the Meeting of the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa, in Accra," 14 December 2002, <[http://www.in.mid.ru/BI.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E7\\_1F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/BI.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E7_1F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument)>.

## Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		N/A	
<i>Japan</i>		N/A	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.60</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has responded to its AAP commitment to support training for peace forces by making further investments in established peace and security programs and facilities. To this end, the Canadian government has committed \$4-million (CDN) over three years to assist the African Union (formerly the Organization for African Unity) in conflict prevention and peacekeeping efforts.<sup>49</sup> Canada has also offered its established technical expertise in the field of peacekeeping, as well as equipment, to the African Union to further these goals.

In addition, Canada has also committed to new investments in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Partnership for Common Security. Over three years, Canada will provide \$15-million (CDN) to ECOWAS initiatives to strengthen, among other things, policing, border security, civil-military relations and the region's capacity to support peace and security objectives.<sup>50</sup> Canada has also invested in bilateral programs for peacekeeping training with African countries primarily through the medium of the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre. On October 17, 2002, Canada announced a commitment of \$1.3-million (CDN) over three years to fund program

<sup>49</sup> Prime Minister's Office Press Office (Ottawa), "Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa," 27 June 2002, <[http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627\\_e.htm](http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627_e.htm)>.

<sup>50</sup> Prime Minister's Office Press Office (Ottawa), "Canada Helps Build New Partnership with Africa," 27 June 2002, <[http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627\\_e.htm](http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627_e.htm)>.



to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping training at the Pearson Centre for military and civilian police of African nations who are members of *La Francophonie* (of which there are over 25 African states including Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, and Senegal). Canada has also stated that such funds will be used to build the training capacities of regional schools in Africa for peacekeeping and conflict resolution, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre. This investment follows an earlier investment of CDN\$4.5 million since 1999 directed towards the same issue area and states.<sup>51</sup>

## 2. France: +1

As it prepares to assume the Presidency of the G8 on January 1, 2003, France is developing a far-reaching program for Africa which it intends to place at the top of the Evian Summit agenda in June 2003. Peace and Security initiatives, including the training of peace forces, play a prominent role in France's agenda for AAP compliance.

Due to its existing bilateral programs for peace forces training between the French Armed Forces and those of African states, France had already moved towards compliance with this AAP commitment when it arrived at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The primary vehicle of France's compliance in this field is through the Reinforcement of African Peace-keeping Capacities (ReCAMP) program, established in 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations and in conjunction with the Organization for African Unity (now the African Union). ReCAMP is a joint initiative by the French Foreign and Defense Ministries, formulated in response to a 1997 common policy goal of the United States, Britain and France that Africa should be able to provide increased numbers of peacekeepers to mediate its conflicts.<sup>52</sup> ReCAMP operations in 2002 included cooperation between the French military and those of Kenya, Madagascar, and all of the fourteen member states of the Southern Africa Development Community for the provision of training, expertise and equipment for 900 African peace keepers.<sup>53</sup> Current training is taking place in Tanga, Tanzania although it is unknown whether permanent training facilities will be established there by the French government.<sup>54</sup> Some of the earlier training occurred in Zambarko, Côte

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<sup>51</sup> Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), "Canada supports good governance and security in francophone countries in Africa," 17 October 2002, <[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549d85256228006b10c0/a38fd51244c2650d85256c55005ef759?OpenDocument)>.

<sup>52</sup> Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York), "Reinforcement of African Peace-Keeping Capacities," <[http://www.un.int/france/frame\\_anglais/declarations\\_at\\_un/frame\\_ang\\_search\\_engines.htm](http://www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm)>.

<sup>53</sup> Ruth Nabakwe, "France Continues Peace Keeping Initiative for Africa," Pan-African News Agency (Dakar, Senegal), 23 January 2002, <<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/region/france.htm>>.

<sup>54</sup> Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Website (New York), "Individual PK Training," <[http://www.un.int/france/frame\\_anglais/declarations\\_at\\_un/frame\\_ang\\_search\\_engines.htm](http://www.un.int/france/frame_anglais/declarations_at_un/frame_ang_search_engines.htm)>.

d'Ivoire since 1997, where French funding helped to establish, and continues to support, the Peace Keeping Training Center located there.

France has also been directly involved in peace-building and mediation efforts in a number of regions in Africa. The French authorities stress their contribution to the peace process and conflict resolution in Sudan, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire, where France has nominated special envoys, dispatched delegates to oversee the negotiations, as well as deployed troops to aid and cooperate with the local authorities.<sup>55</sup> France is equally committed to cooperation with other regional African organizations in the maintenance of peace and stability on the continent, whether this be in the Côte d'Ivoire with the ECOWAS, or in the Congo with the EMCCA (Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale -- CEMAC), in the Horn of Africa and in the Great Lakes Region, with the AU<sup>56</sup>

### 3. Germany: 0

While Germany continues to affirm its support for the AAP and for NEPAD, there is little evidence of full implementation of this commitment. Germany's APR Uschi Eid has stated that Germany intends to formulate a concrete plan by 2003 as to how it will assist in curtailing conflict in Africa. She has also state that Germany will provide financial and technical help for the planned establishment of an African peacekeeping centre, though the nature and degree of such assistance remains unspecified.<sup>57</sup>

At the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to Consider How to Support the New Partnership for Africa's Development in September, in New York, Eid presented a speech on the Action Plan and NEPAD which included comments on conflict management and security. In this forum, Eid asserted that the decision to set up a Pan-African Peace and Security Council (made at the constitutive meeting of the African Union in Durban) represents an important step on the part of African governments to fulfill NEPAD's goals regarding security.<sup>58</sup> However, beyond explaining that Germany will be involved with assisting in strengthening civil crisis prevention measures,

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<sup>55</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Déclaration du porte-parole du Quai d'Orsay," 19 December 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/pointpresse.asp?liste=20021219.html>>; French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Entretien du Ministre des affaires étrangères, M. Dominique de Villepin, avec le quotidien 'la croix'," 16 December 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>> (no longer active).

<sup>56</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris), "Conférence ministérielle XXIème sommet Afrique-France discours d'ouverture du ministre délégué à la coopération et à la francophonie, M. Pierre-André Wiltzer (Yaoundé, Cameroun)," 4 November 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20021105.html&submit.x=6&submit.y=5#Chapitre4>>.

<sup>57</sup> Uschi Eid Personal Website, "Afrika: G8 beschließt neue Partnerschaft mit Afrika," <[www.uschi-eid.de](http://www.uschi-eid.de)>

<sup>58</sup> Uschi Eid Personal Website, "Presseerklärung des BMZ: Eid beim Afrika-Gipfel der Vereinten Nationen," 16 September 2002, <[www.uschi-eid.de](http://www.uschi-eid.de)>

she did not touch on the involvement of Germany or any of the G8 countries in these aforementioned steps.

#### **4. Italy: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest Italy's compliance with this commitment.

#### **5. Japan: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest Japan's compliance with this commitment.

#### **6. Russia: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest Russia's compliance with this commitment.

#### **7. United Kingdom: 0**

Peace and security in Africa continues to be a major focus of Britain, identified recently in its *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit* as one of its key priorities for Evian-le-Bain.<sup>59</sup>

Despite this, Britain's efforts to comply with this commitment have been limited to reaffirming its support through official statements with minimal translation into actual investment or action. In its *G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit*, Britain has committed to "support the development of a long-term plan to build the conflict management capacity in Africa, and specifically, support an effective African peacekeeping force by 2010."<sup>60</sup> Britain has also committed *The UK Conflict and Prevention Initiative for Africa*, to "working with the United Nations, the US, and within the EU to develop an agreed program of action to support and enhance Africa's peacekeeping capacity..."<sup>61</sup>

#### **8. United States: +1**

Similar to the nature of France's positive compliance in the field of peacekeeping training, the United States already has in place significant programs that account for a notably high level of compliance in this commitment area. Since 1997, the US Departments of State and Defense have jointly operated the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) whose express goals are to build a peace keeping

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<sup>59</sup> Foreign and Commonwealth Office & Department for International Development, "G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit," November 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/G8africaactionplan.pdf>>.

<sup>60</sup> Foreign and Commonwealth Office & Department for International Development, "G8 Africa Action Plan: Towards the 2003 Summit," November 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/G8africaactionplan.pdf>>..

<sup>61</sup> Foreign and Commonwealth Office, "Foreign Policy: Regional: Policy on Africa: The UK Conflict Prevention Initiative for Africa," 11 December 2002, <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1017756005037>>.

force of 12 000 African soldiers in cooperation with the U.N., A.U. and ECOWAS. From 1997-2000, the United States military assisted in the peacekeeping training of over 6000 African military personnel from Benin, Uganda, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, and Senegal.<sup>62</sup> This initiative continues in 2002, with the US Congress awarding the program an operating budget of USD\$15-million for FY2002 and the US Department of State requesting USD\$10-million for FY2003.<sup>63</sup> The Clinton-administration designed ACRI initiative was dissolved in late July, 2002 and replaced by the African Contingency Operation Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program in which is designed by the Bush-administration. ACOTA is the direct successor to ACRI, but differs in that it allows for tailor-made training programs to be implemented for various African countries and focuses not just on training soldiers but also on developing African peacekeeping trainers. The end goal of the program is this not merely to develop Africa's peacekeeping core, but to make such a core self-sufficient in recruiting new officers. ACOTA has already begun training of troops from Ghana and Senegal and in discussion with South Africa and Nigeria, both non-ACRI states, to expand into those countries.<sup>64</sup> The US State Department is requesting a budget of USD\$15-million for the ACOTA program in FY2004.<sup>65</sup> Furthermore, in the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) 2003 budget proposal, the US has committed to increase funding to Africa by 53% for democracy and conflict prevention programs.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> US Department of State, International Information Programs, "African Crisis Response Initiative: Fact Sheet May 2000," May 2000, <<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/af/acri/fact0500.htm>>.

<sup>63</sup> US Department of State, "FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)," 03 February 2003, <<http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/>>.

<sup>64</sup> *Voice of America News*, "US Readies to Launch Military Training Program for Sub-Saharan African Countries," 27 July 2002 <<http://www.voanews.com/article.cfm?objectID=692BCA14-086D-4159-94345E92677E4B39&title=US%20Readies%20to%20Lauch%20Military%20Training%20Program%20for%20Sub%2DSaharan%20African%20Countries&catOID=45C9C789-88AD-11D4-A57200A0CC5EE46C>>.

<sup>65</sup> US Department of State, "FY2004 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request: Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)," February 03, 2003 <<http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2004/>>.

<sup>66</sup> United States Agency for International Development, "FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification," 2002, <<http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/index.html>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Development - Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

### **Commitment:**

We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion.

### **Background:**

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative involves coordinated action by international creditors to reduce the external debt burden of the world's poorest to sustainable levels. Concerns have been raised with regard to a shortfall of bilateral contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund which the World Bank estimates to be in the amount of US\$800 million.<sup>67</sup> The commitment taken at G8 Summit in Kananaskis to top off the gap in the financing of HIPC has been reinforced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the G7 Finance Ministers throughout 2002. The IMF Development Committee Communiqué released on 28 September 2002 “stressed the urgency of meeting the financing shortfall of the HIPC Trust Fund which could be up to \$1 billion.”<sup>68</sup> The meeting called for donor countries to make firm pledges and contributions as soon as possible. Similarly, World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn, in a statement delivered on 29 September 2002, urged countries to deliver on the response to financing the shortfall of the HIPC Initiative made at Kananaskis.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> The World Bank Group, “Debt Relief,” September 2002, <<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20040942~menuPK:34480~pagePK:36694~piPK:116742~theSitePK:4607,00.html>>.

<sup>68</sup> International Monetary Fund, “Development Committee Communiqué,” 28 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2002/092802a.htm>>.

<sup>69</sup> The World Bank Group, “Wolfensohn Says International Community Must Deliver on Commitments,” 29 September 2002, <<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20069712~menuPK:34463~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>>.

## Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>		0	
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>	-1		
<i>Japan</i>	-1		
<i>Russia</i>	-1		
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>	-1		
<b>Overall</b>			<b>-0.50</b>

### 1. Canada: 0

According to the World Bank's data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, Canada's total bilateral paid-in contributions amounts to US\$114 million in nominal terms.<sup>70</sup>

In a statement prepared for the development committee of the World Bank and IMF Canadian Finance Minister John Manley outlined four major outstanding issues that need to be addressed to strengthen the existing HIPC framework. The second of the four urges donors to provide "enough money to the World Bank-administered HIPC Trust Fund".<sup>71</sup>

### 2. France: 0

According to the World Bank's data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, France's total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$181 million in nominal terms.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>70</sup> The World Bank Group, "Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund," 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

<sup>71</sup> John Manley, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Canada, "Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund," 28 September 2002, <<http://www.fin.gc.ca/news02/02-078e.html>>.

<sup>72</sup> The World Bank Group, "Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund," 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

In a statement by the Governor for France at the Africa Development Bank Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings the financing of the HIPC initiative is touted as a priority.<sup>73</sup>

France's Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry, H.E. Francis Mer, made a statement at the 28 September 2002 meeting of the Development Committee (Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries) that reinforced the Kananaskis commitment to provide the resources needed to maintain the pace of the HIPC Initiative. Mer emphasized that France would take its "full share of a new replenishment of the HIPC Trust Fund."<sup>74</sup>

In a statement by the Hon. Jean-Claude Trichet, the Alternate Governor of the Fund for France, at the Joint Annual Discussion of the Board of Governors on 29 September 2002 France's position towards replenishing the HIPC Trust Fund was underlined. Trichet also noted that the initiative is being implemented more slowly than the French would like.<sup>75</sup>

### 3. Germany: 0

According to the World Bank's data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, Germany's total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$226 million in nominal terms.<sup>76</sup>

Germany's Minister of Finance, Mr. Hans Eichel, made a statement at the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC) Meeting on 28 September 2002 that called for further efforts by donor countries to finance multilateral debt remission under the HIPC initiative. Eichel noted that "Germany is prepared to make its contribution [to close the HIPC Trust Fund gap], subject to appropriate burden-sharing."<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> The African Development Bank Group, "ADB Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings—Statement By Governor for France," <<http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/speeches2001/statement-gov-france-am2002e.htm>>.

