



G8 Research Group

St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report

20 July 2006 to 15 May 2007

Prepared by

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FINAL

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Note: Numbers in square brackets represent identification number in the list of all 317 commitments identified in all St. Petersburg communiqués. For a full list of commitments, see www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf

Preface

Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 member countries in meeting the commitments issued at each leaders' summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, timed to assess progress at the transition between one country's year as host and the next, and then a final report issued just before the leaders meet at their annual summit. These reports, which monitor each country's efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G8 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G8 Information Centre at <www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/>.

The G8 Research Group is an independent organization based at the University of Toronto. Founded in 1987, it is an international network of scholars, professionals and students interested in the activities of the G8. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, free of charge, analysis and research on the G8 as well as makes available official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2006 Final Compliance report, 20 priority commitments were selected from the record 317 commitments made at the St. Petersburg Summit, hosted by the Russian Federation from July 18 to May 15, 2006. This final report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as the leaders prepare to meet, with Germany as host, in Heiligendamm from June 6 to 8, 2007.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. In an ongoing effort to ensure the accuracy, integrity and comprehensiveness of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Any feedback remains anonymous and would not be attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the dedication of many people around the world. In particular, this report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts directed by Janet Chow, chair of the student executive, as well as Brian Kolenda and Matto Mildenerger, with the support of Dr Ella Kokotsis, Director of Analytical Research, and Laura Sunderland, Senior Researcher.

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Executive Summary

The University of Toronto's G8 Research Group has completed its eleventh annual G8 Summit Compliance Report, this year assessing the compliance of G8 countries with 20 representative commitments agreed to at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. Looking to all actions by G8 countries between 18 July 2006 and 15 May 2007, this report allows for an objective assessment of the St. Petersburg summit before the start of the upcoming G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany from 6-8 June 2007.

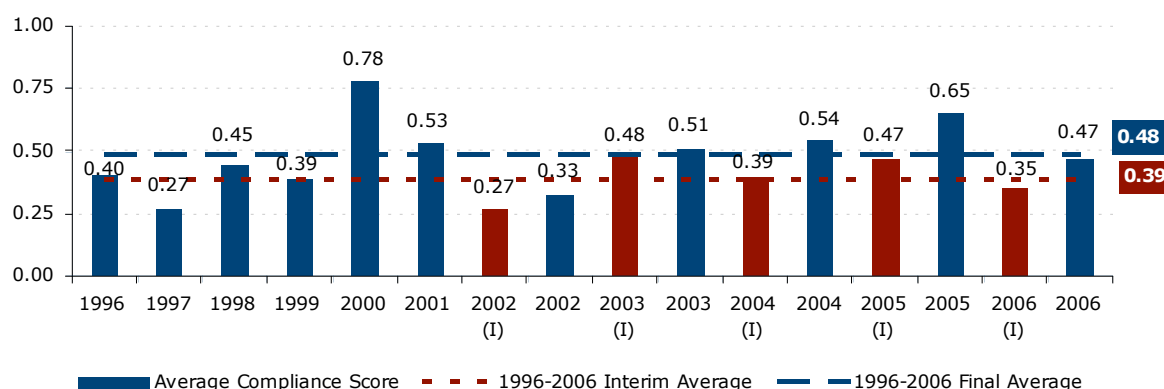
The final compliance scores are summarized in Table A, with individual analytic assessments by country and issue area in the sections below.

This report spans 20 priority commitments, including three from the Summit's 'Fight Against Infectious Disease' theme (Global Fund, Tuberculosis, Polio), three from the Summit's 'Education for Innovative Society in the 21st century' theme (Academic Mobility, Education Qualification Systems, Gender Disparities), and five from the Summit's 'Global Energy Security' theme (Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collections, Energy Intensity, Surface Transport, Renewable Energy, Climate Change). Each analyzed commitment is surveyed across all G8 countries plus the European Union (EU).

The Overall Final Compliance Score

The final compliance scores reveal that during the compliance period from 18 July 2006 to 15 May 2007, the average compliance score across all issue areas and G8 countries was 47% (see Table A). This average is based on a scale whereby 100% is equivalent to perfect compliance and -100% means that the member governments are either non-compliant or are, in fact, doing the opposite of what was committed to. A score of "0%" suggests a work in progress, whereby a commitment has been initiated, but not yet completed within the one year time frame.

Final and Interim Compliance Levels at G8 Summits: 1996-2006



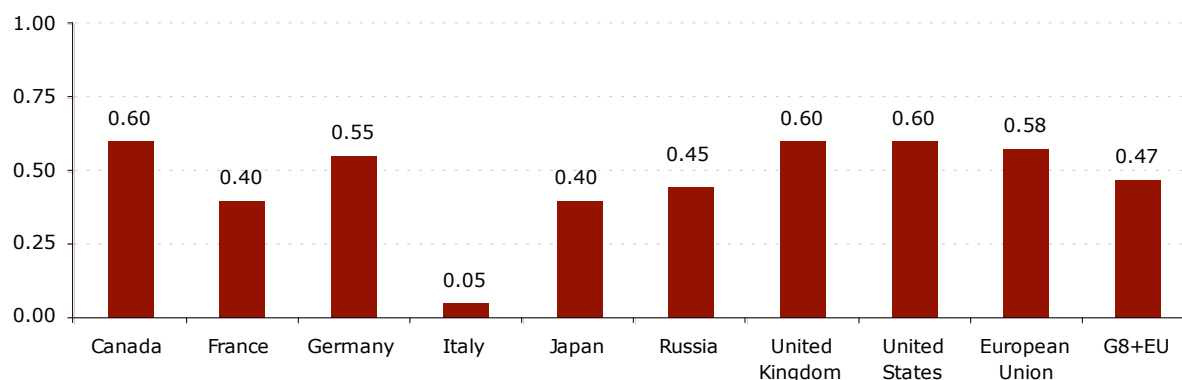
The final compliance score is up modestly from the interim compliance score of 35%, assessing compliance as of 31 December 2006 at the time of the transfer of the G8 presidency from Germany to Russia. This final compliance score of 47% is significantly lower than recent summits, and is a 28 percent decline from the 65% registered for the Gleneagles summit (2005). It is also the lowest final compliance score since the 33% registered for the Kananaskis Summit (2002). While it is thus also substantially lower than the 54% compliance at Sea Island (2005) and 51% compliance at Evian (2004), it also falls below the 48% average final compliance score for all summits since the G8RG began undertaking compliance studies at the Lyons Summit (1996).

Compliance by Country

Canada, United States and the United Kingdom set the compliance standard across all 20 commitments each with a score of 60%. While for Canada and the United Kingdom, this reflects historical high levels of compliance, for the United States it confirms a recent trend of increased compliance with G8 commitments. Similarly, the EU continues its historical levels of high compliance by placing a close fourth, with a compliance score of 58%. The EU had been at the head of the

compliance pack in both the Gleneagles and Sea Island summit periods with exceptional compliance scores.

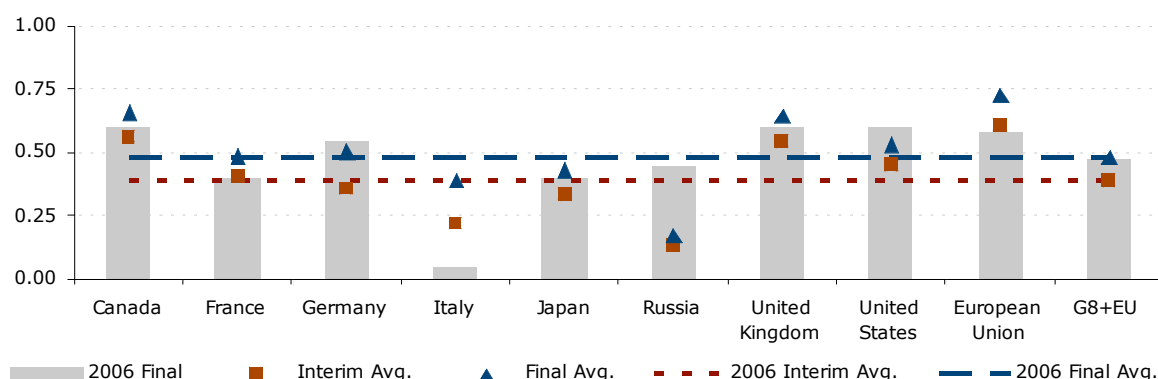
Final 2006 St. Petersburg Final Country Compliance



Germany, which assumed the G8 presidency in January 2007, follows in the fifth position at 55% compliance, a modest decline from its historical compliance high in the Gleneagles compliance period where it placed third. In the next tier of compliance, Russia registers a record 45% compliance, for a placement of sixth place. Russia had lagged other G8 members during all previous compliance periods, attaining a rank of no higher than eighth. This year, it sees a meteoric rise from its benchmark compliance scores of 0% at Kananaskis (2002) and Sea Island (2004). Following close behind, France and Japan tie for seventh place with each achieving a compliance score of 40%. For France, the arc of high compliance that began with Okinawa (2000) and lasted through to Evian (2003) has definitely dissipated as, for the third consecutive summit, it lags behind the compliance pack. For Japan, this continues recent levels of low compliance. Italy registers exceptionally depressed compliance, well behind all of its G8 peers, recording 5% compliance and reaffirming its historical record of poor G8 compliance. No G8 country scores in the negative range for its compliance score.