<sup>74</sup> H.E. Francis Mer, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry, France, "Statement to the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries," 28 September 2002, <[http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/dcs/devcom.nsf/\(statementsattachmentweb\)/September2002EnglishDCS20020055/\\$FILE/DCS2002-0055-Mer.pdf](http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/dcs/devcom.nsf/(statementsattachmentweb)/September2002EnglishDCS20020055/$FILE/DCS2002-0055-Mer.pdf)>.

<sup>75</sup> Jean-Claude Trichet, Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for France, "Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion," 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr53e.pdf>>.

<sup>76</sup> The World Bank Group, "Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund," 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

<sup>77</sup> Hans Eichel, Minister of Finance, Germany, "The Global Economic Outlook and Developments in Financial Markets," 28 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/imfc/state/eng/deu.htm>>.

#### 4. Italy: -1

According to the World Bank's data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, Italy's total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$153 million in nominal terms.<sup>78</sup>

The Governor of the Fund for Italy, Giulio Tremonti, made a statement at the Joint Annual Discussion of the IMF and World Bank on 29 September 2002 that questioned the effectiveness of the HIPC Initiative. Tremonti noted that the global slowdown and fall in commodity prices have hampered debt sustainability in a number of HIPC countries. He emphasized that "topping-up at the completion point must remain an exceptional event linked to exogenous factors beyond the country's control."<sup>79</sup> Tremonti urged that all committed funds should be provided and that Italy "cannot accept that its additional voluntary bilateral relief be diverted to repay other creditors instead of being channeled to provide supplementary resources to stimulate growth and reduce poverty."<sup>80</sup>

#### 5. Japan: -1

According to the World Bank's data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, Japan's total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$200 million in nominal terms.<sup>81</sup>

The Alternate Governor of the Fund and the Bank for Japan, Masaru Hayami, made a statement at the Joint Annual Discussion of the IMF and World Bank on 29 September 2002 that emphasized Japan's commitment of one-fourth of the G8 contributions to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and that the Initiative should continue to be implemented steadily.<sup>82</sup> However, Hayami made no mention of closing the US\$1 billion gap in funding.

#### 6. Russia: -1

In statement made at the Joint Annual Discussion of the IMF and World Bank on 29 September 2002 the Governor of the Fund for the Russian Federation,

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<sup>78</sup> The World Bank Group, "Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund," 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

<sup>79</sup> Giulio Tremonti, Governor of the International Monetary Fund for Italy, "Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion," 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr62e.pdf>>.

<sup>80</sup> Giulio Tremonti, Governor of the International Monetary Fund for Italy, "Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion," 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr62e.pdf>>.

<sup>81</sup> The World Bank Group, "Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund," 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

<sup>82</sup> Masaru Hayami, Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Japan, "Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion," 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr22e.pdf>>.



Aleksei Kudrin, Russia welcomed the progress made under the HIPC Initiative. However, Kudrin noted “that creditor countries should adopt a stricter and more coordinated position in relation to those HIPC countries that pursue irresponsible economic policies”.<sup>83</sup> There was no mention of topping off the US\$1 billion gap in HIPC funding.

## **7. United Kingdom: 0**

According to the World Bank’s data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, the United Kingdom’s total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$306 million in nominal terms.

The UK’s 2002 Spending Review acknowledges that the global economic slowdown and the collapse in commodity prices have hampered the HIPC Initiative. The Review notes that the US\$1 billion top up commitment taken at Kananaskis will be checked “at the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank in the autumn.”<sup>84</sup>

In a statement by the Governor of the Fund for the UK, Gordon Brown, at the Joint Annual Discussion of the IMF and World Bank on 29 September 2002 a call for action was made to address the issues of creditor participation and debt sustainability. Brown noted that the UK is ready to commit its full share to the extra US\$ 1 billion needed and that HIPC participants “must develop more realistic and generous rules for its provision – including agreement that the calculation of topping up should exclude voluntary bilateral provision of additional 100 per cent relief.”<sup>85</sup>

## **8. United States: -1**

According to the World Bank’s data on the status of bilateral donor pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund as of 18 September 2002, the United States’s total contributions/pledges including EC attribution to bilaterals amounts to US\$600 million in nominal terms.<sup>86</sup>

The US Treasury emphasized that with the FY2002 appropriation of US\$244 million contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund the US has fully met its commitments. The Treasury therefore lists a US\$0 FY2003 request. The US Treasury does acknowledge the HIPC Trust Fund gap but neglects to propose potential US

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<sup>83</sup> Aleksei Kudrin, Governor of the International Monetary Fund for the Russian Federation, “Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion,” 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr52e.pdf>>.

<sup>84</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “2002 Spending Review: New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006/ Chapter 5: Britain and the World,” <<http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm55/5570/5570-05.htm>>.

<sup>85</sup> Gordon Brown, Governor of the International Monetary Fund for the United Kingdom, “Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion,” 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr66e.pdf>>.

<sup>86</sup> The World Bank Group, “Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund,” 18 September 2002, <<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/HIPCTrustFundSept02.pdf>>.

action on the issue.<sup>87</sup> The Governor of the Fund and the Bank for the US, Paul H. O'Neill, made a statement at the Joint Annual Discussion of the IMF and World Bank on 29 September 2002 that dedicated a significant portion to achieving results in development. However, while O'Neill promoted economic development as "one of the great challenges of our time" and acknowledged that the Millennium Declaration provided a good starting point to achieve development results, he neglected to make any specific reference to the HIPC Initiative or the Trust Fund gap.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> United States Department of the Treasury, "Debt Restructuring Programs—Enhanced Heavily Indebted poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative," <[http://www.treas.gov/offices/international-affairs/intl/fy2003/tab06\\_enhanced\\_hipc\\_initiative.pdf](http://www.treas.gov/offices/international-affairs/intl/fy2003/tab06_enhanced_hipc_initiative.pdf)>.

<sup>88</sup> Paul H. O'Neill, Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for the United States, "Statement at the Joint Annual Discussion," 29 September 2002, <<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2002/speeches/pr06e.pdf>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Development - Official Development Assistance (ODA)

### Commitment:

Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance commitments announced at Monterrey could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

### Background:

Official Development Assistance is required to address the needs of the world's least developed countries (LDCs). Geared towards basic social services such as health, education, transportation, housing, safe water and nutrition, tied and untied ODA is crucial to the development of the majority of the world's population, as outlined in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) and the Monterrey Consensus (2002). G8 countries bear the majority of the world's wealth and share a responsibility to reduce global poverty for the benefit of all. Each G8 member has committed to achieve ODA/GNP levels of 0.7 percent, yet each donor country remains below the target. Kananaskis, bearing a strong focus on African development and the region's high concentration of LDCs, resulted in the above commitment to increase the proportion of new aid to the continent by at least fifty percent of total new ODA.

### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.50</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) September 2002 report entitled "Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness" outlines Canada's contribution to the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan. Canada was the first G8 country to commit a specific sum of money to the plan through the Canada Fund for Africa in June 2002. The Fund will allocate CDN\$500 million over three years in addition to its regular ODA for Africa. The report notes that in total "Canada will allocate [CDN]\$6 billion in new and existing resources over five years to Africa's development, including the [CDN]\$500 million Canada Fund for Africa".<sup>89</sup>

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review Committee released its report on Canada on 6 December 2002. The Committee was pleased with Canada's commitment to increase ODA funding by 8% per annum in order to double its ODA volume by 2010. The Committee noted that "half of the new aid flows will be allocated to Africa".<sup>90</sup>

### 2. France: +1

In a G8 Summit press conference given by President Jacques Chirac on 27 June 2002 he emphasized that France is committed to increasing its ODA to 0.5% of GDP within the next five years.<sup>91</sup> In an interview given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dominique de Villepin, on 21 July 2002 France's goal of doubling its ODA in five years was restated. Villepin noted that this was "a great French ambition aimed at helping, in particular, our African friends".<sup>92</sup> At a press conference held by the President of France and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the World Summit on Sustainable Development on 2 September 2002 Mr. Chirac stated that "France was determined to increase its official aid for development, a significant portion of which was earmarked for the African continent".<sup>93</sup> In a statement of the Governor for France at the African Development Bank Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings the "African priority" was emphasized. The Governor

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<sup>89</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, "Canada Making a Difference in the World—A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness," September 2002, <[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/5714a0be7c23bcb285256c3a0063793e?OpenDocument#pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/5714a0be7c23bcb285256c3a0063793e?OpenDocument#pdf)>.

<sup>90</sup> Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, "DAC Peer Review of Canada," 6 December 2002, <<http://www.oecd.org/EN/document/0,,EN-document-590-17-no-12-37244-590,00.html>>.

<sup>91</sup> Jacques Chirac, President of France, "G7/G8 Summit Press Conference (Excerpts)," 27 June 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actual/declarations/bulletins/20020702.gb.html>>.

<sup>92</sup> Embassy of France in the United States, "France's Africa Policy—Interview Given by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dominique de Villepin, to TV5," 21 July 2002, <<http://www.info-france-usa.org/news/statmnts/2002/africa1.asp>>.

<sup>93</sup> World Summit on Sustainable Development, "Press Conference by President of France, Prime Minister of United Kingdom," 2 September 2002, <<http://www.un.org/events/wssd/pressconf/020902conf3.htm>>.

noted that France “devotes more than half of its bilateral assistance to Africa”.<sup>94</sup>

### 3. Germany: 0

The German Federal government’s emergency humanitarian aid to address the food crisis in Africa amounted to two million euro by the beginning of September. Bilateral emergency humanitarian aid for six countries in southern Africa reached approximately 21 million euro within the same time period.<sup>95</sup>

A 2002 document that reviews the progress of German development policy entitled “From Rio to Johannesburg” outlines an effort to increase ODA to 0.33% of GDP by 2006.<sup>96</sup> A statement by the Governor for Germany at the African Development Bank (ADB) Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings notes that a major part of additional ODA resources of the EU will flow to Africa. The Governor emphasized that “Germany also aims to increase its spending from 5 billion US\$ now to approximately 7 billion \$US per annum by the year 2006.”<sup>97</sup> The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, focused attention on Africa in his address at the 57<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nation General Assembly. Fischer voiced particular concern over food shortages in Southern Africa and called for comprehensive assistance.<sup>98</sup> German aid to Africa is on the rise yet, no specific commitments have been made as to the direct proportion of new ODA towards the region.

### 4. Italy: 0

An information paper released on 26 July 2002 notes that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, stressed the importance of giving new and added impetus to cooperative efforts that effectively utilize ODA directed towards Africa.<sup>99</sup> The United Nations’ country profile of Italy that was compiled in the lead up to the 2002 Johannesburg Summit notes that Italy’s National Document for

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<sup>94</sup> The African Development Bank Group, “ADB Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings—Statement by Governor for France,” <<http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/speeches2001/statement-gov-france-am2002e.htm>>.

<sup>95</sup> Federal Foreign Office of Germany, “Food Crisis in Southern Africa—the Federal Government’s Emergency Humanitarian Aid,” January 2003, <[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/humanitaere\\_hilfe/brennpunkte/nahrungsmittelkrise\\_afrika\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/humanitaere_hilfe/brennpunkte/nahrungsmittelkrise_afrika_html)>.

<sup>96</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany, “From Rio to Johannesburg—Financing Sustainable Development,” <[http://www.bmz.de/en/media/materials/from\\_rio\\_to\\_johannesburg/rio15.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/media/materials/from_rio_to_johannesburg/rio15.html)>.

<sup>97</sup> The African Development Bank Group, “ADB Group Year 2002 Annual Meetings—Statement by Governor for Germany,” <<http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/speeches2001/statement-gov-germany-am2002e.htm>>.

<sup>98</sup> Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, “Address by Joschka Fischer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the Fifty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly,” 14 September 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/UN/archive/speeches/2002/sp\\_09\\_14\\_02.html](http://www.germany-info.org/UN/archive/speeches/2002/sp_09_14_02.html)>.

<sup>99</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, “Meeting Between the Director General for Multilateral Political Affairs and the Ambassador of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,” 30 December 2002, <<http://www.esteri.it/attualita/2002/eng/notes/index.htm>>.

Economic and Financial Planning for the years 2002-06 reaffirms the 0.7% goal for ODA/GNP and that ODA funding increased to €154,937,070 in 2002 and is projected to reach €206.582,760 in 2004.<sup>100</sup> The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, emphasized at the International Conference on Financing for Development that ODA should be examined more closely on a qualitative level. Mantica noted that in “order to speed up our advance towards equitable development, Monterrey sends three clear messages: strengthen commitment; enhance coherence; and heighten the capacity for innovation.”<sup>101</sup> Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi’s statement to the 57<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the UN on 13 September 2002 committed 0.39 percent of Italian GDP to less developed countries, with particular emphasis on Africa. Berlusconi noted that financial aid was no longer enough and that donors should take heed of the action plan developed at Genoa and Kananaskis.<sup>102</sup>

## 5. Japan: 0

According to Grant Aid statistics for FY 2002, grants to Africa have totaled 172.75 (100 million yen) since 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2002. This number is below the 50% range.<sup>103</sup> The ODA Budget for FY 2002 was 538.9 billion yen, 613.9 billion yen has been requested for FY 2003.<sup>104</sup> A policy speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yoriko Kawaguchi, on 26 August 2002 outlined Japan’s basic African aid policy through an explanation of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. Japan is looking forward to strengthening aid on route to TICAD III in October 2003.<sup>105</sup> Japan continues to pursue strong ODA initiatives towards the less developed regions of the world however, with a robust commitment to the Asian region it will prove challenging to shift 50% of new aid monies to Africa alone. However, Japan is making definite progress.

## 6. Russia: 0

A press conference given by President Vladimir Putin following the G8 Summit at Kananaskis on 27 July 2002 outlines Russia’s position on African development. Putin emphasizes Russia’s debt write-offs, contributions to health care

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<sup>100</sup> Government of Italy, “Johannesburg Summit 2002—Italy Country Profile,” <<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/italy.pdf>>.

<sup>101</sup> Alfredo Mantica, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy, “Statement at the International Conference on Financing for Development,” 22 March 2002, <<http://www.un.org/ffd/statements/italyE.htm>>.

<sup>102</sup> H.E. Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister of Italy, “Statement to the 57<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations,” 13 September 2002, <<http://www.italyun.org/statements/Berlusconi57eng.htm>>.

<sup>103</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, “Grant Aid: Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2002,” <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-2.html>>.

<sup>104</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, “ODA Budget for MOFA (FY2002 Budget and FY2003 Budget Request),” <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2002.html>>.

<sup>105</sup> Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan, “Policy Speech at the United Nations Conference Center,” 26 August 2002, <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/fmv0208/ethiopia.html>>.

development, environmental protection, and education. Putin notes that “Russia's assistance to African countries is multi-pronged, and we are convinced that this activity ultimately meets the national interests of the Russian Federation itself and intend to continue this work jointly with the other G8 countries.”<sup>106</sup> A statement on the participation of the Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg that was released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on 3 September 2002 notes that with regards to assistance to the development of Third World economies Russia is one of the largest donors. Kasyanov remarked that “Russia has written off African debts totaling 35 billion dollars, which constitutes approximately half of the whole amount written off by the other donor nations”.<sup>107</sup> However, no statements pertaining to an increase in ODA to Africa that would fulfil the 50% G8 commitment were found. Russia, while striving to aid Africa, as yet to lay down a solid financial pledge to increase development assistance for the region.

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

A policy paper presented to British Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, entitled “Opportunity and security for all” in July 2002 outlined new public spending plans on ODA. The report notes that by 2005-06 the UK's ODA will be £4.9 billion with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.40 percent. The UK has called for increased resources for African aid, promising a £1 billion annual bilateral program to Africa by 2005-06.<sup>108</sup> New bilateral aid resources will be targeted at the very poorest, particularly in Africa and Asia. By 2005-06, 90 percent of Department for International Development's (DfID) bilateral assistance will be spent on low income countries.<sup>109</sup> On 23 December 2002 DfID announced that the Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, committed a further £30 million of humanitarian aid to Africa, £15 million of which will be

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<sup>106</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia, “President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin Remarks at Press Conference Following Big Eight Summit, Kananaskis, Canada,” 27 June 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/900b2c3ac91734634325698f002d9dcf/2b4bdc75927bba6943256be900321380?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>107</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia, “On the Participation of Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa,” 3 August 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/900b2c3ac91734634325698f002d9dcf/e3b9dc33b233566843256c29005a6f81?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>108</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “2002 Spending Review: New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006/Chapter 5—Britain in the World,” <<http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm55/5570/5570-05.htm>>.

<sup>109</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “2002 Spending Review: New Public Spending Plans 2003-2006/Chapter 14—Department for International Development,” <<http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm55/5570/5570-14.htm>>.

earmarked for emergency needs in Ethiopia and £15 million will go towards assisting southern Africa.<sup>110</sup>

## 8. United States: +1

Text taken from the FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification indicates that USAID will “increase funding for its core programs in agriculture, child survival and health, democracy and conflict mitigation in Africa”. USAID plans to increase funding for agricultural programs by over 23% in 2003; for the education sector by 28%; for HIV/AIDS by 36%; and for democracy and conflict prevention programs by 53%.<sup>111</sup> The summary of the FY 2003 Budget Request outlines the regional distribution of ODA for the 2000-2003 period. The increase in aid to Africa (US\$112,868,000) from FY 2002 to FY 2003 exceeds 50% of the total increase in aid to other regions (Asia US\$44,820,000; Near East –US\$3,700,000; Europe US\$0; and Latin America and the Caribbean US\$43,953,000) over the same period.<sup>112</sup>

A policy paper concerning President Bush’s Africa policy accomplishments and initiatives emphasizes that over US\$1 billion in ODA is going to Africa in FY 2003, the highest level in US history.<sup>113</sup>

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January 2003

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<sup>110</sup> Department for International Development, “Clare Short Commits a Further £30 Million of Humanitarian Aid to Africa,” 23 December 2002, <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/PressReleases/files/pr23dec02.html>>.

<sup>111</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “U.S. National Interests,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/country/afr/index.html>>.

<sup>112</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “Summary of FY2003 Budget Request,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cbj2003/request.html>>.

<sup>113</sup> Government of the United States, “President Bush’s Africa Policy—Accomplishments and Initiatives,” <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/17141.pdf>>.



## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Economic Growth – Agricultural Trade

### Commitment:

Without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, applying our Doha commitment to comprehensive negotiations on agriculture aimed at substantial improvements in market access, reductions of all forms of export subsidies with a view to their being phased out, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support.

### Background:

At the Doha Ministerial Conference held in November 2001, participants implemented the Doha Declaration which reconfirms the objective of the WTO Agreement to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system by preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.<sup>114</sup> At the G8 summit in Kananaskis, the G8 countries implemented the Africa Action Plan in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an African-led strategy for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Africa. As part of the action plan, the G8 countries are committed to agricultural reforms in order to improve Africa's position in world agricultural markets.<sup>115</sup> Within the action plan member countries have pledged to improve global market access for African exports by tackling trade barriers and farm subsidies by 2005.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> World Trade Organization, "The Doha Declaration Explained—Agriculture," <[http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dda\\_e/dohaexplained\\_e.htm#agriculture](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dohaexplained_e.htm#agriculture)>.

<sup>115</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada, "Opportunity for Canadian Exporters: Trade Mission to Sub-Saharan Africa," <<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadexport/docs/active/vol.%2018,%20no%2018@2345-e.htm>>.

<sup>116</sup> BBC News, "G8 Agrees Africa Action Plan," 27 June 2002, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/2069632.stm>>.

## Assessment:

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	Work in Progress <b>0</b>	Full Compliance <b>+1</b>
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		N/A	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>	-1		
Overall			<b>0.00</b>

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has complied with this commitment. Canada is pursuing a trade policy to improve market access and to level the playing field through the current round of WTO negotiations. Within the WTO, Canada is pushing for real and substantial market access improvements and the elimination of export subsidies.<sup>117</sup> Canada is also seeking a maximum reduction of trade-distorting domestic support and addressed the issue in a draft to the WTO.<sup>118</sup> Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced that Canada would work to open its markets to African imports by eliminating tariffs and quotas on most imports from 48 Least Developed Countries, of which 34 are in Africa, effective January 1, 2003. The Canadian government has also allocated \$20 million for initiatives to increase Africa's trade capacity by working to promote exports within and outside Africa as well as to strengthen the role of African countries and institutions in multilateral trade negotiations.<sup>119</sup>

#### 2. France: 0

France has partially complied with this commitment. As an entrenched EU member France, has committed to a proposal for WTO negotiations on agriculture to improve market opening and reduce of trade distorting support

<sup>117</sup> Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, <[http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/apf/bgd\\_comp\\_e.html](http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/apf/bgd_comp_e.html)>.

<sup>118</sup> Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, "Modalities for Domestic Support Specific Drafting Input: Canada," <<http://www.agr.gc.ca/itpd-dpci/english/current/support.htm>>.

<sup>119</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Canada Helps Build Partnerships with Africa," 27 June 2002, <[http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/jakarta/canada\\_partnership\\_africa-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/jakarta/canada_partnership_africa-en.asp)>.

(See the United Kingdom assessment below). However, the French government has not made any specific commitments to reducing farm subsidies in the European Union that predominantly benefit French farmers.<sup>120</sup>

### **3. Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with this commitment. As an entrenched EU member, Germany has committed to a proposal for WTO negotiations on agriculture to improve market opening and reduce trade distorting support (See the United Kingdom assessment below). Moreover, the German government has recognized the need to improve economic prospects in the agricultural sector and has promoted the need to increase agricultural productivity in Africa. Germany has stated that countries should express their point of view in regards to the opening of OECD markets to agricultural products and the dismantling of the industrialized countries' export subsidies in the WTO negotiating process.<sup>121</sup>

### **4. Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with this commitment. As an entrenched EU member, Italy has committed to a proposal for WTO negotiations on agriculture to improve market opening and reduce of trade distorting support (See the United Kingdom assessment below). However, a specific implementation program in order to improve market access, reduce and possibly eliminate export subsidies and reduce trade-distorting domestic support is currently unavailable.

### **5. Japan: N/A**

Japan has not outlined a specific implementation program in order to comply with this commitment. However, Japan, as a member of the WTO, has made a broad commitment to work toward an agreement in WTO negotiations on agriculture in order to achieve “the maximum possible reduction or elimination of production and trade-distorting domestic support”.<sup>122</sup> In a speech by Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, at the United Nations Conference Center she stated that Japan has been working with Africa for the integration and development of Africa. Kawaguchi outlined Japan's basic policy, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. Japan stated that it intends to take its own initiatives in implementing the Africa Action Plan, but there is no mention of policies regarding agriculture.<sup>123</sup>

### **6. Russia: N/A**

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<sup>120</sup> The Tocqueville Connection, <<http://www.adetocqueville.com/cgi-binloc/getzip.cgi?0+4612>>.

<sup>121</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, “The African Challenge,” <<http://www.bmz.de/en/media/concepts/afrika/afrika13.html>>.

<sup>122</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada, “Article 3 - Domestic Support,” <[http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/agsagit/ftaa\\_negotiating\\_group-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/agsagit/ftaa_negotiating_group-en.asp)>.

<sup>123</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan “Policy Speech by Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi Minister,” 26 August 2002, <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/afrika/fmv0208/ethiopia.html>>.

Russia has not outlined a specific implementation program in order to comply with this commitment. Russia, as a member of the WTO, has agreed to work towards the reduction or elimination of production and trade-distorting domestic support in the area of agriculture.<sup>124</sup> Under the Russia-South Africa Joint Intergovernmental Committee for trade and economic cooperation, Russia was engaged in searching for bilateral contacts in agriculture. Russian authorities will soon put South Africa on the list of developing countries enjoying privileges in trade with Russia, but there is no specific reference as to whether this will include the area of agriculture.<sup>125</sup>

## 7. United Kingdom: 0

Britain has partially complied with this commitment. The UK supports major changes to the system of farming subsidies under the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP).<sup>126</sup> The UK government plans to work to complete the CAP mid-term review to enable the European Union to commit to reductions in agricultural support by the World Trade Organization Ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico in September 2003.<sup>127</sup> The UK's objective of reforming international trade arrangements to promote the development of African agriculture will be accomplished through the reduction agricultural subsidies in the WTO context, seeking cuts in other G8 and OECD members' support systems. In order to increase market access for Africa, the UK will work with European Union G8 partners to reduce or eliminate tariff escalation on goods of particular interest to Africa.<sup>128</sup> Moreover, the EU presented a proposal for WTO negotiations on agriculture, calling for improved market opening and reduction of trade distorting support. The Commission paper proposes to cut import tariffs by 36%, export subsidies by 45% and to reduce trade distorting domestic farm support by 55%. EU Farm Commissioner Franz Fischler said that the proposal meets the objectives agreed at Doha.<sup>129</sup> The issue of farm subsidies divides the EU. Germany, Britain and others are in favour of changes while France is eager to

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<sup>124</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada, "Article 3 - Domestic Support," <[http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/agsagit/ftaa\\_negotiating\\_group-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/agsagit/ftaa_negotiating_group-en.asp)>.

<sup>125</sup> Pravda, "South Africa makes important decisions to develop trade and economic cooperation with Russia," <<http://english.pravda.ru/economics/2002/11/22/39829.html>>.

<sup>126</sup> Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, "UK response to EU proposals for CAP reform," <[http://www.britaininfo.org/agriculture/xq/asp/SarticleType.1/Article\\_ID.2457/qx/articles\\_show.htm](http://www.britaininfo.org/agriculture/xq/asp/SarticleType.1/Article_ID.2457/qx/articles_show.htm)>.

<sup>127</sup> Foreign & Commonwealth Office, "G8 Africa Action Plan: towards the 2003 summit," <<http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/G8africaactionplan.pdf>>.

<sup>128</sup> Foreign & Commonwealth Office, "G8 Africa Action Plan: UK Implementation up to G8 Summit 2003," <[http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/uk\\_g8\\_0.pdf](http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/uk_g8_0.pdf)>.

<sup>129</sup> Europa, "WTO and Agriculture: European Commission proposes more market opening, less trade distorting support and a radically better deal for developing countries," <[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=qt&doc=IP/02/1892|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=>](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=qt&doc=IP/02/1892|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=>)>.

maintain the system.<sup>130</sup>

## 8. United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with this commitment. The United States has explored a bilateral free trade agreement with Morocco and a regional free trade agreement with the Southern African Customs Union which would demonstrate a commitment to reducing trade barriers if implemented. The U.S. stated that these negotiations would benefit African nations by opening agriculture markets and reducing trade-distorting farm subsidies.<sup>131</sup> In a press conference Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman and U.S. Trade Representative Ambassador Bob Zoellick discussed the U.S.' trade proposal for agriculture in the WTO which demonstrated an effort by the United States to try to eliminate agriculture trade barriers.<sup>132</sup> While it appears that the commitment is a work in progress in the U.S., the U.S. farm bill, which increases subsidies and other farm aid to U.S. farmers by more than \$170 billion over the next decade, is seen by the international community as a "step backwards" in agricultural reform.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> The Tocqueville Connection, "Europe Takes Aim at subsidies for Farmers," <<http://www.adetocqueville.com/cgi-binloc/getzip.cgi?0+4210>>.

<sup>131</sup> Government of the United States of America, "Fact Sheet: G-8 Africa Action Plan," <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/06/20020627-10.html>>.

<sup>132</sup> Ann Veneman, Secretary of Agriculture and Robert Zoellick, USTR Ambassador, "Press Briefing," 13 August 2002, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/08/20020813-8.html>>.

<sup>133</sup> The Tocqueville Connection, "Europe takes Aim at Subsidies for Farmers," <<http://www.adetocqueville.com/cgi-binloc/getzip.cgi?0+4210>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Economic Growth – Free Trade

### Commitment:

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.

### Background:

This commitment was made as part of the Africa Action Plan. Economic stability for Africa can only be achieved if the members of the G8 give LDCs the opportunity for economic growth through increased trade by decreasing trade barriers. Increased economic stability provides a favourable climate for political and overall stability which, after the events of September 11<sup>th</sup>, is of paramount importance to the G8 members.

### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		N/A	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>		0	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.14</b>

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: +1

The government of Canada has thus far complied fully with the commitment to work toward duty and quota-free access for products originating from the Least

Developed Countries. There has been public reaffirmation of this commitment on numerous occasions, in both domestic and international fora. While all products are not free for export without duties, the Government of Canada's LDC Market Access Initiative extends duty-free and quota-free access to Canadian imports from 48 LDCs for most goods, excluding supply-managed agricultural products. This initiative takes effect as of January 1, 2003.<sup>134</sup> While further commitment to making existing trade more efficient and conducive to LDC interests is needed, Canada has taken significant steps in working towards this commitment.