Notwithstanding some of these relatively low compliance levels, the United States, Russia and Germany are all outperforming their historical compliance averages, as is evident from the figure below that displays G8 compliance against both 2006 averages (dashed lines), and each country's historical compliance averages since 1996 (triangles and squares). Conversely, both Italy and the EU are significantly underperforming historical averages.

Final 2006 St. Petersburg Final Country Compliance vs. Historical (1996-2006)



Still, for seven of the eight G8 member countries, as well as the European Union, the final compliance score is down relative to their compliance score at this point during the Gleneagles compliance period. These declines range in scope from a 19% decline for Italy to an 8% decline for Japan. This includes

the EU and the United States, that despite their historical overperformance, have compliance scores 17% and 18% lower respectively than they registered at Gleneagles. By contrast, Russia records a 27% increase in compliance relative to its final compliance score for Gleneagles, emphasizing the short-term and long-term character of its increase.

Since the G8RG also produces an interim compliance report that assesses compliance with St. Petersburg commitments from the summit through to 31 December 2006, it is possible to evaluate general trends in compliance over the course of the St. Petersburg compliance period. Overall, compliance scores increased in 10 of the 20 commitment areas. At an extreme, the European Union, Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom all exhibited particularly front-loaded compliance patterns, with their compliance scores changing relatively little since December 2006. For Germany, a leader in compliance at the interim period, this has shifted it back to the upper middle of the compliance pack. For Canada, this is an unusual pattern; historically, Canadian compliance has tended to be very concentrated in the second half of the compliance period. Russia and the United States, and to a lesser degree France, on the other hand, all have shown significant evidence of compliance score improvement since the interim compliance report.

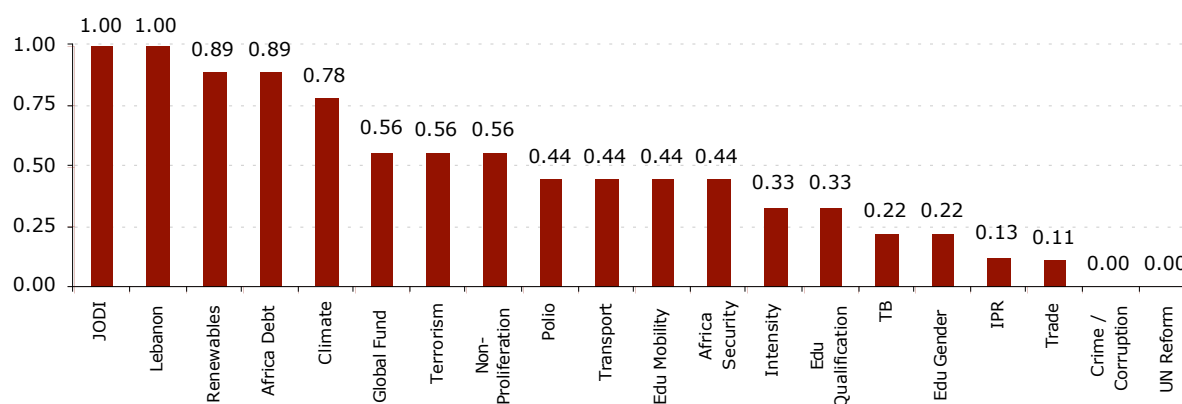
The Compliance Gap between Countries

After reaching 0.75 for the Gleneagles Compliance period, the compliance gap between member countries decreased somewhat to 0.55 (60% for the UK, USA and Canada compared to 5% for Italy). This compliance gap is similar to the compliance gap of 0.58 at Evian (2003), modestly lower than the 0.66 of Sea Island (2004) and significantly less than the record 0.93 at Kananaskis (2002). Removing Italy, the gap between first place (60%) and 7th place Japan and France (30%) is only 0.30.

Compliance by Issue Area

Compliance by issue area varies considerably across the commitments considered. Of the 20 priority issues assessed, only the Oil and Energy Reserve Data (JODI) commitment and the Middle East/Lebanon commitment that called for the provision of economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people achieved perfect compliance scores of 100%. Here, perfect compliance reflects unanimous efforts to enhance the collecting and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources, and alternatively, sufficient and substantial economic and humanitarian support for Lebanon.

Final 2006 St. Petersburg Issue Area Compliance



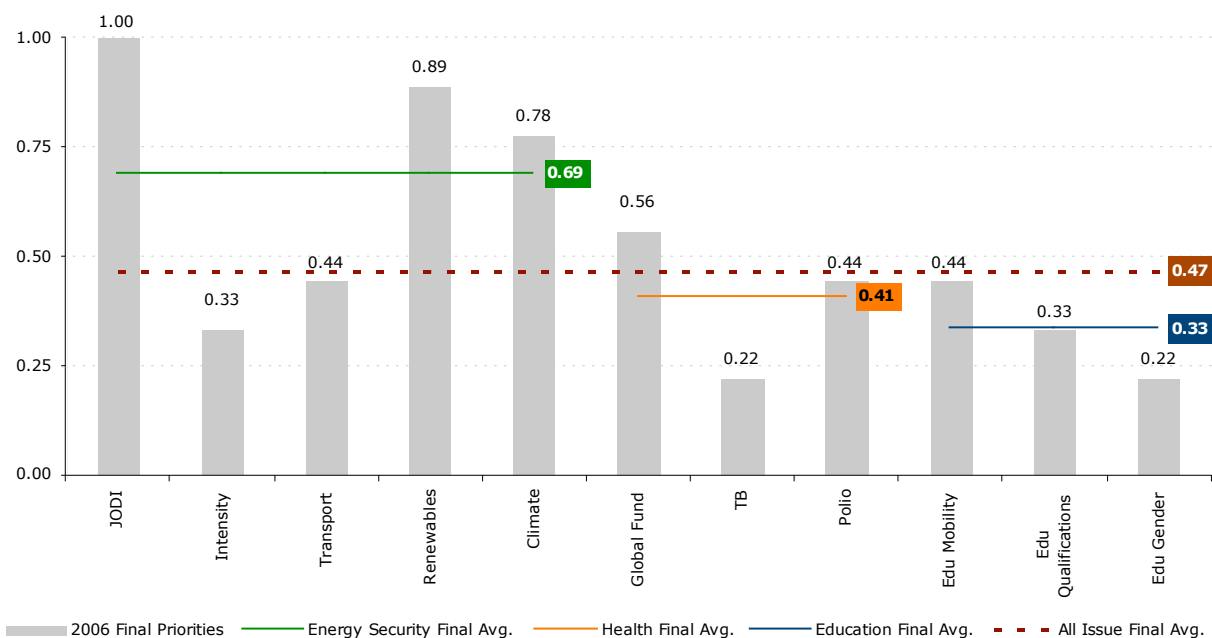
Six other commitments attain scores above 50% compliance. A commitment to facilitate the development of renewable energy in developing countries attained a score of 89%, as did the G8 commitment to debt relief. Close behind, a commitment reaffirming the G8's Gleneagles commitments on climate change follows in fifth place with a score of 78%. Finally, three commitments record scores of 56%: first, a commitment to securing global critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack, second, a commitment supporting the Global Partnership against non-proliferation, and third, a commitment supporting the Global Fund. Four commitments achieved the median compliance score, 44%: a commitment to pursue the eradication of polio; a commitment to increase academic mobility

between G8 countries; a commitment to continue supporting the creation of an African Standby Force; and finally, a commitment to pursue alternative and cleaner forms of surface transportation. Another duo of commitments witnessed a below-median 33% compliance. These relate to consideration of energy-intensity targets and exchange of information about education qualification systems. At 22% compliance come commitments that support the elimination of gender disparities in education in the developing world and support for the Global Plan to support TB. A commitment to reduce trade-distorting agricultural subsidies follows closely at 11%. Finally, two commitments score 0% compliance: first, one relating to support for UN reforms for more efficient peacekeeping operations, and a second committing to combat transnational crime and corruption. No commitments scored in the negative range.

Compliance in Summit Priority Issue Areas

The Russian government identified three thematic priorities for the St. Petersburg summit: energy security, infectious diseases, and education. Compliance in these issue areas varied. Five representative commitments were drawn from the energy security summit document. These had an average compliance score of 69%, substantially higher than the overall interim compliance average of 47% but approximately at historical averages for these issue areas. Compliance with the infectious disease and education commitments were more depressed, with the G8 registering average compliance scores of 33% and 41%, respectively. This compliance level was below the 2006 St. Petersburg final compliance average of 47%, and also below historical compliance levels in health and education commitments since 1996.