## **2. France: 0**

France has not made any progress towards compliance independent of the initiatives of the European Union. The proposal issued by the European Commission to open up duty and quota-free access for all LDC exports except arms by 2003 remains a goal that countries are working toward, but have not yet achieved. Despite reforms, European farmers and agricultural firms are still subsidized, particularly fisheries, thereby driving their poorest competitors out of the market.<sup>135</sup>

## **3. Germany: 0**

Germany is in the process of complying with this commitment. External economic policy is a major component of the government's policy.<sup>136</sup> "Alongside the overall treatment of fundamental issues of foreign trade and payments, as well as those of bilateral economic relations to countries outside the European Union, Directorate-General V has included as one of its tasks: the liberalization of foreign trade within the framework of the European Union and the World Trade Organization."<sup>137</sup> "On December 16, 2002, the German Government pledged an additional donation of 1 EUR million (about CHF 1.45 million) over two years – 2005 and 2006 – to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund. This brings the total of contributions pledged to CHF 4.15 million."<sup>138</sup>

## **4. Italy: 0**

Italy is in the process of complying with this commitment. The Italian government contributed 1 million euros for the year 2002 to the WTO Doha Development

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<sup>134</sup> Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada, "LDC Initiative Backgrounder" <[http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/ldc\\_back-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/ldc_back-en.asp)>.

<sup>135</sup> The Guardian Unlimited Observer, "The Hypocrisy Behind our Compassion," 20 October 2002, <<http://www.observer.co.uk/comment/story/0,6903,814946,00.html>>.

<sup>136</sup> Federal Ministry of Economics, Germany, <<http://www.bmwi.de/Homepage/English%20Pages/the%20ministry/DG05.jsp#service>>

<sup>137</sup> Federal Ministry of Economics, Germany, <<http://www.bmwi.de/Homepage/English%20Pages/the%20ministry/DG05.jsp#service>>

<sup>138</sup> WTO, "Germany to Contribute Another 1 Million Euros to the Doha Trust Fund," 18 December 2002, <[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres02\\_e/pr326\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres02_e/pr326_e.htm)>.

Agenda Global Trust Fund.<sup>139</sup> In doing so, Italy is working toward duty-free and quota-free access for all products by using existing market access arrangements by helping LDCs become part of the WTO where they will be able to participate in trade negotiations with other members. As Ambassador Negrotto Cambiso states: it will help LDCs and low-income countries in transition to "...adjust to WTO rules and disciplines, implement obligations and exercise the rights of membership, including drawing on the benefits of an open, rules-based multilateral trading system".<sup>140</sup>

## 5. Japan: 0

Japan has been unable to focus on increased market access for LDCs due to its numerous internal economic difficulties. Plagued by deflation, a declining trade surplus and a burgeoning fiscal deficit, Japan is currently focusing on internal economic reforms.<sup>141</sup> There is therefore inadequate data on Japan's efforts to secure duty-free and quota-free access for emerging LDC markets.

## 6. Russia: N/A

Russia is in the process of compliance. In order for Russia to be able to comply with this commitment, it first needs to tackle some crucial domestic economic issues – which it is steadfastly doing. Chairman Ambassador Kåre Bryn announced on December 18, 2002, that he feels that the WTO is ready to put in place an accelerated program for accession for Russia – it currently holds observer status. He has proposed three weeklong meetings, all before Easter, in order to discuss this process.<sup>142</sup> Russia has also recently been taken off the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) blacklist. FATF is an international group dealing with financial abuse.<sup>143</sup> This is a big step for Russia as it shows its serious dedication to becoming a fair market economy and moving away from its money-laundering past. It will bring increased confidence in its financial institutions and its overall economic climate.<sup>144</sup> Russia has also made the elimination of trade barriers as an area that will require its focus.<sup>145</sup> Further to this, Sergei Lavrov, Russia's Permanent Representative to the UN claims that

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<sup>139</sup> WTO, "Italy Contributes 1 Million Euros to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund," 6 June 2002, <[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres02\\_e/pr296\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres02_e/pr296_e.htm)>.

<sup>140</sup> WTO, "Italy Contributes 1 Million Euros to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund," 6 June 2002, <[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres02\\_e/pr296\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres02_e/pr296_e.htm)>

<sup>141</sup> Bloomberg News, "Falling Trade Surplus Clouds Japan Rebound," 24 October 2002, <[http://www.iht.com/ihtsearch.php?id=74740&owner=\(Bloomberg%20News\)&date=20021223171814](http://www.iht.com/ihtsearch.php?id=74740&owner=(Bloomberg%20News)&date=20021223171814)> and International Herald Tribune, "In Brief", 17 July 2002, <<http://www.iht.com/ihtsearch.php?id=64667&owner=&date=20020718141056>>.

<sup>142</sup> WTO, "Working Party on the Accession of the Russian Federation," 18 December 2002, <[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news02\\_e/accession\\_russian\\_18dec02\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news02_e/accession_russian_18dec02_e.htm)>.

<sup>143</sup> Pravda, "Financial Action Task Force Takes Russia of Its Money-Laundering List," 12 October 2002, <<http://english.pravda.ru/economics/2002/10/12/38066.html>>.

<sup>144</sup> Pravda, "Financial Action Task Force Takes Russia of Its Money-Laundering List," 12 October 2002, <<http://english.pravda.ru/economics/2002/10/12/38066.html>>.

<sup>145</sup> Pravda, "Russia-EU Cooperation Models Might Be "Test-Run" in the Baltic Region," 10 June 2002, <<http://english.pravda.ru/politics/2002/06/10/30087.html>>.



Russia has abolished customs duties on commodities imports and lifted quantitative restrictions on imports from LDCs.<sup>146</sup> The Ministries of Finance and Trade have yet to corroborate this however, and so Russia is left with a Work in Progress for this commitment.

## 7. United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom is currently in the intermediate stages of achieving compliance. There has been official reaffirmation of the commitment, most notably in the Department of Trade and Industry 2003 expenditure plan, which states that “The Department works closely with the Department for International Development (DfID) to ensure that developing countries benefit more from, and participate more fully in, the world trade system.”<sup>147</sup> Further progress includes encouraging a Commonwealth consensus in favour of the development of the multilateral trading system, in particular by alleviating cost barriers that exclude LDCs from full participation in the global market. However, British agricultural subsidies remain high, and tariffs on agricultural imports remain one of the highest of all OECD countries.<sup>148</sup>

## 8. United States: 0

The United States is in the process of complying with this commitment. It took a giant step towards increased power for its President in trade negotiations as the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) was approved by Congress this past summer. This gives the President the ability to negotiate new trade deals.<sup>149</sup> Previous TPA had lapsed in 1994, which sidelined the US while other countries brokered trade deals.<sup>150</sup> Former Director-General of the WTO, Mike Moore commented that the new TPA would forge WTO negotiations ahead.<sup>151</sup> Overall, this means that the US will be better equipped administratively to comply with its G8 trade commitments. At Global trade negotiations in December, however, little progress was made on some very important issues that would help eliminate trade barriers. “The question of whether developing countries have the right to override foreign patent protections for essential medicines has become an overarching issue.”<sup>152</sup> This is a contentious issue in the US where industry lobby groups apply pressure to the government. “The agricultural talks, too, are stuck,

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<sup>146</sup> <<http://www.ln.mid.ru/BI.nsf/arh/B47750523A80C4F143256C47002DD452?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>147</sup> UK Department of Trade and Industry, “The Government’s Expenditure Plans, 2001-02 to 2003-04, Chapter 8,” <[http://www.dti.gov.uk/expenditureplan/expenditure2001/objective\\_c/chapter8/section6.htm](http://www.dti.gov.uk/expenditureplan/expenditure2001/objective_c/chapter8/section6.htm)>

<sup>148</sup> The Guardian Unlimited Observer, “The Hypocrisy Behind our Compassion,” 20 October 2002, <<http://www.observer.co.uk/comment/story/0,6903,814946,00.html>>.

<sup>149</sup> Office of the United States Trade Representative, “USTR Zoellick Statement Regarding Crane TPA Bill,” 13 June 2001, <<http://ustr.gov/releases/2001/06/01-37.htm>>.

<sup>150</sup> Trade Promotion Authority, United States, “The President’s Call to Action on Trade,” <<http://www.tpa.gov/Call-to-Action.htm>>.

<sup>151</sup> WTO <[http://wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres02\\_e/pr308\\_e.htm](http://wto.org/english/news_e/pres02_e/pr308_e.htm)>.

<sup>152</sup> New York Times <<http://query.nytimes.com/search/article-page.html?res=9B02EEDA103BF934A35751C1A9649C8B63>>.

mainly over reluctance in Europe and the United States to reduce subsidies and lift trade barriers. For its part, the United States, which irritated many trade partners last year with a huge new farm-subsidy bill and a protective tariff on steel imports, has been making a number of proposals, including cutting tariffs on farm goods in half and eliminating export subsidies. The Bush administration also proposed elimination of tariffs on all manufactured goods, including two of the most protected categories, shoes and textiles, but the European Union dismissed it as unrealistic.”<sup>153</sup> The December 31<sup>st</sup> deadline, however, was not met in the negotiations so a complete analysis cannot yet be done.

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<sup>153</sup> New York Times, <<http://query.nytimes.com/search/article-page.html?res=9B02EEDA103BF934A35751C1A9649C8B63>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Environment – Sustainable Agriculture

### Commitment:

Supporting the development and the responsible use of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to the African context, to increase crop production while protecting the environment through decreased usage of fragile land, water and agricultural chemicals; (116: Africa Action Plan)

### Background:

At the 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, objectives aimed at initiatives for Africa were embodied in the Africa Action Plan in which several environmental concerns were addressed. There is an obvious need to improve agricultural techniques in order to secure adequate crops, without harming vital natural resources. The G8 leaders have recognized the need for leadership to ensure future sustainability and to aid in areas where immediate action is required.

### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>		0	
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>		0	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>0.00</b>

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: 0

Working partly through the International Development Research Centre, Canada has tried to create awareness and strengthen technologies in Africa. In 1995, the African Highlands Ecoregional Program was launched to improve food security and to manage

natural resources in sustainable manner.<sup>154</sup>

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has devoted CDN\$2 million to the Pan-African Bean Research Alliance, a project which runs from 2000-03. The project focuses on reducing iron deficiency anemia. The Bean Program has investigated genetic variability that allows bean breeder to improve iron content by up to 80 percent while maintaining high yield and drought tolerance. The program aims to provide micronutrients to women and children in Africa through bean production while improving community decision-making skills of local farming communities.<sup>155</sup>

On 24 September 2002 the Minister for International Cooperation, Susan Whelan, issued a policy statement with a significant portion focussed on agricultural and rural development strategies. The document notes that “agriculture is heavily based on natural resources [hence the] development of the sector is inextricably linked to other global issues such as water and land degradation”; and that as “agriculture responds to the pressing need to achieve food security and eradicate poverty, interventions must be guided by careful assessments of the impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems and the environment as a whole”.<sup>156</sup> The document emphasizes that CIDA must strive to reverse a recent decline in investments in agriculture (from more than 11 percent of annual bilateral funding in the early 1990s to less than 5 percent in 2001/2002). CIDA expects that as early as April 2003 enough countries will have ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, an agreement that addresses the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs), and that this will have implications throughout Canada’s and other G8 members’ development agencies. The document outlines proposed programming areas including: the strengthening of human capital base; improve the knowledge base of the agricultural sector; striking the appropriate balance between renewable and non-renewable resources in agricultural production; balanced approach to the uses of new science in areas of genomics and biotechnology; removing market constraints; and promoting intra- and inter-regional programming synergies.<sup>157</sup>

## 2. France: 0

In a document presented to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 France outlined a Green Revolution that promotes ecosystemic approaches to agriculture. The document notes that the world’s poorest people may benefit most since “[e]xperiments now under way show that it is possible to produce more and better with much less input and

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<sup>154</sup> Government of Canada, “Sustainable Development Efforts in Africa,” 16 August 2002, <[http://www.canada2002earthsummit.gc.ca/sd\\_action/stories/sus\\_dev\\_africa\\_e.cfm](http://www.canada2002earthsummit.gc.ca/sd_action/stories/sus_dev_africa_e.cfm)>.

<sup>155</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, “Pan-African Bean Research Alliance,” <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/webcountry.nsf/vall/05609B249D7210B585256BE30056B146?OpenDocument#9>>.

<sup>156</sup> Susan Whelan, Minister for International Cooperation, Canada, “Message from the Minister,” 16 December 2002, <<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/agricultureconsultation>>.

<sup>157</sup> Canadian International Development Agency, “Sustainable Rural Development: The Role of Agriculture in Canada’s International Assistance Program,” October 2002, <[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/vall/ECE27220C9FA44AF85256C4D006A0B4D?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/ECE27220C9FA44AF85256C4D006A0B4D?OpenDocument)>.

without deep tillage.”<sup>158</sup> The French estimate that 50% of production increases in agriculture come from the exploitation of wild genetic heritage. The document urges the need to strike a balance between wild and safely genetically modified agriculture. The piece emphasizes that 2002 will be a crucial year for the concrete implementation of site management through the Natura 2000 initiative. As the document recognizes, “Natura 2000, with its considerable financial resources, should assert itself as a real tool for the development of regions, guaranteeing the conservation of flora, fauna and natural habitats.”<sup>159</sup>

A French Government partnership proposal outlines the DURAS Project, which is geared towards promoting sustainable development in Southern agricultural research systems. Four project areas are outlined: agricultural practices compatible with environmental conservation; incorporating local knowledge in ecosystem management; promoting agriculture in rural areas through the emergence of market-led opportunities and SME networks; and, selecting varieties suited to addressing the priorities of food security and poverty. The program proper is set to begin at the beginning of 2003 and last for 4 years. Proposed funding for the project is estimated to reach €5 million.<sup>160</sup>

### 3. Germany: 0

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, which is co-ordinated by the BMZ, with developing countries, Germany makes available approx. €75 to 100 million per annum for projects promoting the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.<sup>161</sup>

Germany has committed itself to initiatives that promote the expansion of conversion to organic farming and expanding agri-environmental support for multiple crop rotation.<sup>162</sup>

A report released by the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), a government owned corporation for international cooperation, in June 2002 outlines initiatives for rural sustainable development. The report emphasizes food security for all,

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<sup>158</sup> Government of France, “Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002: What is at Stake? What Contribution Will Scientists Make?”  
<[http://www.france.diplomatie.fr/culture/livre\\_et\\_ecrit/vitrine/johburg/pdf/johburg\\_gb.pdf](http://www.france.diplomatie.fr/culture/livre_et_ecrit/vitrine/johburg/pdf/johburg_gb.pdf)>.

<sup>159</sup> Government of France, “Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002: What is at Stake? What Contribution Will Scientists Make?”  
<[http://www.france.diplomatie.fr/culture/livre\\_et\\_ecrit/vitrine/johburg/pdf/johburg\\_gb.pdf](http://www.france.diplomatie.fr/culture/livre_et_ecrit/vitrine/johburg/pdf/johburg_gb.pdf)>.

<sup>160</sup> Government of France, “The DURAS Project: Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Agricultural Research Systems,”  
<[http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable\\_dev/p2\\_managing\\_resources/2508\\_promote\\_sd\\_south\\_agric.pdf](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/p2_managing_resources/2508_promote_sd_south_agric.pdf)>.

<sup>161</sup> Government of Germany, “Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile,”  
<<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf>>.

<sup>162</sup> Government of Germany, “Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile,”  
<<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf>>.

including access to markets and sufficient purchasing power with a focus on supporting research needed to boost food production in an environmentally sound manner and safeguarding essential genetic resources. The report also promotes regionalization by dismantling development barriers through regional planning, decentralizing policies and economic development.<sup>163</sup>

#### **4. Italy: 0**

The Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare (IAO) is pursuing a number of projects throughout Africa with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example the AFRICOVER project aims to set up a digital database on land cover of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in order to improve the knowledge of the DRC and to strengthen national capacities for the use of data for natural resources management.<sup>164</sup>

A document prepared for the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (August/September 2002) entitled "Italian Cooperation and Sustainable Development: Case-studies 2000-2002" includes projects directly related to the commitment taken at Kananaskis. One initiative, known as the Early Warning and Agricultural Production Forecast Project [AP3A], that takes place in the Sahel region of Africa begun in 1995 and came to an end in 2002 with approximately 4.5 million euros being committed. The project has produced early warning products/systems for the region by taking into account the level of structural vulnerability at both national and supra-national levels. A database now provides cross-cultural technical services, the possibility of monitoring crops and pastures based on satellite data, and vulnerability analysis. As the report notes, "one of the most important aspects lies in the role technological innovation can play in supporting capacity building for regional development. On the basis of this lesson, the Project has resolutely undertaken a multi-sided transfer to the Sahelian countries."<sup>165</sup>

#### **5. Japan: 0**

Although Japan has set out an impressive programme of specific goals to meet its environmental commitments, it has yet to produce concrete steps towards improvements in crop production and sustainability in Africa, a major G8 commitment, and it also has yet to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. For these reasons it is to be considered a 'work in progress' and has been given a 0.

The Koizumi Initiative concerning "Concrete Actions of the Japanese Government to be taken for Sustainable Development – Towards Global Sharing" that was publicized on 21 August 2002 emphasized two initiatives to contribute to improving food security through

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<sup>163</sup> Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, "Index of Publications," <<http://www.gtz.de/publikationen/english/publications/index.asp>>.

<sup>164</sup> Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "AFRICOVER/Democratic Republic of Congo," <<http://www.iao.florence.it/coop/dgcsprojects/projectpage.php?key=22>>.

<sup>165</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, "Italian Cooperation and Sustainable Development: Case Studies 2000-2002," <<http://www.esteri.it/eng/foreignpol/coop/index.htm>>.

Green Technology Innovation. The first being the promotion of the development and dissemination of New Rice for Africa (NERICA)<sup>166</sup>, a hybrid combining the benefits of African and Asian rice that can be cultivated with less fertilizer and chemicals, and without irrigation systems. The second is the extending of approximately US\$30 million of aid to tackle the food crisis in southern Africa.<sup>167</sup>

A speech by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yoriko Kawaguchi at the “NERICA” Side Event, on 31 August 2002, notes that 2003 will be defined as “the year leading up to TICAD III....a ‘leap year’ for cooperation with Africa”.<sup>168</sup>

## 6. Russia: N/A

On 29 November 2002 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation released a summary of meetings of the Intergovernmental Russian-Ethiopian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Trade Commission Meeting which reaffirmed joint work on “concrete promising projects of cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, geological prospecting, electricity generation and other fields.”<sup>169</sup>

An official spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Yakovenko, noted that questions of raising the productivity of agriculture in Africa were discussed at the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa meeting in Accra on 7-8 December 2002.<sup>170</sup>

## 7. United Kingdom: 0

A report released by the Department for International Development (DfID) entitled “Better livelihoods for poor people: The role of Agriculture” outlines efforts to reduce poverty through agriculture. At the regional and country level, DfID plans to support the refinement of poverty analysis, diagnosis and monitoring by taking into account rural, peri-urban and urban contexts. DfID also aims to support the establishment of alternative models for rural services such as technology, knowledge, finance, insurance, and rural infrastructure using affordable client driven methods with private and civil society involvement. Moreover, DfID strives to create proper conditions and incentives to increase

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<sup>166</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, “Dissemination of the NERICA Rice,” <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/type2/2-3-1.html>>.

<sup>167</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, “Koizumi Initiative—Ownership and Solidarity,” <[http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative.html#2\\_2](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative.html#2_2)>.

<sup>168</sup> Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan, “Speech at the NERICA Side Event,” 31 August 2002, <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/event31-5.html>>.

<sup>169</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, “Intergovernmental Russian-Ethiopian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Trade Commission Meeting Held,” 02 December 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/6E6F31D6FA6C458543256C83003898CC?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>170</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, “Alexander Yakovenko, the Official Spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question About the Outcome of the Meeting of the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa in Accra,” 15 December 2002, <<http://www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E71F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument>>.

access by poor people to new technologies and approaches to sustainable management of natural resources, “with greater emphasis on participatory or demand led technology development and involvement of the private sector”, and investing in the “generation and dissemination of agricultural technology through the [Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research] CGIAR and other parts of the global research system”.<sup>171</sup>

## 8. United States: 0

African countries raised concerns over accepting genetically modified corn obtained through US food aid in August 2002.<sup>172</sup> The US urged that the food is approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and is eaten by Americans every day.<sup>173</sup>

The USAID Office of Sustainable Development outlines five elements for the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). These include the reduction of hunger, an agricultural action plan to rapidly and sustainably increase agricultural growth and rural incomes in sub-Saharan Africa, a focus on three subregional areas and investment, and the development of a framework to guide USAID agricultural growth investments in Africa. The fifth element includes initiatives to harness new technology and global markets to raise the productivity of food and export products, to increase the stability and volume of supplies, to improve product quality, relieve pressure on natural resources, reduce post-harvest losses, help producers respond to markets, help entrepreneurs develop profitable enterprises, and raise farm incomes and lower the price of food to consumers.<sup>174</sup>

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<sup>171</sup> Department for International Development, “Better Livelihoods for Poor People: The Role of Agriculture,” 23 August 2002, <[http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/agri\\_livelihoods.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/agri_livelihoods.pdf)>.

<sup>172</sup> Agence France-Presse, “US Rejects Concerns About Biotech Food Aid for Africa, Wants EU Help,” 21 August 2002, <<http://www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf/9ca65951ee22658ec125663300408599/1dfaf44dbd6f4ad385256c1c0074a3e5?OpenDocument>>.

<sup>173</sup> BBC News, “Should Southern Africa Accept GM Food Aid?” 30 July 2002, <[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/talking\\_point/2149638.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/talking_point/2149638.stm)>.

<sup>174</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “USAID Managed Administration Initiative to End Hunger in Africa,” <<http://www.afr-sd.org/Agriculture/AgInitiative.htm>>.



**2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report  
Environment – Water**

**Commitment:**

Supporting African efforts to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources;

**Background:**

At the 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, objectives aimed at initiatives for Africa were embodied in the Africa Action Plan in which several environmental concerns were addressed. One vital environmental resource - not only in Africa but also worldwide - is water, and the development of clean, sustainable methods of abstraction. The current crisis in this area is aggravated and distorted by uneven distribution of water on a global scale. G8 leaders have recognized the need for leadership to ensure future sustainability of the world's water and demand for this essential resource grows.

**Assessment:**

<b>Score</b>	<b>Lack of Compliance -1</b>	<b>Work in Progress 0</b>	<b>Full Compliance +1</b>
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		N/A	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>		0	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.50</b>

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has worked to address concerns for water resources through the development of new fog collection technology in the early 1990s. The FogQuest Organization was formed to promote fog, rain, and dew as sustainable water resources in developing countries. Currently, CIDA is involved in various fog-harvesting projects in the Americas and parts of Africa. Canada also hosted the Managing Shared Waters Conference in June 2002 to discuss the effective management of transboundary coastal ecosystems and shared waters.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien announced several initiatives to foster new partnerships with Africa on 27 June 2002 to improve water resources. The Prime Minister noted that CDN\$1 million would be allocated to encourage private sector investment “by creating an African investment fund that will leverage private sector resources for investment projects, including infrastructure, such as roads, water supply and pipeline construction”; CDN\$6 million “to help improve local governance by working with African partners to develop new approaches to providing basic community needs, such as access to water, sanitation and health”; CDN\$50 million “to improve water management and access to water and sanitation through the Global Water Partnership”; and CDN\$10 million “to collaborate with the African Development Bank to support a Project Preparation Facility to help develop financially viable water and energy infrastructure projects”.<sup>175</sup>

### 2. France: +1

France has also recognized water as a national asset and has worked to increase user awareness. The employment of their 'polluter-pays' principle has contributed towards new wastewater treatment facilities.

France presented five priorities to encourage Africa's sustainable development efforts at the Johannesburg summit, one of which includes a proposal to increase access to basic water services. France emphasizes the need for the further incorporation of women into the political decision making process in the management of water resources and the need to carefully manage underground water reserves.<sup>176</sup>

France proposed an integrated water resource management by catchment area initiative that would incorporate training, the exchange of experience through networks, and contribute to providing the necessary tools for water management

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<sup>175</sup> Office of the Prime Minister, Canada, “Canada Helps Build New Partnerships With Africa,” 27 June 2002, <[http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=afri-ca.20020627\\_e.htm](http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=afri-ca.20020627_e.htm)>.

<sup>176</sup> Ministere de l'Ecologie et du Developpement Durable, France, “Aider l'Afrique a sortir de la pauvreté: une priorite pour la France!,” <[http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/fr/priorites/initiatives\\_afriq.htm](http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/fr/priorites/initiatives_afriq.htm)>.

in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa. Total French funding obtained for this project amounts to €7.3 billion.<sup>177</sup>

The French government also supports the following programs in Africa under its “access to water and sanitation” initiative. France strives to improve the supply of drinking water to the semi-urban areas in the Niolo/Diema region of Mali; assist the water treatment plant in West Alexandria, Egypt; study the feasibility of restructuring the El Jadida water management plan in Morocco; and improve sanitation for all of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Total French funding identified for this initiative is €66 million.<sup>178</sup>

### **3. Germany: 0**

Germany will undertake its water management under the regulatory framework for EU water policy (the EC Water Framework Directive).

As outlined in a country profile report submitted to the Johannesburg Summit Germany contributes 3.5 billion euro to ongoing bilateral projects and programs in the water sector. Germany moved to have several recommendations integrated into the results of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. These included, improved access for the poor in a gender sensitive manner; the introduction of cost-covering tariffs once it is simultaneously guaranteed that the poor will be able to meet their minimum water needs; and that decision-making structures be organized in a decentralized, transparent, and results-oriented manner based on clear responsibilities in order to professionally manage water supply and sanitation.<sup>179</sup>

### **4. Italy: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest that Italy has complied with this commitment.

### **5. Japan: 0**

On the 21 of August 2002 Japan inaugurated its Koizumi Initiative (Concrete Actions of Japanese Government to be taken for Sustainable Development -

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<sup>177</sup> Government of France, “Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government—Integrated Water Resource Management by Catchment Area,” [http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative\\_g/word/eau\\_rese\\_n.doc](http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_rese_n.doc).

<sup>178</sup> Government of France, “Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government—Access to Water and Sanitation,” [http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative\\_g/word/eau\\_accen.doc](http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_accen.doc).

<sup>179</sup> Government of Germany, “Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile,” <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf>.

Towards Global Sharing), under which several new initiatives were targeted:

- 'Decade of Education for Sustainable Development'
- 'Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development'
- to take a leading role for entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol
- Advocating the entry into force of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The Koizumi Initiative also outlines Japanese water commitments, including assistance in creating safe and stable water supply and development of hygienic facilities, the strengthening of co-operation with NGOs and women, and the convening of the "Third World Water Forum" and its International Ministerial Conference in March 2003.<sup>180</sup>

## **6. Russia: N/A**

There is no information available to suggest that Russia has complied with this commitment.

## **7. United Kingdom: +1**

The Department for International Development (DfID) agreed to a £19.8 million Water and Forestry Support Program in July 2002. The plan includes the implementation of major changes in the way water and forestry issues are managed in South Africa. £5 million is earmarked for water and sanitation services support; £4 million for water resources support; and £2.5 million for institutional transformation support.<sup>181</sup>

A speech by the Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, on 31 October 2002 addresses water as a key to sustainable development. She notes that the "importance of water and its fundamental contribution to sustainable development is now recognized. But the contribution of water to poverty reduction will only be realized if it is set in the broader context of social and economic development and environmental improvement. DFID is ready to work with our development partners, both donors and recipients, to help achieve this."<sup>182</sup>

An example of a British water initiative is DFID's Nigeria Jigawa State Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program. The project seeks to "sustainably improve the delivery of piped water supply and sanitation services in five urban centers in Jigawa State through the provision of new and rehabilitated infrastructure and, equally importantly,

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<sup>180</sup> Government of Japan, "Koizumi Initiative: Water," 21 August 2002, <<http://www.nz.emb-japan.go.jp/economic/koizumi.html#23e>>.

<sup>181</sup> Department for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water and Forestry Support Programme," <[http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sa\\_waterprog\\_story.htm](http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sa_waterprog_story.htm)>.