Final 2006 St. Petersburg Priority Issue Compliance



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Special Considerations

In evaluating the results of this report, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

- ♣ Compliance has been assessed against a selected set of priority commitments, rather than all commitments the last summit produced. The priority commitments selected were not randomly chosen but identified according to a disciplined and systematic process intended to produce a representative subset of the total according to such dimensions as issue areas, ambition, specified time for completion, instruments used and, more generally, the degree of precision, obligation and delegation of each. The aim is to provide a comprehensive portrait of the compliance performance of the summit as a whole. As such, the individual commitments selected cannot in all cases claim to be the most important ones in their appropriate issue area, nor do they necessarily represent that issue area lodged.
- ♣ In addition to the specific commitments assessed here, summits have value in establishing new principles in normative directions, in creating and highlighting issue areas and agenda items, and in altering discursive constraints. Furthermore, some of the most important decisions reached and consensus forged at summits may occur entirely in private and not be encoded in the public communiqué record.
- ♣ Some commitments inherently take longer to be complied with than the time available between one summit and the next.
- ♣ In some cases, it may be wise not to comply with a summit commitment, if global conditions have dramatically changed since the commitment was made or if new knowledge has become available about how a particular problem can best be solved.
- ♣ As each of the member countries has its own constitutional, legal and institutional processes for undertaking action at the national level, each is free to act in particular cases on a distinctive national time scale. Of particular importance here is the annual cycle for the creation of budgets, legislative approval and the appropriation of funds.
- ♣ Commitments encoded in a G8 communiqué may also be encoded precisely or partially in communiqués from other international forums, the decisions of other international organizations, or even national statements such as the State of the Union Address in the U.S., the Queen's Speech in the UK and the Speech from the Throne in Canada. Without detailed process-tracing, it cannot be assumed that compliant behaviour on the part of countries is fully caused by the single fact of a previous G8 commitment.
- ♣ Compliance here is assessed against the precise commitments made by the G8, rather than what some might regard as necessary or appropriate action to resolve a particular issue.
- ♣ With compliance assessed on a three-point scale, judgements inevitably arise about whether particular actions warrant the specific numerical value assigned. As individual members can sometimes take different actions to comply with the same commitment, no standardized cross-national evaluative criterion can always be used. Comments regarding the judgements in each case, detailed in the extensive accompanying notes, are welcome (see below).
- ♣ Because the evaluative scale used in this compliance report runs from -100 percent to +100 percent, it should be assumed that any score in the positive range represents at least some compliance with the specific commitments made by the G8. It is not known if commitments in other international forums or at the national level on occasions such as the State of the Union Address, Queen's Speech or Speech from the Throne, etc., are complied with to a greater or lesser degree than the commitments made by the G8.
- ♣ It may be that commitments containing high degrees of precision, obligation and delegation, with short specified timetables for implementation, may induce governments to act simply to meet the specified commitment rather than in ways best designed to address core and underlying problems over a longer term.
- ♣ In some cases, full compliance by all members of the G8 with a commitment is contingent on cooperative behaviour on the part of other actors.
- ♣ The report was compiled in conjunction with the team from the State University Higher School of Economics. Analysts based in Russia and Canada collaborated on the reports for Germany

and Russia, but the Toronto team had final responsibility for all Germany scores and the HSE team had final responsibility for all Russian scores.

Further Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance results in the post-St. Petersburg period. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance with the 2006 St. Petersburg commitments. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g8@utoronto.ca.

Acknowledgements

The G8 Research Group would particularly like to thank the following organizations for their feedback on this and earlier versions of the report: RESULTS, Oxfam International, the Pembina Institute, and the Global Aids Alliance.

Table A: 2006 St. Petersburg Final Compliance Scores

No.	Issue Area	CAD	FRA	GER	ITA	JAP	RUS	UK	USA	EU	Issue Average
1	Health (Global Fund)	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.56
2	Health (Tuberculosis)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.22
3	Health (Polio)	1	0	1	-1	0	1	1	1	0	0.44
4	Energy (Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
5	Energy Intensity	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.33
6	Surface Transport	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.44
7	Renewable Energy	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
8	Climate Change	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.78
9	Education (Academic Mobility)	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.44
10	Education (Qualification Systems)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.33
11	Education (Gender Disparities)	1	1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0.22
12	Africa (Security)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.44
13	Africa (Debt Relief)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
14	Transnational Crime and Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
15	Intellectual Property Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	0.13
16	Trade (Export Subsidies, Agriculture)	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	0	0.11
17	Counter-terrorism (Energy)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.56
18	Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
19	Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.56
20	Middle East (Lebanon)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Country Average:		0.60	0.40	0.55	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.58	
All Country Average:											0.47
All Issue Average:											0.47
2006 Final Compliance Average											0.47
2006 Interim Compliance Average:		0.45	0.25	0.45	-0.10	0.30	0.25	0.55	0.35	0.53	0.34
2005 Final Compliance:		0.81	0.57	0.88	0.29	0.52	0.14	0.81	0.95	0.89	0.65
2005 Interim Compliance:		0.52	0.48	0.33	0.43	0.52	-0.14	0.71	0.67	0.75	0.47

Indicates increase since 2006 interim

Indicates decrease since 2006 interim

Note:

+1 represents full compliance.

0 represents partial compliance.

-1 represents no compliance

The average score by issue is the average of all countries' compliance scores for that issue. The average score by country is the average of all issue scores for a given country. The overall compliance average is an average of the overall issue average and overall country average. N/A represents scores where either a commitment is considered irrelevant to a particular party or insufficient data has been gathered to make an assessment of compliance with a commitment; such scores are excluded from the average.

Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2006

Summit Location	Lyon	Denver	Birmingham	Cologne	Okinawa	Genoa	Kananaskis	Kananaskis
Summit Date	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	1-Feb	Mar-02	Mar-02
Report Type	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.82
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.92	0.69	0.38	0.64
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.59	0.08	0.18
Italy	0.43	0.50	0.67	0.34	0.89	0.57	0.00	-0.11
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.44	0.10	0.18
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.00
United Kingdom	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.42	0.55
United States	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.36
European Union	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G8+ EU	0.40	0.27	0.45	0.39	0.78	0.53	0.27	0.33
<i>Number of</i>								
<i>Commitments:</i>	19	6	7	6	12	9	13	11

Summit Location	Evian	Evian	Sea Island	Sea Island	Gleneagles	Gleneagles	St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
Summit Date	Apr-03	Apr-03	May-04	May-04	Jun-05	Jun-05	Jul-06	Jul-06
Report Type	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.58	0.83	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60
France	0.50	0.75	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40
Germany	0.42	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45	0.55
Italy	0.38	0.25	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.10	0.05
Japan	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40
Russia	0.42	0.33	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45
United Kingdom	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60
United States	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60
European Union	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58
G8+ EU	0.48	0.51	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.35	0.47
<i>Number of</i>								
<i>Commitments:</i>	12	12	18	18	21	21	20	20

1. Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [31]

Commitment

"We will work with other donors and stakeholders in the effort to secure funds needed for the 2006-2007 replenishment period and call upon all concerned to participate actively in the development of a four-year strategy, aimed at building a solid foundation for the activities of the Fund in the years ahead."

Fight Against Infectious Disease¹

Background

The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was formed at the 2000 Okinawa Summit and formally launched at the 2002 International AIDS Conference in Barcelona.² The Global Fund is a private-public partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and communities around the world. It aims to finance projects that support the eradication, treatment or prevention of those diseases which cumulatively kill approximately 6 million people a year.³ At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 countries renewed their commitment toward combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis through the financing mechanism of the Global Fund. The G8 affirmed their goal of replenishing the Global Fund's 2006-2007 funding period as well as encouraging the global community to actively work towards the development of the four-year Strategic Framework. Commitments to replenish the Global Fund have been made at past G8 Summits: 2003 Evian and 2005 Gleneagles.

Several contributions towards the Global Fund have been made since the July 2006 Mid-Term Replenishment Review Meeting in Durban, South Africa to close the 2007 funding gap of 2.1 billion⁴-- most notably, a pledge of US\$500 million by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation distributed from 2006- 2010⁵ and a major contribution from the United States of USD747 million for 2007.⁶ In order to achieve successful compliance, G8 countries are expected to contribute their "fair share" in pledges towards the closing of the funding gap. Under the Fund-the-Fund campaign, 100 international organizations came together to support the Equitable Contributions Framework.⁷

The Equitable Contributions Framework is a formula developed to show the world's forty-seven wealthiest states what their "fair share" contribution to the Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria should be based on the Global Fund's total budget relative to a country's GDP and economic capability.⁸ We have, where possible, to relied heavily on the 'fair share' analysis of the Global AIDS Alliance's 'Donor Report Card'.⁹

In addition, G8 member states have committed to actively support and participate in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework. This Strategic Framework will ultimately solidify the activities and initiatives of the Global Fund for the coming four years. The first elements of the Framework were adopted at the Global Fund's Fourteenth Board Meeting from 31 October to 3 November 2006 in

¹ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

² Report Card Shows Many Donors Still Failing on AIDS, TB and Malaria, RESULTS Education Fund, (Toronto), 14 August 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.results.org/website/article.asp?id=2341.

³ The Framework Document of the Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/publicdoc/Framework_uk.pdf.