<sup>182</sup> Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water—A Key to Sustainable Development," 31 October 2002, <[http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sp31oct02\\_waterspeech.pdf](http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sp31oct02_waterspeech.pdf)>.

through strengthening the capability of relevant institutions.” The project’s implementation phase is set to begin in June 2003.<sup>183</sup>

## **8. United States: 0**

In August 2002 a new USAID West Africa Water Initiative was announced. The initiative is a US\$41 million public-private partnership between USAID and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation that is to provide potable water and sanitation to rural villages in Ghana, Mali and Niger.<sup>184</sup>

USAID continues to support the Retail Water Development Project (RWDP) in South Africa. The RWDP provides training and technical assistance to improve access to cleaner, safer and abundant water.<sup>185</sup>

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<sup>183</sup> Department for International Development, “DFID Nigeria Jigawa State Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme,” December 2002, <[http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Contracts/files/ojec\\_4451\\_bb.htm](http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Contracts/files/ojec_4451_bb.htm)>.

<sup>184</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “West Africa Water Initiative,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/about/westafricawater/>>.

<sup>185</sup> United States Agency for International Development, “Water and Sanitation for Rural South Africans,” 3 October 2002, <<http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/ss02/southafrica3.html>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Fighting Terrorism

### Commitment:

We are committed to sustained and comprehensive actions to deny support or sanctuary to terrorists, to bring terrorists to justice, and to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks.

### Background:

This commitment stems from the increased attention that has been directed toward the apprehension of terrorists by the international community, including the members of the G8, following the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks on the United States. Although terrorism has been an area of concern addressed at previous G8 summits, with particular emphasis placed on the actions of the Al-Qaeda, the events of September 11<sup>th</sup> have led to increased efforts aimed at reducing the international threat of terrorism.

### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>			+1
<i>Italy</i>			+1
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>			+1
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<i>Overall</i>			<b>+1.00</b>

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: +1

Numerous actions have been taken by Canada to fulfil this commitment. On 28 June 2002 Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and United States White House Homeland Security Advisor Tom Ridge finalized and released a

progress report on the Smart Border Declaration and its companion Action Plan. Key points of the report in the field of anti-terrorism included strengthened cooperation to intercept high-risk travellers before they arrived in Canada or the United States, creation of a binational steering group to reduce risks to the shared critical infrastructure of both countries, improvement in the speed with which information and intelligence is shared (such as the planned creation of a total of 14 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams in the 18 months following the report), and a commitment to conduct joint anti-terrorism exercises, including a major exercise in May 2003.<sup>186</sup>

In July 2002, Canada's HMCS *Algonquin* frigate co-operated with CF marine patrol aircraft and a French warship to apprehend four suspected Al-Qaeda members. Boarding parties from the HMCS *Algonquin* detained suspects and handed them over to U.S. military forces on 13 July and 17 July 2002.<sup>187</sup>

The Solicitor General of Canada, Lawrence MacAulay, met with U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft on 22 July 2002 at the sixth annual Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum in order to fulfill a key action item in the Smart Border Declaration and its Action Plan. The meeting was attended by more than 150 senior law enforcement and justice officials from Canada and the United States and addressed a number of trans-national crime issues, including terrorism. The Canadian Solicitor General and the U.S. Attorney General announced the establishment of five new Integrated Border Enforcement teams—multi-agency law enforcement teams—in order to assist with detection, arrest and prosecution of crime.<sup>188</sup>

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and U.S. President George Bush released a joint statement on the implementation of the Canada-U.S. Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan on 9 September 2002. Progress on counter-terrorism activities included adoption of common standards and technology for biometric identifiers; enhancement of cooperation between the embassies of each country overseas to allow officials to more routinely and efficiently share intelligence on high risk individuals; coordination in visa impositions and exemptions, agreement to share advanced passenger information and passenger name records on high risk travellers destined to either country with an advanced passenger information system in place in at Canadian airports in October 2002 and an automated Canada-U.S. data sharing program in place by

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<sup>186</sup> Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Manley and Ridge Release Progress Report on the Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan," 28 June 2002, <[http://webapps.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min\\_Pub\\_Docs/105343.htm&Language=E](http://webapps.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105343.htm&Language=E)>.

<sup>187</sup> Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: The Canadian Forces' Contribution to the International Campaign Against Terrorism," 13 November 2002, <[http://www.forces.ca/site/newsroom/view\\_news\\_e.asp?id=490](http://www.forces.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=490)>.

<sup>188</sup> Solicitor General Canada, "U.S. Attorney General and Solicitor General of Canada Attend Sixth Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum," 22 July 2002, <[http://www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20020722\\_e.asp](http://www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20020722_e.asp)>.

Spring 2003; a commitment to institute a pilot program of joint passenger analysis units (including a co-location of customs and immigration officers) in September 2002 to enhance co-operation in identifying high risk travellers, completion of a study to enhance border security at seaports; a commitment by Canada to provide CDN\$600 million over five years for physical and technological improvements at key border crossings; a commitment to invest in new container-screening technologies; the establishment by Canada of National Security Enforcement Teams that will include representatives from federal enforcement and intelligence agencies and international law enforcement partners on a case-by-case basis; the development of an electronic system for exchange of criminal records information by the RCMP and FBI by October 2002; various joint operations to remove deportees to source countries; an agreement to share advance information on individuals and organizations that may be designated as terrorist in order to coordinate asset freezing; and an agreement to conduct a major joint counter-terrorism exercise in May 2003.<sup>189</sup>

On 16 September 2002 the federal government's interdepartmental initiative created to prepare for and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats announced 24 projects elected for funding in its first year of operation. This represents the first disbursements, in the aggregate amount of CDN\$46 million, for the five-year research and technology initiative backed up by a CDN\$170 million fund as part of the government's comprehensive security package announced in the 2001 budget.<sup>190</sup>

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Advance Passenger Information/ Passenger Name Record Program was implemented on 7 October 2002. This program identifies known terrorists and other criminals before they reach Canadian shores. The collected passenger information is run through law enforcement databases either at the time of entry or through analysis of travel patterns that lead to detection of conspiracies and criminality.<sup>191</sup>

On 31 October 2002, Federal Transport Minister David Collenette introduced into the House of Commons the *Public Safety Act, 2002*. This Act replaces the original Bill C-55, which was introduced in April, 2002 but died when Parliament was prorogued in September. The *Public Safety Act, 2002* contains a number of provisions that will enhance the government's capacity to prevent terrorist attacks and respond quickly should a significant threat arise. The Act will enhance the

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<sup>189</sup> Prime Minister of Canada "Prime Minister Chrétien, President Bush Release Joint Statement on Canada-U.S. Border Cooperation," 9 September 2002, <[http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=NewsReleases&Doc=can-u.s.border20020909\\_e.htm](http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=NewsReleases&Doc=can-u.s.border20020909_e.htm)>.

<sup>190</sup> Canada, National Defence, "CRTI Announces \$46 Million for Counter-terrorism Research Projects," 16 September 2002, [http://www.dnd.ca/eng/archive/2002/sep02/16CRTI\\_n\\_e.htm](http://www.dnd.ca/eng/archive/2002/sep02/16CRTI_n_e.htm)>. No longer available, see Canada, National Defence, "Background: CRTI Interdepartmental Initiative," 16 September 2002, <[http://www.dnd.ca/site/newsroom/view\\_news\\_e.asp?id=437](http://www.dnd.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=437)>.

<sup>191</sup> Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, "The CCRA: Protecting Canadians," 27 September 2002, <<http://www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/newsroom/releases/2002/sep/api-e.html>>.



federal government's ability to provide a secure environment for air travel; improve data sharing between air carriers and federal departments and agencies in the fields of transportation and national security; allow the government to issue interim orders in emergency situations subject to proper controls over regulatory actions; prevent hoaxes that imperil the public or heighten public anxiety; create tighter controls over explosives and hazardous substances, related activities and the export and transfer of technology; help detect and prevent interference with computer systems operated by counter-terrorism agencies; and deter the proliferation of biological weapons.<sup>192</sup>

Canada's HMCS Winnipeg Frigate joined her sister ship in the Arabian Gulf region on 1 November 2002 as part of the Canadian Naval Task Group deployed for Operation Apollo, Canada's military contribution to the international anti-terrorism campaign. The primary job of the HMCS Frigate is to detect and capture Al-Qaeda and Taliban members who are attempting to escape by sea and surveillance patrols. The 225 members of the frigate's crew are among the approximately 1,000 Canadian forces personnel deployed on Operation Apollo as of 1 November 2002, and were scheduled to serve on their assignment with the Canadian Naval Task Group for six months.<sup>193</sup>

On 5 November 2002 federal Transport Minister David Collenette announced the assignment of two additional responsibilities to the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority in order to further enhance aviation security. These are the implementation of an improved restricted area pass system for Canadian airports and screening of non-passengers entering restricted areas at airports.<sup>194</sup>

Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester announced on 27 November 2002 that the Government of Canada has listed six additional entities as terrorist organizations in accordance with the Criminal Code. This brings the number of listed entities under the Criminal Code to thirteen, including seven that were designated in July 2002. The relevant Criminal Code provision provides that the assets of any listed person or group may have its assets seized and forfeited. In addition, persons and organizations that knowingly participate in, contribute to, facilitate the activities of or deal in the property or finances of a listed entity may be subject to severe penalties, including imprisonment.<sup>195</sup>

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<sup>192</sup> Transport Canada, "Backgrounder: Actions Taken in Response to September 11, 2001," 8 January 2003, <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/majorissues/transportationsecurity/Actions.htm>>; Transport Canada, "News Release: Government of Canada Introduces Improved *Public Safety Act*, 2002," 31 October 2002, <[http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02\\_gc004e.htm](http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_gc004e.htm)>.

<sup>193</sup> Canada, National Defence, "HMCS *Winnipeg* Joins Campaign Against Terrorism," 1 November 2002, originally online at <[http://www.forces.ca/eng/archive/2002/nov02/01APOLLO\\_n\\_e.htm](http://www.forces.ca/eng/archive/2002/nov02/01APOLLO_n_e.htm)>, URL no longer active.

<sup>194</sup> Transport Canada, "News Release: Transport Minister Announces Further Enhancements to Aviation Security," 5 November 2002, <[http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02\\_h120e.htm](http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_h120e.htm)>.

<sup>195</sup> Solicitor General Canada, "Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester Announces Further Action Against Terrorism," 27 November 2002, <[http://www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20021127\\_e.asp](http://www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20021127_e.asp)>.

In December 2002 Canada became the first country to ratify the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism. This convention, adopted by the Organization of American States General Assembly in June 2002, will further coordinate hemispheric efforts aimed at eliminating threats of terrorism. The Convention calls for stronger hemispheric cooperation in various areas, including law enforcement, legal assistance and border management, and requests member states to adopt their own measures to combat terrorism. It also requires members to become parties to ten United Nations counterterrorism instruments, all of which Canada has ratified. The Convention will come into force upon ratification by six OAS member states.<sup>196</sup>

On 6 December 2002 Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and United States Office of Homeland Security Advisor Tom Ridge released another progress report on the first anniversary of the Smart Border Declaration and its 30-point Action Plan. The status report updated a 9 September 2002 report delivered to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and United States President George Bush. Recent progress in two areas relevant to the prevention of terrorism, as well as with respect to other matters, is outlined in the report. First, Canada and the United States have agreed on detailed binational workplans to safeguard shared critical infrastructure in the energy, telecommunications and transportation sectors. Second, the report indicates that Canada is participating in TOPOFF 2, a major United States counterterrorism exercise involving a comprehensive range of participants from first responders to top government officers.<sup>197</sup>

The two countries also agreed to deepen cooperation within the existing action plan in three key areas. First, the two countries agreed to increase security and remove barriers to cross-border truck traffic as well as implement driver security screening for the cross-border transportation of dangerous goods. Second, Canada and the United States approved an expansion to existing efforts to improve marine security, including sharing innovations in cargo and container screening on an ongoing basis. Third, the countries agreed to strengthen the interoperability of processes and communications of their border and law enforcement agencies.<sup>198</sup>

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<sup>196</sup> Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "News Release: Canada Becomes First Country to Ratify Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism," 2 December 2002, <[http://webapps.dfaic-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min\\_Pub\\_Docs/105751.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E](http://webapps.dfaic-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105751.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E)>.

<sup>197</sup> Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Governor Ridge and Deputy Prime Minister Manley Issue One-Year Status Report on the Smart Border Action Plan," 6 December 2002, <<http://www.dfaic-maeci.gc.ca/can-am/menu-en.asp?act=v&mid=1&cat=243&did=1671>>.

<sup>198</sup> *Ibid.*

In addition, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Homeland Security Advisor also discussed an agenda for cooperation in the areas of biosecurity and science and technology. They agreed that the two countries will coordinate research and development, emergency preparedness, public health surveillance and other activities to jointly address these threats. In addition, they resolved that United States and Canada would work to synchronize procedures at the border to satisfy law enforcement and facilitation goals. Finally, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Homeland Security Advisor agreed that each country will coordinate science and technology research to discover novel solutions to border management challenges, including the detection and illicit transportation of chemical, biological, radiological and explosive materials.<sup>199</sup>

Canada is slated to meet the deadline set by G8 member countries for reinforced flight deck doors on passenger aircraft by 9 April 2003.<sup>200</sup> The government of Canada has also participated in the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. This sub-committee was scheduled to consider a paper that includes general security measures in December 2002.<sup>201</sup>

## 2. France: +1

France continues to remain committed to playing an active role in combating the international threat of terrorism by denying support to terrorists or those states that would provide sanctuary to them. France has been working outside its borders to prevent terrorists, and those who harbour them, from acquiring weapons of mass destruction in accordance with resolutions reached at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta 27 June 2002.<sup>202</sup>

France supports the implementation of the UN Resolution UNSCR1441 regarding Iraqi disarmament. France remains a leading contributor to the UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In continuing to lend support for these operations France has provided over thirty experts and remains committed to providing expertise and equipment.

Domestically, French anti-terrorism agents have had recent success. They arrested eight suspected terrorists in late November that were connected to a failed plot by a British man to blow up a trans-Atlantic flight last year.<sup>203</sup> In late December the French Interior Ministry revealed that four self-confessed Islamic

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<sup>199</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>200</sup> Transport Canada, "News Release: Transport Minister Announces New Regulations to Reinforce Cockpit Doors to Further Protect Canadian Travellers," 10 April 2002, <[http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02\\_h040e.htm](http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_h040e.htm)>.

<sup>201</sup> Hazmat Safety, "The United Nations Transport of Dangerous Goods Sub-Committee," <<http://hazmat.dot.gov/uncomtdg.htm>>.

<sup>202</sup> France, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "France and the fight against international terrorism," 8 October 2002, <<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=30315>>.

<sup>203</sup> CBS, "French Arrest 8 In Shoe-Bomb Plot," 26 November 2002, <<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2002/11/26/attack/main530844.shtml>>.

militants, with links to Chechen rebel leaders, were arrested for planning future attacks.<sup>204</sup> Later that month, French authorities arrested a group of Islamic militants were arrested in Paris for planning to attack a Russian embassy.<sup>205</sup>

In a letter from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee concerning counter-terrorism (Res. 1373) the French outline measures taken to prevent terrorist groups from recruiting, collecting funds or soliciting other forms of support for terrorist activities to be carried out inside or outside France.<sup>206</sup> These include imprisonment, expulsion, and surveillance of front organizations and internet sites. France also provides an organizational chart that outlines the administrative machinery established to enforce laws and regulations. The structure incorporates the following branches of authority: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate of Strategic and Disarmament Affairs; The Ministry of Justice; the Treasury Department; the French Financial Intelligence Unit (TRACFIN); the Anti-Terrorist Coordination Unit (UCLAT); and the Ministry of Interior among others.<sup>207</sup>

### 3. Germany: +1

A number of actions have been taken by Germany to fulfill the first commitment, The federal government has rendered a motion to deploy the Bundeswehr in 'Operation Enduring Freedom', the international campaign against terrorism, which was approved by the German Bundestag in November 2001 and now extended for another year. The motion provides for deployment of up to a maximum of 3,900 troops, including personnel for medical evacuation, air transport capacity, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons defence forces to an international operational force contingent in Kuwait, and naval forces at the Horn of Africa. This makes Germany the second largest provider of troops in 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.<sup>208</sup> It should be noted that Germany would not support a war against Iraq within the framework of "Operation Enduring

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<sup>204</sup> CBS, "Report: French Foil Terror Attacks," 20 December 2002, <<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2002/12/20/attack/main533824.shtml>>.

<sup>205</sup> BBC, "France 'foils Russian embassy attack'," 27 December 2002, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/2610021.stm>>.

<sup>206</sup> French Government, "Supplementary report submitted by France to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)," 10 July 2002, <<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>>.

<sup>207</sup> French Government, "Supplementary report submitted by France to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)," 10 July 2002, <<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>>.

<sup>208</sup> Germany, Die Bundesregierung, "Deployment of the German Bundeswehr within operation 'Enduring Freedom'," 18 November 2002, <<http://eng.bundesregierung.de/frameset/index.jsp>>; German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Enduring Freedom Deployment Wins Large Majority," 15 November 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/mil\\_ef\\_nov2002a.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/mil_ef_nov2002a.html)>; German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Cabinet Approves 12-month Extension of Enduring Freedom Deployment," 6 November 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_afgmil9.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_afgmil9.html)>.

Freedom” since the government’s position is that such an attack would not fall under the rubric of the fight against worldwide terrorism.<sup>209</sup>

The *Fourth Financial Market Promotion Act* came into effect on 1 July 2002. With the coming into force of this act, the following measures have been implemented to assist in executing international standards and strengthen efforts to combat money laundering and the funding of terrorist activities by drying up the financial sources for terrorism: banks are required to place information on all accounts held in Germany in a central database is being installed at the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority; credit institutions and financial services institutions must set up adequate internal processes to guard against money laundering and financial fraud by allowing business transactions to be screened for high risk groups and suspicious features; requiring those carrying on a credit card business to obtain a license and be subject to ongoing supervision by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority; tightening checks on the ownership of banks and insurance companies to prevent acquisition being obtained with funds from illegal activity; and amendments to the *Fiscal Code* and the *Income Tax Law* to ensure that information indicating money laundering or comparable offences discovered by the revenue authorities during the exercise of their supervisory functions can be passed on to the law enforcement authorities.<sup>210</sup>

As of 13 December 2002 Germany’s Public Prosecutor General was conducting more than 30 investigative proceedings in relation to terrorism. One indictment had resulted from the investigations as of this date; on 23 August 2002 Mounir El Motassadeq was charged with suspicion in a terrorist organization and more than 3,000 counts of murder, and held in custody. International arrest warrants have been issued against other suspected terrorists who fled Germany shortly before the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks on the World Trade Center in New York.<sup>211</sup> In addition, on 10 October 2002 German authorities arrested a man believed to have assisted the Hamburg-based terrorist cell that helped to execute the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks in the United States. The accused knew the targets of the attacks and provided logistical support to the cell, which included three of the eventual hijackers. He also spent time in training camps in Afghanistan in the summer of 2000 where the attacks were planned.<sup>212</sup>

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<sup>209</sup> German News (English Edition), “Struck says attack against Iraq is not fight against terrorism,” 16 December 2002, <<http://www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2002/12/162000.html#8>>.

<sup>210</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. “Fact Sheet: Germany’s Contribution to the Coalition Against Terrorism,” 13 December 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs\\_afgan.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs_afgan.html)>.

<sup>211</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. “Fact Sheet: Germany’s Contribution to the Coalition Against Terrorism,” 13 December 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs\\_afgan.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs_afgan.html)>. See also German Embassy, Washington, D.C. “First Charges Filed Against 9/11 Suspect in Germany,” 29 August 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terror\\_indictment2.htm](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_indictment2.htm)>.

<sup>212</sup> Germany Embassy, Washington, D.C. “Authorities Arrest Al Qaeda Suspect in Hamburg,” 11 October 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_5.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_5.html)>.

Germany's Interior Minister Otto Schily has also employed an anti-terrorism law on associations, announcing a ban on 5 August 2002 of a fundraising organization suspected of supporting the radical terrorist group Hamas, a group claiming responsibility for numerous terrorist attacks in the Middle East. Authorities searched the headquarters and homes of 'Al Aqsa' leaders and seized the organization's accounts in the amount of €300,000 in Aachen and Cologne. Schily said that the group had funnelled contributions to Hamas and promised financial support to the families of potential assassins. The law went into effect at the beginning of 2002, and permits the banning of organizations that support violent or terrorist activities outside Germany.<sup>213</sup>

On 5 September 2002 German authorities arrested a man and woman in Walldorf, Baden-Württemberg, who were in possession of explosive-making chemicals, likely preventing a bomb attack on either a United States military installation or on downtown Heidelberg. A search of their apartment revealed 280 pounds of materials that could be used to produce bombs, a picture of terrorist leader Osama bin Laden and books on building bombs.<sup>214</sup>

With respect to international cooperation, the German government has supported its allies in the area of criminal proceedings and investigation. It agreed to the Spring 2002 request for legal assistance by the United States government in the case of a French citizen, Zaccharias Moussaoui, who was accused of being involved in planning the attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup>. This decision followed assurances from the United States government that the evidence and information provided by Germany would not be used against the defendant nor against a third party towards imposition of the death penalty.<sup>215</sup>

In the days following the deadly terrorist bomb attack in Bali, Indonesia that killed more than 180 people on 12 October 2002 Chancellor Gerhard Schröder offered Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri assistance in finding the perpetrators. By 15 October 2002 German Federal Criminal Police had already sent agents to Bali to assist in identifying the victims.<sup>216</sup>

Germany and the United States announced on 30 September 2002 that they had blocked the financial assets of four men alleged to have connections to the Al Qaeda terrorist network. One of the men is one of the alleged planners of the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks. The four men were accused of providing support

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<sup>213</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Authorities Seize Accounts of Group That Funneled Money to Hamas," <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_alaqsa.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_alaqsa.html)>.

<sup>214</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "US Base or Heidelberg Downtown May Have Been Targeted," 9 September 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terror\\_heidelberg.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_heidelberg.html)>.

<sup>215</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany gives legal assistance in the Moussaoui case," <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terror\\_trial3.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_trial3.html)>.

<sup>216</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Chancellor Offers Help in Bali Bombing Case", 15 October 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_bali\\_bomb.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_bali_bomb.html)>.

to three of the 19 hijackers who died in the terrorist attacks. The German government also previously introduced a proposal to the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee calling for the four men to be added to a list of individuals and organizations that are subject to sanctions under United Nations anti-terrorism resolutions. The proposal was adopted on 30 September 2002 and took immediate effect in all United Nations member states, freezing the assets of the four individuals, blocking their entry into or transit through the territories of member states, and prohibiting the supply, sale or transfer of arms, technical advice or military training to them.<sup>217</sup>

The German Interior Minister has also met, on separate occasions, with the United States FBI director, the United States Attorney General, and the United States Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to share information on terrorist threats and review the status of co-operation between the two countries in the fight against international terrorism. The discussions also included issues surrounding the use of biometric indicators, the establishment of a German-American working group for the development of international standards in this field, and an agreement for authorities in each country to work together to build an information board on terrorist suspects.<sup>218</sup>

Following agreement between Germany's Interior Minister and the United States Director of Homeland Security, delegations from Germany and the United States also met and agreed to several meetings of experts that could integrate German experiences into the creation of the United States Homeland Security Department. The German officials comprised specialists in counterterrorism, IT security, biometrics, protection of critical infrastructures, disaster prevention, and protection against biological and chemical attacks.<sup>219</sup> Finally, in the area of meetings, German Defense Minister Peter Struck met with United States Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld at the Pentagon on 8 November 2002. At the meeting they discussed cooperation in the 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.<sup>220</sup>

German Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger and United States Customs Commissioner Robert Bonner signed a declaration on 1 August 2002 to improve

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<sup>217</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany and US Block Financial Assets of Al Qaeda Suspects," 11 October 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_5.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_5.html)>; German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany, U.S. Take Measures Against Suspected Al Qaeda Members," 30 September 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_4.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_4.html)>.

<sup>218</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "German Interior Minister Meets With Director of FBI," 26 September 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_schily\\_FBI.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_schily_FBI.html)>. See also German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Interior Minister Meets with US Counterparts on Cooperation in Terrorism Investigation," 25 October 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_6.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_6.html)>.

<sup>219</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Homeland Security Focus of One-day German-US Meeting," 6 August 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terror\\_statedept.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_statedept.html)>.

<sup>220</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Defense Minister Struck Meets with Sec. Rumsfeld," 8 November 2002, <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_struck\\_dc\\_2002b.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_struck_dc_2002b.html)>.

bilateral cooperation on shipping container security. This initiative is intended to prevent terrorists from using sea cargo containers to smuggle weapons of mass destruction.<sup>221</sup>

On 12 July 2002, the German Bundesrat approved federal legislation concerning the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997.<sup>222</sup>

Finally, federal Interior Minister Otto Schily announced on 26 November 2002 that the government would be introducing a new visa format. The visa would include an ink-jet printed passport picture, and any attempts to forge the document would cause its destruction due to the ink.<sup>223</sup> This initiative is likely to assist in the deterrence and apprehension of terrorists seeking illegal entry into Germany.

#### **4. Italy: +1**

Italy is complying with its commitment to deny support or sanctuary to terrorists. Italian authorities have made several arrests and have frozen the assets of various terrorist groups.

In July 2002 Italian authorities arrested nine people on charges of providing logistical support and false papers to members of the Al-Qaeda network. Authorities also increased security in Venice's historic Jewish Ghetto area to guard against potential militant threats.<sup>224</sup>

In August 2002 Italian police arrested five people on suspicion of plotting to attack a church in Bologna. Reportedly, the one Italian and four Moroccans with ties to the Al-Qaeda network were planning to bomb the basilica, which contains a fresco considered by some Muslims to be offensive due its depiction of the Prophet Mohammed.<sup>225</sup>

In August 2002 police in Sicily arrested 15 Pakistanis that were believed to be members of the Al-Qaeda network on charges of conspiracy to commit terrorism.

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<sup>221</sup> German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Agreement on Container Security Strengthens Cooperation in Fight Against Terrorism," <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_terr\\_customs.html](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_customs.html)>.

<sup>222</sup> Germany, Die Bundesregierung "UN Conventions against Terrorism" (12 July 2002), online: <<http://eng.bundesregierung.de/frameset/index.jsp>>.

<sup>223</sup> German News (English Edition) "Forgery-proof visas with passport picture" (26 November 2002), online: <<http://www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2002/11/262200.html#5>>. See also Germany, German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Photo Technology to Make EU Visas More Secure" (undated), online: <[http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_visa\\_tech.htm](http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_visa_tech.htm)>.

<sup>224</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2125101.stm>

<sup>225</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2205263.stm>



The suspects were all traveling with false passports on a cargo ship, that had left Morocco for Libya, off the southern coast of Sicily.<sup>226</sup>

On 29 August 2002 the Italian Foreign Ministry stated that 11 individuals and 14 organizations had been submitted to a United Nations international terrorism blacklist. Ten of the eleven individuals were placed in Italian jails and charged with various terrorist related offences, three have been formally sentenced. The fourteen entities were owned or controlled by Youssuf Nada and Ahmed Idris Nasreddin.<sup>227</sup>

In October 2002 Italian police arrested three Egyptians suspected of planning attacks on a US War Cemetery, Rome's airport, and various fast food outlets. Police found explosive material and maps that highlighted potential targets.<sup>228</sup>

As of December 2002, Italian authorities continue to investigate groups suspected of having links with terrorist organizations. Investigations have been undertaken into the Somali movement *Al-Ittihad al-Islamiya* and the Somali *Al-Barakaat* bank, and charges have been brought against members of the Algerian organization Exile and Anathema. These investigations and trials are being conducted pursuant to previously enacted Law No. 438/2001 that introduced a new crime of "conspiracy to commit acts of international terrorism".

## 5. Japan: +1

Japan has complied with this commitment, particularly in the Asian region.

In a letter addressed to Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri following the terrorist bombing in Bali, Indonesia on 12 October 2002 Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi stated that "Japan would extend as much support as possible to Indonesia's efforts against terrorism".<sup>229</sup> In his General Policy Speech to the Diet on 18 October 2002 the Prime Minister reiterated his government's support to "do everything in its power to ensure the safety and security of the people while actively fulfilling Japan's role as a member of the international community in contributing to the peace and stability of the world" in the fight against terrorism.<sup>230</sup>

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<sup>226</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2253097.stm>

<sup>227</sup> CNN, "Italy freezes 'terror' funds," 29 August 2002, <<http://www.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/europe/08/29/italy.terror/index.html>>.