⁴ The Global Fund First Replenishment 2006-2007 Mid- Term Review, Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, (Durban), 4-5 July 2006. Date of Access: 8 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/chairs_%20summary_durban_mtr_06-07.pdf.

⁵ Global Fund Announces \$500 million Contribution From The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 6 August 2006, Date of Access: 8 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_060809.asp.

⁶ US Congress Approves Record Support for the Global Fund, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_070221.asp.

⁷ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva), 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 5 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/.

⁸ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva), 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 5 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/.

⁹ Donor Report Card, Global AIDS Alliance, (Washington, D.C.), August 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.globalaidsalliance.org/docs/GFATM_Donor_Report_Card_August_2006.pdf.

Guatemala City, Guatemala.¹⁰ The Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund took place from 25 to 27 April 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Team Leader: Sadia Rafiquddin

Assessment

Country	2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Overall			0.44

Canada: +1

Canada has achieved full compliance with its St. Petersburg Summit commitments to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As of March 2007, Canada has fully contributed its 2006 and 2007 pledge of USD221,199,788 to the replenishment of the Global Fund (CAD125 million for 2006 and CAD125 million for 2007).¹¹ Canada is apparently short its 'fair share' as calculated by the Global AIDS Alliance by at least CAD60 million.¹² However, this threshold was calculated on the basis of feedback from Canadian NGOs in a deviation from methodology used to calculate other G8 countries' 'fair shares'. The funds contributed to date (CAD250 for 2006 and 2007) represented 4.9% of total donations as of March 2007, significantly more than Canada's usual 3.75% share of total donations to UN and other organizations. In a press release dated 30 March 2007, the Canadian International Development Agency reiterated Canada's commitment to collaborating with the Global Fund in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.¹³ Canada was present at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006, and was active in developing the first elements of the four-year Strategic Framework.¹⁴

Analyst: Stephanie Ing

France: +1

France has complied with its St. Petersburg commitments to replenishing the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to develop a long-term four-year Strategic Framework. France fully met its replenishment pledge of EUR225 in 2006.¹⁵ In a statement released 8 February

¹⁰ Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

¹¹ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>.

¹² Donor Report Card, Global AIDS Alliance, (Washington, D.C.), August 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.globalaidsalliance.org/docs/GFATM_Donor_Report_Card_August_2006.pdf.

¹³ Canada Remains Committed to the Global Fight Against Tuberculosis, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-32394626-J6K?OpenDocument>.

¹⁴ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

¹⁵ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>.

2007, Foreign Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy reiterated France's unwavering commitment to the Global Fund as the primary multilateral instrument for fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and repeated its pledge of EUR300 million for the 2007 replenishment period.¹⁶ In a speech delivered on 29 March 2007 at the 4^{eme} *Conference francophone sur le VIH/SIDA* in Paris, President Jacques Chirac emphasized France's commitment to the Global Fund, and called on the international community to meet the Millennium Development Goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.¹⁷ Furthermore, France participated in the First Meeting on the Second Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism, held in Oslo, Norway in March 2007, where donor states discussed the resource needs scenarios for the Second Replenishment.¹⁸ In addition, France has achieved compliance for its commitment to actively support the development of the four-year Strategic Framework. France was represented at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City by several members of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and adopted the first elements of the four-year Strategic Framework.¹⁹ France's strong financial and political commitments to the replenishment of the Global Fund and development of the four year strategic framework demonstrate its full compliance with St. Petersburg Summit commitments.

Analyst: Stephanie Ing

Germany: 0

Germany has achieved partial compliance with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as well as participate in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has stated her continuing support to tackle HIV/AIDS, most recently at the "Responsibility and Partnership--Together Against HIV/AIDS" conference from 12-13 March 2007.²⁰ Moreover, Germany previously committed EUR300 million from 2002- 2007²¹ of which USD88,114,680 was pledged for 2006 and USD124,471,292 for 2007.²² These pledges account for only 46 percent of its "fair share" for 2006 and only 37 percent of its "fair share" for 2007.²³ Further, Germany has failed to make any new contributions toward the Global Fund initiative during the current compliance period.

Germany's performance towards the development of a four-year strategic framework was stronger. Germany participated in the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006.²⁴ This critical meeting was significant for the adoption of the first elements of the Global Fund's four-year Strategic Framework. Germany also participated in the Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund held from 25- 27 April 2007 in Geneva Switzerland.²⁵

Germany will need to take a leadership role in its capacity as the 2007 president of the G8 in order to address the commitment towards the Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Chancellor Angela Merkel has emphasized that African growth and development will be a significant

¹⁶ Première reunion du nouveau cycle de reconstitution des ressources du Fonds mondial de lutte contre le sida, la tuberculose et le paludisme, (Paris), 5 to 7 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/sante_913/lutte-contre-sida_2906/fonds-mondial-lutte-contre-sida-tuberculose-paludisme_680/premiere-reunion-du-nouveau-cycle-reconstitution-ressources-du-fmlstp-05-07.03.07_46987.html.

¹⁷ Message from Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, to the 4th Conférence francophone VIH/SIDA, Office of the French President, (Paris), 29 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20070330.html#Chapitre1>.

¹⁸ First Meeting on the Second Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/replenishment/oslo/>.

¹⁹ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

²⁰ Joining Forces in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Federal Government of Germany, (Berlin), 12 March 2007. Date of Access: 5 May 2007. http://www.g-8.de/nn_92452/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-12-merkel-konferenz-gegen-Aids-bremen_en.html.

²¹ Merkel Headed for G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, The Federal Chancellor, (Berlin), 15 July 2007. Date of Access: 5 May 2007. http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/07/2006-07-15-merkel-g8.html

²² Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>.

²³ Donor Report Card, Global AIDS Alliance, (Washington, D.C.), August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.globalaidsalliance.org/docs/GFATM_Donor_Report_Card_August_2006.pdf.

²⁴ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

²⁵ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) 25- 27 April 2007. Date of Access: 12 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting15/GF-BM15-18_ListParticipants.pdf.

focus of the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, with priority given to HIV/AIDS and health care.²⁶ To have successfully complied with the St. Petersburg Summit commitment to the Global Fund, Germany would have to commit new pledges for the 2006-2007 replenishment period.

Analyst: Sadia Rafiquddin and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

Italy has registered partial compliance with its St. Petersburg Summit commitments to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to develop a long-term four-year Strategic Framework. Italy previously pledged EUR460 million to the Global Fund for the 2004-2007 period.²⁷ Italy did not contribute to the replenishment fund in 2006, leaving an outstanding payment of EUR130 million, in addition to EUR20 million that has not been paid from 2005.²⁸ For 2007, Italy has committed EUR130 million.²⁹ On 29 January 2007 at the 8th African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Prime Minister Romano Prodi announced that Italy would meet its 2006-2007 commitment to contribute EUR260 million to the replenishment of the Global Fund; this announcement has not been followed by any concrete measures.³⁰ Italy further participated at the Fourteenth Board Meeting on the Global Fund in Guatemala City, where the first stages of the Global Fund's four-year Strategic Framework were developed.³¹ In order to achieve full compliance for its St. Petersburg Summit commitments, Italy must begin to meet its financial pledges for the replenishment of the Global Fund.

Analyst: Stephanie Ing

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Fund's 2006-2007 replenishment by making new contributions and has showed political support towards the four-year Strategic Framework. A press release dated 2 March 2007 stated that Japan has announced a new contribution of USD 186 million.³² This totaled 78% of the pledged amount for the 2002-2007 period, and increased Japan's total contribution to the fund to over USD 662 million, "making it the organization's third-largest donor."³³

Japan was actively involved in planning the future activities of the Fund. The Japanese delegation attended the first meeting of the second Global Fund replenishment 2008-2010 in Norway from 6 to 7 March 2007, and discussed the results of the first replenishment period and the possibilities for the second replenishment period.³⁴ Led by Masaru Tsuji, Deputy Director General of the Global Issues Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese delegation also attended both the First Special Board Meeting held in Geneva from 8 to 9 February 2007 and the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006.^{35,36} At the two meetings,

²⁶ Focuses of the German G8 Presidency, The Federal Government, (Berlin), 18 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2007. www.g-8.de/Webs/G8/EN/Agenda/agenda.html.

²⁷ St. Petersburg Summit: Infectious Disease, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html#annex.

²⁸ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>.

²⁹ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>.

³⁰ AIDS: Appello Agnoletto, Don Ciotti, Zanotelli per Fondo Globale, AGI per la Cooperazione, (Milan), 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://cooperazione.agi.it/?u=%2Fnews%2Fcooperazione%2Fprimopiano%2F200703061013-1010-RT1-CRO-0%20CO01%20CNG01%3AAIDS%3AAPPELLO%20AGNOLETT0%2C%20DON%20CIOTTI%20ZANOTELLI%20PER%20FONDO%20GLOBALE>.

³¹ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

³² Japan increases support for the Global Fund in 2007. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_070302.asp.

³³ Japan increases support for the Global Fund in 2007. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_070302.asp.

³⁴ First Meeting on the Global Fund's Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism- Second Replenishment 2008-2010, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Oslo), 6-7 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/replenishment/oslo/.

³⁵ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 8 - 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/sb1/GF-SB1-4%20List%20of%20Participants.pdf.

³⁶ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

representatives from donor countries adopted the first elements of the strategy.³⁷ Japan has set a strong record of support for the Global Fund and should continue it in the future.

Analyst: Stephanie Law

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its Saint Petersburg commitment to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. It has provided funding for the 2006-2007 period and has supported the development of a four-year Strategic Framework. In line with its pledge to the Global Fund consisting of USD40 million by 2008, Russia has already contributed USD37.5 million.³⁸

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg Summit.³⁹

Russia contributed USD10 million to the Global Fund in 2006. In 2007 Russia pledged USD5 million and has already pledged USD5 million for 2008, one of only two G8 countries to have done so and already paid in USD2.5 million of that sum, being the only country that has made payments in 2007.⁴⁰

During the St. Petersburg Summit, Russia announced its intention to reimburse the Global Fund the USD270 million which had been used to fund projects in the Russian Federation through 2010.⁴¹

Additionally, Russia worked with other parties concerned with the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As part of its G8 Presidency, Russia hosted an international conference entitled "Global Challenges – Global Actions: Putting Forward G8 Initiatives in the Fight Against Infectious Diseases" in Moscow on 8 December 2006.⁴² Russia took the opportunity to urge the international community to honor its commitment to fight infectious diseases as outlined at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg⁴³.

As a member of the Global Fund Board's Policy and Strategy Committee,⁴⁴ Russian representatives together with other G8 and non-G8 representatives contributed to the development of a four-year strategy for the Fund. At the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City in October and November 2006, Russia participated in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework.⁴⁵ It was also present at the Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Geneva Switzerland from 25-27 April 2007.⁴⁶

Russia's monetary contribution to the Global Fund, continued work with the other donors and participation in the development of a four-year strategy stand for full compliance and a score of + 1.

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Adina Dediu

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has achieved partial compliance with its Summit commitment to replenish the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The UK has taken no initiative to continue its leadership role in funding the Global Fund, unlike its performance in 2005. Specifically, the UK has fallen 25 percent below its fair share of funding for 2006-2007⁴⁷ which equates to USD116,487,000 for 2006 and USD200,400,802 for 2007. Moreover, the UK has made no new commitments since the St.

³⁷ Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting14/GF-BM-14_Final_Decisions.pdf.

³⁸ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 19 April 2007. Date of Access: 28 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

³⁹ Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html.

⁴⁰ Pledges and Contributions to Date, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 31 December 2006. Date of Access 13 March 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>

⁴¹ St.-Petersburg Summit Documents, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/10.html.

⁴² Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

⁴³ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

⁴⁴ About the Global Fund: The Board's Committees, Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 27 November 2006. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/committees/contact/>

⁴⁵ List of Participants, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

⁴⁶ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 25 April- 27 April 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting15/GF-BM15-18_ListParticipants.pdf.

⁴⁷ Donor Report Card, Global AIDS Alliance, (Washington, D.C.), August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.globalaidsalliance.org/docs/GFATM_Donor_Report_Card_August_2006.pdf.

Petersburg Summit to reverse this trend. Nevertheless, the UK did participate in the development of the four-year strategy at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006.⁴⁸ It was also present at the Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Geneva Switzerland from 25-27 April 2007.⁴⁹ While political support for the Global Fund exists, the United Kingdom needs to boost its financial support for the Global Fund to achieve full compliance with its Summit commitments.

Analyst: Sadia Rafiquddin

United States: +1

The United States demonstrated full compliance with its commitment to the Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In a press release dated 21 February 2007, the Global Fund announced a new American contribution of USD724 million for 2007, thus securing funds for the 2006-2007 replenishment period.⁵⁰ This means that the United States' contribution to the Global Fund equates to 3 billion or 29% of all paid-in contributions and firm pledges to date.⁵¹ It also represents an 33% increase on its 2006 contribution.⁵² US legislation restricts the US contribution to the Global Fund to a limit of 33% of total contributions.⁵³ As a result, American contributions should encourage other donors to comply with the commitment to ensure the US' financial support. The US delegation, led by Mark Dybul, U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, attended the first meeting of the second Global Fund replenishment 2008-2010 in Norway, from 6-7 March 2007, where decisions on the second replenishment period were made.⁵⁴ The US showed continued support regarding the development of a Four Year Strategic Framework. The US delegation also attended the First Special Board Meeting held in Geneva from 8-9 February 2007 and the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006⁵⁵ to decide on the initial elements of the four-year strategy.⁵⁶

It is important to note that the US lacks consistency in its contribution to the Global Fund. Initially, the U.S. had committed USD300 million to the Global Fund for the fiscal year 2007, until Congress pushed for an increase to USD724 million in February 2007. Similarly, the U.S. President has dedicated USD300 million to the Global Fund for the fiscal year 2008.⁵⁷ Congress has passed a resolution that will reduce the budget for international affairs, including the Global Fund, for fiscal year 2008 by USD1.2 billion.⁵⁸ In effect, this restricts the potential for increased US contributions to the Global Fund in 2008. Additionally, the US has refused to participate in many key financial developments for directing funding to the Global Fund, including UNITAID.⁵⁹ As such, the U.S. should increase its involvement if it is to continue registering full compliance to its commitment.

Nonetheless, the US has demonstrated full compliance with its commitment to support the replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the 2006- 2007 replenishment period as well as support development of the four year strategic framework.

⁴⁸ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

⁴⁹ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 25 - 27 April 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting15/GF-BM15-18_ListParticipants.pdf.

⁵⁰ US Congress approves record support for the Global Fund, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_070221.asp.

⁵¹ US Congress Approves Record Support for the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_070221.asp.

⁵² US Congress Approves Record Support for the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007.

⁵³ Pledges and Contribution, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 10 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

⁵⁴ First Meeting on the Global Fund's Voluntary Replenishment Mechanism- Second Replenishment 2008-2010, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Oslo), 6-7 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/replenishment/oslo/.

⁵⁵ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

⁵⁶ List of Participants, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 8 - 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/sb1/GF-SB1-4%20List%20of%20Participants.pdf.

⁵⁷ The U.S. Commitment on Global HIV/AIDS, The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, (Washington, D.C.), 1 March 2007. Date of Access: 23 May 2007. <http://www.pepfar.gov/press/80064.htm>.

⁵⁸ Budget of the United States Government, GPO Access, (Washington D.C.), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 23 May 2007. <http://www.gpoAccess.gov/usbudget/fy08/pdf/budget/state.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Press Briefing by Ambassador Mark Dybul, U.S. Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, (Geneva), 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 23 May 2007. <http://geneva.usmission.gov/Press2007/0209Dybul.html>

Analyst: Stephanie Law

European Union: 0

The European Union has demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and participate in the development of a four year strategic framework. The European Commission has pledged USD723, 247,115 from 2001-2006 to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, of which USD 117,153,200 is allocated for 2006 and USD 84,699,454 forecast for 2007.⁶⁰ In addition, on the occasion of World Aids Day on 1 December 2006, Members of the European Parliament called on the European Commission to increase its contribution to the Global Fund by EUR1 billion while also emphasizing the lack of research efforts on major epidemics.⁶¹ The European Commission has been actively involved in the development of the Global Fund's Four Year Strategy. It participated at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund which took place in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006⁶² and was also present for the Fifteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Geneva, Switzerland from 25-27 April 2007.⁶³ In order for the European Union to achieve full compliance, it will need to provide new funding towards the Global Fund's 2006- 2007 replenishment period.

Analyst: Adina Dediu

⁶⁰ Pledges and Contribution, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 14 May 2007. Date of Access: 19 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

⁶¹ World AIDS Day 1 December: MEPs call for increased funding for Global Health Fund, European Parliament, (Strasbourg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/066-736-333-11-48-911-20061129IPR00714-29-11-2006-2006-false/default_en.htm.

⁶² Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala City), 3 October- 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 19 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

⁶³ Fifteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva), 25- 27 April 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting15/GF-BM15-18_ListParticipants.pdf.

2. Health: Tuberculosis [36]

Commitment

"We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation."