<sup>228</sup> BBC, "Terror suspects arrested near Rome," 5 October 2002, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2302059.stm>>.

<sup>229</sup> Prime Minister of Japan, "Message from the Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to President Megawati Soekarnoputri of Indonesia concerning the bombings in the Republic of Indonesia," 14 October 2002, <[http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/14message\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/14message_e.html)>.

<sup>230</sup> Prime Minister of Japan, "General Policy Speech by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to the 155<sup>th</sup> Session of the Diet," 18 October 2002, <[http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/18sisei\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/18sisei_e.html)>.

In response to the terrorist attacks in Bali, Japan dispatched the following to Jakarta: a profiling expert to support the identification of the victims, two three-person Terrorism Response Teams of the National Police Agency to exchange information with local security authorities and support the investigation, and an expert on forensic odontology to identify the remains of victims.

A letter delivered from Prime Minister Junicho Koizumi to President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation on 26 October 2002 noted that the Japanese towards terrorist acts that involve ordinary citizens, such as the occupation of a theatre in Moscow “can never be tolerated. Such acts threaten international peace and security and should be denounced”.<sup>231</sup> In the wake of the terrorist occupation of a theatre in Moscow in October 2002, Japan and the Russian Federation called a Japan-Russia Consultation on Counter-Terrorism in November 2002.<sup>232</sup>

Japan commitment is again evidenced through the *APEC Leaders' Statement on Recent Acts of Terrorism in APEC Member Economies*. The statement reaffirms that “terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever, constitutes a brutal and heinous act of violence that contravenes the applicable law, religious beliefs and the fundamental values of APEC members” and calls for “strengthened international cooperation to support the region’s efforts to eliminate terrorism and restore economic confidence.”<sup>233</sup>

## **6. Russia: +1**

In 2002 Russia increased its monetary contribution toward combating terrorism, created an anti-terrorist centre and worked toward the re-structuring of its armed forces to better counter the terrorist threat both internationally and domestically. Russia remains firmly committed to the prevention of terrorism and the elimination of its social, political, and economic roots most notably in Chechnya and Iraq.

Russia believes that the fight against terrorism has not ended with the military operation in Afghanistan and that countries must primarily work toward blocking the financing of terrorist activities. Although the government has stated that they have no concise evidence that Iraq is involved in the financing of terrorist organizations it still believes that there is cause for concern in regard to the possibility of weapons of mass destruction that may be being produced in the territory of Iraq. Russia supports The United Nations Resolution UNSCR1441 that allows for United Nations observers to investigate sites and facilities inside

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<sup>231</sup> Prime Minister of Japan, “Message from the Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation Concerning the Occupation of a Theater in Moscow,” 26 October 2002, <[http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26message\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26message_e.html)>.

<sup>232</sup> Prime Minister of Japan, “Japan-Russian Action Plan,” <[http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/01/10keikaku\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/01/10keikaku_e.html)>.

<sup>233</sup> “APEC Leaders’ Statement on Recent Acts of Terrorism in APEC Member Countries,” 26 October 2002, <[http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26tokubetu\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26tokubetu_e.html)>.

Iraq that are of interest in this regard. As for possible use of force in Iraq, Russia believes the international community should act within a UN framework.<sup>234</sup> Faced with the international threat of terrorism that has transpired in Chechnya Russia has taken steps toward the creation of new bodies that would work toward preventing terrorist activities in this area, including the formation of a local law-enforcement agencies with an entirely Chechen staff. Presently, Russia is not pursuing any large-scale military operations in the area, and attests that the country wishes to protect the life of peaceful civilians and ensure stability and security in the Caucasian region. Russia recognizes that there is a humanitarian dimension and in this regard a judiciary is operating in Chechnya, as well as a prosecutor's office and Russian law enforcement agencies fighting not only terrorists and separatists but also the military whom Russia believes to be responsible for certain crimes and terrorist activity.

In November 2002 the Duma budget committee recommended to the State Duma that it increase expenditures on the struggle against terrorism in its 2003 budget by 1.5 billion rubles.<sup>235</sup> Russia has also set up an antiterrorist centre in its continued efforts to combat terrorism both domestically and internationally. The centre will include antiterrorist experts, Emergency Ministry representatives, medical workers and professional negotiators. The tragedy that ensued from the hostage situation in the Theatre centre in Moscow has also resulted in new measures to counter terrorists, including political, economic, financial, as well as military efforts.

On 1 December 2002 with the armed forces of the Russian Federation beginning a new academic year, plans for new military innovations were released that programs for combat training specifically oriented toward studying methods and techniques of fighting terrorists. Changes will also be made in such areas as the task of protecting and defending key military and economic facilities. Many of these facilities include nuclear power stations, hydro-electric power schemes, chemical and other hazardous plants, military arsenals, and arms dumps in accordance with Russia's agreement to help prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

## **7. United Kingdom: +1**

On both international and domestic levels, Britain has continued its efforts to combat terrorist activity. In 2002, having outlined global terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and state failure as the three great threats to the country's international security, Britain further highlighted its commitment to ensuring Iraqi disarmament under the auspices of the United Nations. The Prime Minister stated that he was delighted with the Security Council's unanimous adoption of

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<sup>234</sup> "Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China, France and the Russian Federation," 8 November 2002, <<http://www.france.diplomatie.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20021113.gb.html>>.

<sup>235</sup> RFE/RL Newsline, "Planned Extra Spending on Counterterrorism Sparks Controversy," 15 November 2002, <<http://www.rferl.org/newsline/2002/11/151102.asp>>.

Resolution 1441.<sup>236</sup> The British government however, also noted that it would prefer the creation of a second resolution that takes a tougher line and is more specific. Having reaffirmed its support of the United Nations, Britain believes it necessary to work through the UN in order to resolve the issue. The Prime Minister has stated however, that should Saddam Hussein defy the UN, Britain would be prepared to use force to ensure Iraqi disarmament.

On 30 October 2002 the government agreed to act on recommendations of an independent review of airport security. Recommendations included a coordinated approach to the threat from serious and organized crime at airports and a reexamination of police powers at airports.<sup>237</sup>

In October 2002 the United Kingdom stressed the key role that Volunteer Reserves would play in the aftermath of major incidents, like the aftermath of a terrorist attack. Three proposals were underlined: fourteen civil contingency reaction forces, each composed of approximately 500 volunteers, will provide assistance on short notice; new Reserve teams will be added to military headquarters, in the event of an incident these teams will become part of a 24 hour command structure; and, an existing Territorial Army formation will provide the communications infrastructure to support a regional command chain with new equipment compatible with that being introduced in the emergency services. There will also be an extra 700 Volunteer Reserve posts with extra training provided.<sup>238</sup>

In November 2002 Chancellor Gordon Brown instructed UK financial institutions to freeze any accounts belonging to the Benevolence International Foundation, an organization that raised Al Qaeda funds. Brown noted that “in the UK the police have acted swiftly against terrorist suspects, with significant seizures of terrorist funds”.<sup>239</sup>

## **8. United States: +1**

Throughout 2002 the United States has remained committed to preventing terrorism on an international and domestic scale and continues to battle terrorism through its commitment to waging war on those who would harbour or support terrorists. President George W. Bush outlined two main priorities in the areas of National and Homeland Security for 2002-2003 and efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction remains a central component to the American efforts in combating terrorism.

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<sup>236</sup> Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, “PM statement on Iraq following UN Security Council resolution,” 8 November 2002, <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page3206.asp>>.

<sup>237</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “Government to act on recommendations of independent review of airport security,” 30 October 2002, <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page2920.asp>>.

<sup>238</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “Key role for Reserves in major incidents,” 31 October 2002, <<http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page2901.asp>>.

<sup>239</sup> Government of the United Kingdom, “Terrorist funds frozen,” 19 November 2002, <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page804.asp>>.

On 17 September 2002 the United States released The National Security Strategy of the United States of America committing the country to defending the Nation against its enemies. The strategy calls for the use of military power, better homeland defences, law enforcement, intelligence, and efforts to undermine terrorist financing. The United States believes the document will aid them in their ongoing efforts to prevent terrorists from developing bases inside of America. The strategy also reaffirms the United States commitment to building defences against ballistic missiles and other means of delivery for weapons of mass destruction.<sup>240</sup> President Bush's call for all military personnel to be inoculated with the Smallpox vaccine and for the establishment of Smallpox Response Teams for civilians is further evidence of America's efforts to defend the country against biological weapons as well.<sup>241</sup>

The United States believes that the state of Iraq has violated all obligations it consented to at the end of the Persian Gulf War and America calls on the United Nations to take action that ensures Iraq terminates all development of weapons of mass destruction and ceases to support terrorist organizations. America continues to urge the Security Council to adopt a tough policy setting out immediate requirements for Iraqi disarmament, and supports the current resolution UNSCR 1441, although the Administration has expressed a degree of skepticism regarding the effectiveness of the resolution to bring about Iraqi disarmament.

On 25 November 2002 President Bush signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002.<sup>242</sup> The Act restructures and strengthens the executive branch of the Federal Government with the intent of more effectively meeting any threat to the United States posed by terrorism. The establishment of a new Department of Homeland Security for the first time creates a Federal department whose primary goal is to prevent, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism.<sup>243</sup> A US\$3.5 billion increase in the budgets of America's first line responders will be provided, which includes the police, fire fighters and emergency medical personnel.<sup>244</sup> The President also signed the Bob Stump National Defence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 in December.<sup>245</sup> The President's Budget proposes over US\$360

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<sup>240</sup> Government of the United States of America, "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America," <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.html>>.

<sup>241</sup> Government of the United States of America, "Protecting Americans: Smallpox Vaccination Program," 13 December 2002, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/12/20021213-1.html>>.

<sup>242</sup> Government of the United States of America, "President Bush Signs Homeland Security Act," 25 November 2002, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/11/20021125-6.html>>.

<sup>243</sup> Government of the United States of America, "Analysis for the Homeland Security Act of 2002," <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/analysis/>>.

<sup>244</sup> Government of the United States of America, "Facts About First Responders," <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/firstresponders/01.html>>.

<sup>245</sup> Government of the United States of America, "President Signs National Defense Authorization Act," 2 December 2002, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/12/20021202-8.html>>.

billion in 2003 for defence purposes, with the possibility of an additional US\$9 billion, if needed, to fight the war on terrorism.<sup>246</sup>

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<sup>246</sup> House Budget Committee, USA, "Budget Summary: A Breakdown by the Numbers of the President's Plan," <<http://www.budget.house.gov/bb03sum.htm>>.

## 2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Transnational Crime - Corruption

### **Commitment:**

Working to secure the early establishment of a UN Convention on Corruption, and the early ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

### **Background:**

The UN Convention Against Transnational Crime represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is a recognition by all U.N. members that transnational organized crime is a serious and growing problem which can only be solved through close international co-operation. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 15 November 2000 and now has 145 signatories but only 28 parties.

The failing score that the Research Group gave to the G8 ratification of this convention last year was regarded as a big surprise given that the G8 states harbour strong criminal international organizations. More surprisingly, this year, after the G8 Africa Action Plan, the G8 Recommendations for Transnational Crime, and several ministerial meetings, advocated for the convention's ratification, only two countries Canada and France, have effectively done so. In addition Canada and France, as well as Japan, have also ratified two protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Both protocols supplement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The establishment of a UN Convention on Corruption is still in progress. The fourth Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption will be held in Vienna in January 2003. Although the first three Ad Hoc Committee meetings have produced early drafts of a Convention, no country has yet signed or ratified any accord.

## Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		0	
<i>United Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>		0	
<b>Overall</b>			<b>+0.25</b>

### Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

#### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has met its commitment to Convention ratification. Canada signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 14 December 2000 and ratified it, together with its two instrumental protocols on 13 May 2002. Canada acknowledges that no country is exempt from corruption, condemns it and ties it to international organized crime and terrorism.

#### 2. France: +1

France has met its commitment to Convention ratification. France signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 12 December 2000 and ratified it, together with its two instrumental protocols on 29 October 2002.

#### 3. Germany: 0

Germany is in the process of meeting its commitment. Germany signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 12 December 2000 but has yet to ratify it. The German Federal Foreign Office suggests that, "Critical to the success of the Convention and its Protocols will be their implementation", and confirms Germany's belief that the integrated fight against Transnational Crime is necessary.<sup>247</sup> Germany is already a partner country on a pilot project of the

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<sup>247</sup> German Federal Foreign Office, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime," 20 December 2002, <[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/vn/konventionen\\_ok.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/vn/konventionen_ok.html)>.



Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.<sup>248</sup>

#### **4. Italy: 0**

Italy is in the process of meeting its commitment. Italy signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 12 December 2000 but has yet to ratify it.<sup>249</sup>

#### **5. Japan: 0**

Japan is in the process of meeting its commitment. Japan signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 12 December 2000 but has yet to ratify it.<sup>250</sup> Japan has, however, signed three protocols supplementing the Convention. Japan signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons), the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol on Firearms) in December 2002.<sup>251</sup>

#### **6. Russia: 0**

Russia is in the process of meeting its commitment. Russia signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 12 December 2000 but has yet to ratify it.<sup>252</sup>

#### **7. Britain: 0**

Britain signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 14 of December 2000 but has yet to ratify it.<sup>253</sup>

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<sup>248</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "Pilot Projects," [http://www.undcp.org/odccp/trafficking\\_projects.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/trafficking_projects.html).

<sup>249</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – Signatories Page," 21 December 2002, [http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime\\_cicp\\_signatures\\_convention.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html).

<sup>250</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – Signatories Page," 21 December 2002, [http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime\\_cicp\\_signatures\\_convention.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html).

<sup>251</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, "Signing of Three Protocols Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime," 20 December 2002, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2002/12/1206.html>.

<sup>252</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – Signatories Page," 21 December 2002, [http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime\\_cicp\\_signatures\\_convention.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html).

<sup>253</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – Signatories Page," 21 December 2002, [http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime\\_cicp\\_signatures\\_convention.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html).

## **8. United States: 0**

The United States signed the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime on 13 December 2000 but has yet to ratify it.<sup>254</sup>

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<sup>254</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – Signatories Page," 21 December 2002, <[http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime\\_cicp\\_signatures\\_convention.html](http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html)>.