*Fight Against Infectious Disease*⁶⁴

Background

The G8 has pledged to eradicate Tuberculosis due to its increasing worldwide growth and its direct effects on those suffering from HIV/AIDS. This process began in earnest with the 2001 G8 commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and expanded a year later with the establishment of the G8 Africa Action Plan at Kananaskis. The 2003 Evian Summit brought to fruition the G8's Health Action Plan designed to specifically to tackle the world's most deadly diseases. The Gleneagles Summit furthered these moves with its focus on HIV/AIDS and Polio eradication. On 27 January 2006, in conjunction with leading members of the international community, the G8 countries signed on to the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. The Stop TB plan "sets out the actions and funding needed over the next ten years to accelerate progress in the development of new tools to Stop TB (diagnostics, drugs and vaccines) and in country-level implementation to achieve the internationally agreed targets to Stop TB. These targets comprise the TB target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Partnership's own targets for 2015, which are linked to the MDGs. The Plan has been developed in the context of wider MDG initiatives to reduce poverty. With its ten-year time period, this second Global Plan will support long-term regional and country planning needs."⁶⁵

Team Leader: Brian Kolenda and Jonathan Scotland

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress
Canada		
France		0
Germany		0
Italy		0
Japan		0
Russia		0
United Kingdom		0
United States		
European Union		0
Overall		

+1

+1

0.22

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its St. Petersburg Summit commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Canada's major move towards compliance following St. Petersburg consists of a December 2006 announcement by International Co-operation Minister Josée Verner promising CAD120 million for global projects pertaining to infectious diseases.⁶⁶ Although TB is not referenced specifically, the close

⁶⁴ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

⁶⁵ The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, Stop TB Partnership, (Geneva), 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf

⁶⁶ Tories confirm new AIDS funding of \$120M, CBC News, (Toronto), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2006. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2006/12/01/aids-funding.html

connection between HIV/AIDS and TB infection rates make this announcement noteworthy. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) pointed out on the occasion of World TB Day on 24 March 2007 that Canada has contributed on average CAD30 million annually to TB control efforts, including to the Global Drug Facility. Although Verner also announced a one-time grant of CAD20 million in March 2006, the balance of which was delivered by August 2006.⁶⁷ Further, CIDA pledged a total of CAD22.1 million and delivered a total of CAD29.4 million (with an additional CAD3 million set to be disbursed the week of 28 May 2007) in "TB control efforts in support of the Global Plan".

This is evidence of significant compliant behaviour and merits a +1. Additionally, Canada has contributed funds to related initiatives such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD221,199,788 in fall 2006 for 2006 and 2007.⁶⁸

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Maria Ionescu

France: 0

France has continued with its support to fight tuberculosis in the developing world and is on its way to achieving compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight TB. On 1 November 2006, French President Jacques Chirac pledged France's support for the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease with a contribution of EUR300 million for 2007.⁶⁹ President Chirac pledged EUR50 million in 2006 to UNITAID as part of its proceeds from the air-ticket solidarity levy; the proceeds from this levy are expected to rise to EUR200 million in a full year.⁷⁰

On 13 March 2007, France attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". As a signatory of the resulting Bremen Declaration, France reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷¹

In spite of this, France has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 15 May 2007. Additionally, France has contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has thus far pledged USD 3,415,301 in 2007. France has also pledged EUR372.8 million to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) with an additional contribution totaling approximately USD2 billion pending parliamentary approval in 2007.⁷²

Analyst: Sophia Huda

Germany: 0

Germany has not fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Germany has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007. The German government has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has pledged USD122,635,227 for 2007.⁷³

⁶⁷ Canada Remains Committed to the Global Fight Against Tuberculosis, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 24 March 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-32394626-J6K>

⁶⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, Global Fund, (Geneva), . Date of Access: 13 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁶⁹ Address by Jacques Chirac at the Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, (Paris), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/lettres_et_messages/2006/novembre/message_du_president_de_la_republique_a_l_occasion_de_la_conference_de_l_union_internationale_contre_la_tuberculose_et_les_maladies_respiratoires.64834.html

⁷⁰ Address by Jacques Chirac for the creation of UNITAID, Presidence de la Republique, (Toronto), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/address_by_mr_jacques_chirac_president_of_the_french_republic_for_the_creation_of_unitaid.60746.html

⁷¹ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007 http://www.bmg.bund.de/cdn_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷² Financial Background, International Finance Facility for Immunisation, (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁷³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 13 May 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

On 13 March 2007, Germany hosted a high-level ministerial meeting as part of its EU presidency entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which Germany signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷⁴

On 22 March 2007 an "International Symposium on the occasion of World TB Day 2007" took place in Berlin, organized in part by the Germany Ministry of Health and German Central Committee against Tuberculosis (DZK). At the meeting the problem of Tuberculosis and further work in fighting the disease were discussed along with new initiatives.⁷⁵

Analyst: Elvira Omarbagaeva and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

Italy has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Although Italy pushed to ensure its G8 partners consider TB one of the priorities of the St. Petersburg Summit, it has yet to announce new commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2006.⁷⁶

On 13 March 2007, Italy attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which Italy signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁷⁷

Italy has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB, such as the Global Fund, to which it has pledged USD177,595,628 for 2007⁷⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which Italy has pledged EUR473,450,000 over 20 years.⁷⁹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Maria Ionescu

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. Japan has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2006. Despite its lack of funding for the St. Petersburg commitment, Japan has nonetheless contributed to parallel initiatives such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs contributed USD130 million on 15 March 2006.⁸⁰

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

Russia: 0

Although Russia has shown progress towards complying with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB, pledging USD500 million to G8 programs to fight infectious

⁷⁴ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007
http://www.bmg.bund.de/cln_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷⁵ 125 years after the discovery of tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch – tuberculosis a continuing global emergency, Robert Koch Institute, (Berlin), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007.
http://www.rki.de/cln_049/nn_205760/DE/Content/InfAZ/T/Tuberkulose/WeltTBTag2007/WeltTBTag2007__Programm,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WeltTBTag2007_Programm.pdf

⁷⁶ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Information Paper, (Rome), 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2007.
www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2120&mod=1

⁷⁷ Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007
http://www.bmg.bund.de/cln_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁷⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, (Geneva) Date of Access: 13 May 2007.
www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁷⁹ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background, (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁸⁰ Japan Contributes to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), 15 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/3/0315-2.html

diseases, fighting TB inside the country and working closely with other donors, there is no evidence that the country has contributed funds directly to the Global Plan to Stop TB.

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit.⁸¹ Russia has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 March 2007, but Russian State Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko did state that Russia's contribution to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases would total USD500 million between 2006 and 2010.⁸²

Russia is also taking measures to fight TB inside the country. Goals to fight TB are included in the Russian Federal Target Program on Prevention of and Fight Against Social Diseases (2002-2006),⁸³ which is currently being implemented. On the International day for fighting TB in Russia (24 March 2007), organized on the initiative of the WHO together with Russian Ministry for Health and Social Development, a press-conference was held in Moscow on 22 March 2006.⁸⁴ There, the Director of Russian Science Academy Central Research Institute for TB, Vladimir Erohin, stated that in the nearest future a new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia.⁸⁵ Deputy Chief of Population Medical Assistance Department Ekaterina Kakorina stated that for 2007-2011 USD26.3 billion will be allocated to Federal Target Program for fighting TB, 40% of which derives from the federal budget.⁸⁶ Deputy Director of Federal Service for Penalty Execution of Russian Federation Alexander Kononec announced that TB infection rates among prisoners are two-times less prevalent now than seven years ago.⁸⁷

Russia works with other parties concerned with fighting the disease. An international conference "Global challenges – global actions. Putting forward G8 initiatives on fight against infectious diseases" was held in Moscow on 8 December 8 2006 in the framework of the Russian Federation's G8 Presidency. Representatives of the G8 countries and international organizations shared information about ongoing activities, aimed to move forward on related decisions undertaken at the 2006 Summit. At the conference Russia urged countries to honor their commitments to fighting TB both individually and multilaterally.⁸⁸ The issue of fighting against infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow.⁸⁹

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Elvira Omarbagaeva

United Kingdom: 0

In spite of its St. Petersburg commitment, the UK's support of the Global Plan to Stop TB remains a work in progress. Failure to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007 remains the primary impediment to full compliance. Like other G8 countries, however, the UK has not been idle in its efforts to combat TB. On 10 August 2006, International Development Minister Gareth Thomas announced GBP20 million for the UK's new Three Diseases Fund designed to help fight TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS.⁹⁰ Additionally, prior to St. Petersburg,

⁸¹ Speech by Chief Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko, Kremlin, (Moscow), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html

⁸² Russia to allocate \$500 million by 2010 to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases, Kremlin, (Moscow). Date of Access: 27 December 2006, <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272185.html>

⁸³ Press Release #1608. Resolution from 13 November 2001 # 790 on Federal Target Program "Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)", Government of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 22 November 2001. www.government.ru/government/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2001/11/22/imported-news3760.htm Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁴ Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development, (Moscow). Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.mzsrff.ru/news/493.html>

⁸⁵ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁶ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁷ A new effective TB vaccine will be developed in Russia, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html

⁸⁸ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Kremlin, (Moscow). Date of Access: 27 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html

⁸⁹ About the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006, www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123

⁹⁰ UK gives GBP20 million to save 1 million lives in Burma, DFID, (London). 10 August 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/burma-20million.asp

in a 7 March 2006 declaration, Mr. Thomas announced a UK contribution of GBP6.5 million to, "kick start" funding to the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development.⁹¹

On 13 March 2007, the UK attended a high-level ministerial meeting hosted in Bremen, Germany, between other European nations and international organizations entitled "Responsibility and Partnership Together Against HIV/AIDS". The resulting Bremen Declaration, which the United Kingdom signed, reiterated a commitment to Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals "to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015".⁹²

Other initiatives to which the UK has contributed include the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it has pledged USD200,400,802 for 2007⁹³, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which the UK has pledged GBP1,380,000,000 over 20 years.⁹⁴ Prior to St. Petersburg, on 27 January 2006, the UK also committed USD74 million to help combat TB in India.⁹⁵

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

United States: +1

The United States fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. In March 2007 the US Congress began acting to introduce legislation to authorize expenditures to the Global Plan to Stop TB in 2007. Senators Barbara Boxer and Gordon Smith introduced the Stop Tuberculosis (TB) Act of 2007 in the US Senate;⁹⁶ the same bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Eliot Engel.⁹⁷ On 19 March 2007, the bill was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs' Committee on Energy and Commerce for consultation; as of 1 May 2007, the bill has yet to be passed into law.⁹⁸ "The bill would authorize \$330 million for fiscal year 2008 and \$450 million for fiscal year 2009 for foreign assistance programs that combat international TB. The bill also authorizes \$70 million for FY08 and \$100 million for FY09 for the Centers for Disease Control programs to combat international TB."⁹⁹ It explicitly authorizes that this money go to foreign assistance for the prevention and treatment of TB under the Stop TB Strategy as described in the Global Plan to Stop TB.¹⁰⁰

Additionally, like many of its G8 counterparts, the U.S. has continued to work within various TB related initiatives outside of the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it has pledged USD200,000,000 for 2007.¹⁰¹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda and Jonathan Scotland

European Union: 0

The European Union has not fully complied with its commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The EU has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 1 May 2007. Although it has yet to provide a specific commitment outlining its support for the Global Plan to Stop TB, it has nonetheless moved to increase funding for parallel initiatives. On

⁹¹ GBP6.5 million Government boost to speed up fight against Tuberculosis: Funding to support TB Alliance, a non-profit drug developer, DFID, (London), 7 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-tb-funding.asp

⁹² Bremen Declaration on Responsibility and Partnership - Together Against HIV/AIDS as of March 13, 2007, German Federal Ministry of Health, (Berlin), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007 http://www.bmg.bund.de/cdn_040/nn_616968/sid_49A172C357AB2D278D05459CB435D777/EN/EU-Council-Presidency/Documents/bremen-declaration,param=.html__nnn=true

⁹³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges, (Geneva). Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁹⁴ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. (London). Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iffimmunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁹⁵ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, (Cowbridge, UK), 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <http://www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html>

⁹⁶ Sens. Boxer, Smith introduce legislation to combat international tuberculosis, Hindustan Times, (New Delhi), 22 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070323e33m000y8

⁹⁷ Rep. Engel Introduces Stop Tuberculosis Now Act, US Federal News, (Washington), 24 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070324e33o00212.

⁹⁸ H.R. 1567, Library of Congress, (Washington), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:h.r.01567>

⁹⁹ Sens. Boxer, Smith introduce legislation to combat international tuberculosis, Hindustan Times, (New Delhi), 22 March 2007. Date of Access 13 May 2007. Factiva Document ID: INDFED0020070323e33m000y8

¹⁰⁰ H.R. 1567, Library of Congress, (Washington), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:h.r.01567>

¹⁰¹ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. (Geneva), Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

1 December 2006, members of the European Parliament voted in support of increasing its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to EUR1 billion.¹⁰² The EU also released a statement supporting the WHO Executive Board resolution for long-term planning on TB prevention and control, which will go before the World Health Assembly in May 2007.¹⁰³ The European Parliament has called for the EU-Africa health plan to train health practitioners in the region in TB management, to be included in the agenda of the EU-Africa summit in December.¹⁰⁴

Analyst: Sophia Huda

¹⁰² MEPs call for increased funding for Global Health Fund, European Parliament, (Strasbourg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/briefing_page/730-333-11-48-20061129BRI00708-29-11-2006-2006/default_p001c007_en.htm

¹⁰³ Global Task Force Highlights Progress, World Health Organization, (Geneva), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 14 April 2007. http://www.stoptb.org/resource_center/assets/factsheets/xdrtb_feb07.pdf

¹⁰⁴ EU Parliament backs UN's Africa Health Initiative, theparliament.com, (Brussels), 11 April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.eupolitix.com/EN/News/200704/91f64fa5-a608-4e06-a972-d7f71abaeda8.htm>

3. Health: Polio [43]

Commitment

"We urgently call for mobilization of financial support and will continue to work collectively and with bilateral and multilateral donors to close the funding gap for 2007-2008, and will continue to work with others towards securing the resources necessary to finish the program and declare our planet polio-free in the near future."

*Fight Against Infectious Disease*¹⁰⁵

Background

The commitment for the eradication of polio is an integral part of the G8's fight against infectious diseases. Polio is a communicable disease that plagues countries in the developing world. The objective of the G8 Polio Commitment is to garner financial aid from bilateral and multilateral donors to support logistics and resource allocation for anti-polio virus programs, specifically the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Since its inception in 1988, the GPEI has been highly effective, eradicating 99% of polio cases worldwide. Current assessments project that four nations—Nigeria, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan—continue to suffer the polio epidemic, and that there remains an imminent risk of international spread through re-infection in twelve African and Southeast Asian countries.¹⁰⁶ To sustain and improve upon these levels of polio eradication, adequate funding, participation and partnership between governments, civil society, and the private sector are essential.

Upon completion of the interim compliance period in December 2006, the GPEI faced a funding gap of USD575 million for the 2006-2007 period.¹⁰⁷ Nearing the expiry of the St. Petersburg compliance period (2006-2007), the GPEI funding requirements have significantly increased, reaching USD695 million, with an immediate funding shortfall of USD235 million required to ensure planned immunization projects in 2007.¹⁰⁸ Much of this gap comes as a result of lower than expected contributions from public sector, NGO, and IGO donors for the 2006 and 2007 funding periods. Additional funding gaps of approximately USD340 million and USD140 million for polio eradication activities in 2008 and 2009, respectively, must also be closed.¹⁰⁹ On 28 February 2007, an Urgent Consultation on Polio Eradication sponsored by the WHO was convened in Geneva to address these issues. Participants included representatives from G8 member countries, the European Commission, polio-endemic countries, and Spearheading Partners.¹¹⁰ The Consultation reviewed partnership capacities to meet the remaining operational and financial challenges, and to reaffirm objectives for global polio eradication.¹¹¹

Team Leader: James Meers

¹⁰⁵ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

¹⁰⁶ Monthly Situation Report, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/PolioSitrepNovember2006ENG.pdf.

¹⁰⁷ Financial Resource Requirements for 2007-2009, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR2007-2009FinalEnglish.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸ Financial Resource Requirements for 2007-2009, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR2007-2009FinalEnglish.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹ Financial Resource Requirements for 2007-2009, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva) 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2007. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR2007-2009FinalEnglish.pdf>.

¹¹⁰ WHO Urgent Stakeholder Consultation on Polio Eradication, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 28 February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/ListofParticipants.pdf>.

¹¹¹ Monthly Situation Report, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 May 2007. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/PolioSitrepFebruary2007ENG.pdf>.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress
Canada		
France		0
Germany		
Italy	-1	
Japan		0
Russia		
United Kingdom		
United States		
European Union		0
Overall		+0.44

Canada: +1

Canada registers full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eradicate polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contributions Report, published on 11 January 2007, Canada pledged USD42.52 million in 2006, making it the third largest public sector donor, with a 14.5 percent share of public-sector donor funding.¹¹² According to the report, Canada has also earmarked USD3.15 million in GPEI donations for the 2007 fiscal year.¹¹³

In addition, Canada has also supported other multilateral initiatives to fight polio. On 9 September 2006, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced that it will allocate over one-third of its CAD1.39 billion budget in 2006-2007 to multilateral partners that specifically target the health sector, which include the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, the Canadian International Immunization Initiative, the World Health Organization, and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.¹¹⁴ In September 2006, CIDA also assigned USD450 million in funding over 10 years (already previously committed at St. Petersburg) for the African Health Systems Initiative, an envelope of CIDA projects that will work to strengthen health systems and human resources for health in Africa.¹¹⁵ On 5 October 2006, Canada pledged a bilateral contribution of USD5 million to Afghanistan to vaccinate over seven million children against polio between October 2006 and December 2007.¹¹⁶ Most recently, on 25 March 2007, the Canadian government announced that it would pledge an additional contribution of USD1.5 million to fund a joint initiative to fight polio in Afghanistan in conjunction with the WHO, UNICEF, and the Government of Afghanistan.¹¹⁷

Analyst: Haley Hatch

¹¹² Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹¹³ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹¹⁴ Analysis of Program Activities, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 9 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/0607/CIDA-ACDI/cida-acdi02_e.asp.

¹¹⁵ Analysis of Program Activities, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 9 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/0607/CIDA-ACDI/cidi-acdi02_e.asp.

¹¹⁶ Helping Afghans Rebuild Their Lives: Canada Supports Community-based Development in Afghanistan, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/prnEn/MIC-1011111756-KXS.

¹¹⁷ Massive Canadian-Funded Anti-Polio Drive to Immunize More Than Seven Million Children in Afghanistan, UNICEF Canada, (Ottawa), 25 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 May 2007. <http://www.ccnmatthews.com/news/releases/show.jsp?action=showRelease&searchText=false&showText=all&actionFor=642154>.

France: 0

France has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the 2007 GPEI Donor Report, France was the fifth-largest public sector donor with a contribution of USD12.8 million—approximately 4.4 percent of total financial GPEI contributions from public sector donors in 2006.¹¹⁸ France, however, has yet to arrange any specific contribution for the 2007 funding period.¹¹⁹ On 9 May 2006, the French government pledged USD2 billion for bilateral and multilateral polio eradication to be allocated during the period of 2007-2021, however, the budget will not come into effect until its parliamentary approval in 2007.¹²⁰ Although France made a large financial contribution to the GPEI in 2006, until it registers a specific funding pledge for 2007, it receives a score of “0” for partial compliance with its commitment.

Analyst: Dana Lepshokova

Germany +1

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. As of 11 January 2007, the GPEI has reported a pledge of USD13.61 million, ranking Germany as the fourth largest public sector donor with a 4.6 percent share of total public sector donations received in 2006.¹²¹ The GPEI reports that Germany has contributed USD13.74 million and USD13.06 million in additional funding for the 2007 and 2008 GPEI funding periods, respectively.¹²² In 2006, Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development also worked closely with the WHO and UNICEF in establishing viable partnerships to implement polio immunization campaigns in the Philippines and Malawi.¹²³

Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum and Igor Churkin

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contribution Report issued on 11 January 2007, Italy has yet to arrange any specific pledges for the 2006-2008 funding period despite commitments made at previous G8 Summits, most recently in St. Petersburg.¹²⁴ On 9 February 2007 however, Italy, in conjunction with other G8 countries, Norway and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, pledged USD635 million in funding for the Advance Market Commitment, a pilot vaccination program.¹²⁵ The program is designed to establish a market that would encourage manufacturers to develop vaccines for communicable diseases, including polio, in developing countries; Italy specifically committed funds towards particular vaccines to be marketed at a set price for each individual that is immunized.¹²⁶ Although Italy has made some effort in working on

¹¹⁸ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹¹⁹ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²⁰ Projet De Loi De Finance Pour 2007: Aide Publique Au Developpement, Senat Francais, (Paris), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006. www.senat.fr/rap/I06-078-34/I06-078-3475.html#fnref88.

¹²¹ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²² Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²³ Reducing Child Mortality, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, (Bonn), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: 10 April 2007.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/Health/hintergrund/schwerpunkt/kindersterblichkeit.html>.

¹²⁴ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²⁵ Launch of the first advance market commitment for new vaccines, HM Treasury, (London), 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2007/press_18_07.cfm

¹²⁶ Advance Market Commitment Pilot Latest Policy to Improve Global Health, Johns Hopkins Center for Global Health, (Baltimore), 19 February 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://www.hopkinsglobalhealth.org/our_work/gh_hopkins/ruth_levine_2-9-07.html.

several multilateral and bilateral initiatives to fight polio,¹²⁷ its failure to make any GPEI contributions for the 2006 and 2007 funding periods warrants a score of “-1” for non-compliance.

Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum

Japan: 0

Japan has demonstrated some effort to honour its commitment to eradicate polio. The 2007 GPEI Donor Report recorded a USD12.47 million contribution from Japan for the 2006 fiscal year, making it the sixth-largest public sector donor at 4.3 percent of the total financial contributions in 2006.¹²⁸ However, the report also indicates that Japan has not registered any new pledges between January and May 2007 to close the funding gap for 2007 and beyond.¹²⁹

In 2006, Japan provided generous bilateral and multilateral funding to fight polio in Ethiopia, contributing USD2.5 million, and USD16 million to UNICEF to combat childhood diseases, including polio, in Nigeria, Sudan and Ghana.¹³⁰ Further, on 15 December 2006, the Government of Japan extended a grant of USD3.85 million for a polio eradication initiative in Pakistan that will be used to fund the production of 27.77 million doses of oral polio vaccines, comprising approximately 9.3% of the required amount.¹³¹ Despite Japan’s support for bilateral and multilateral initiatives in 2006 and 2007, until new funds are issued for the GPEI 2007 fiscal year Japan receives a partial compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Haley Hatch

Russia: +1

Russia receives a score of “+1”, registering full compliance with its commitment made at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit to eradicate polio.

As host of the St. Petersburg G8 Summit, Russia selected the “Fight Against Infectious Diseases” as one of its central themes.¹³² Russia’s political leadership and mandate to combat polio at the St. Petersburg Summit was lauded by the WHO.¹³³

During the St.-Petersburg summit Russia committed to contribute USD18 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative¹³⁴ though the terms were not indicated. Between September and December 2006 Russia contributed USD10 million to the GPEI: USD3 million for 2006, USD3 million for 2007, and USD4 million for 2008¹³⁵. Russian Health and Social Development Minister Mikhail Zurabov stated that Russia is no longer a recipient and will become a donor in polio eradication.¹³⁶ The WHO recognized that the Russian Federation carried on the G8 tradition of supporting polio eradication.¹³⁷

Russia also effectively initiated efforts to build relationships with partners focused on eradicating polio. It recently sponsored an international conference focused on the G8’s initiatives to fight infectious diseases in Moscow on 8 December 2006. Delegates from the G8 and supporting organizations shared

¹²⁷ Update on Africa, G8 Summit 2006 St. Petersburg, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. http://www.auswaertiges_amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/GlobaleHerausforderungen/G8/G8_Downloads/6_Afrika.pdf.

¹²⁸ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²⁹ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹³⁰ Japan Donates \$16 million to Help Prevent Childhood Diseases in Four African Nations, UNICEF, (Geneva), 4 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 Jan. 2007. http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/japan_35228.html.

¹³¹ Japan to Provide US\$ 3.85 million to Procure Polio Vaccines, The Associated Press of Pakistan, 15 December 2007. Date Access: 14 May 2007. http://www.app.com.pk/en/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=416.

¹³² Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html.

¹³³ Global Immunization News, WHO, (Geneva), 26 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.who.int/immunization/GIN_July2006.pdf.

¹³⁴ St Petersburg Summit Documents, Fight Against Infectious Diseases. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/10.html> Date of Access: 02 November 2006.

¹³⁵ Global Polio Eradication Initiative. New external contributions received between September and December 2006. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_NewContributions_sinceSept06.pdf Date of Access 19 March 2007.

¹³⁶ Health and Social Development Minister Mikhail Zurabov Briefing note, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. <http://g8russia.ru/news/20060716/1229553.html>.

¹³⁷ Global Immunization News (GIN), WHO, 26 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. http://www.who.int/immunization/GIN_July2006.pdf.

information about activities and strategies on how to make headway on the St. Petersburg commitments.¹³⁸ The issue of infectious diseases was also raised in Moscow at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum.¹³⁹

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina

United Kingdom: + 1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. The GPEI reports that the UK has registered significant funds for the 2006 funding period, and has also arranged for large contributions covering the 2007-2008 period.¹⁴⁰ According to the 2007 GPEI Donor Report, the UK made a pledge of USD53.65 million making it the second largest donor with a financial composition of 18.3 percent of the USD293 million in contributions from public sector donors in 2006.¹⁴¹ Additionally, the GPEI reports that the UK made an impressive contribution of USD37.60 million in donations for the 2007 funding period, comprising 23.5 percent of the current USD159.72 million in public sector donations for 2007,¹⁴² with USD3.6 million allocated for the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁴³ The UK has also supported other multilateral initiatives to fight polio. Between August and October 2006, the UK Department of International Development contributed USD5.5 million to a polio and measles immunization campaign in Uganda.¹⁴⁴ In November 2006, the UK also launched a special bond fund to vaccinate approximately 500 million children worldwide against endemic diseases including polio, measles, diphtheria and hepatitis.¹⁴⁵ The fund will sell long-term bonds to international money markets to raise money for developing countries, with interest on these paid by future aid funding.¹⁴⁶

Analyst: Dipna Singh

United States: + 1

The United States has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contributions Report for 2007, the United States has pledged approximately USD132.40 million in 2006, representing 45.0 percent of the USD293 million in total contributions from public sector donors in 2006.¹⁴⁷ In 2006, the United States was the largest GPEI contributor (contributions include those from the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and USAID).¹⁴⁸ According to the Report, the United States earmarked USD90 million in GPEI donations for the 2007 fiscal year, comprising 56.3 percent of the current USD159.72 million in public sector donations.¹⁴⁹ Furthermore, the United States annually sponsors 500 million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV),

¹³⁸ Russia Urges G8 to Honor Commitments on Infectious Diseases, G8 Russia, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

¹³⁹ About the 7th Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123.

¹⁴⁰ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006.

<http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/HistContributionWebOctober06.pdf>.

¹⁴¹ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹⁴² Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹⁴³ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹⁴⁴ Getting Rid of Polio and Measles in Uganda, UK Department of International Development, (London), 18 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/casestudies/files/africa/uganda-measles.asp>.

¹⁴⁵ Britain Launches Immunization Fund, Agence France Presse, (London), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2006. <http://preview.factiva.com/ur/default.aspx?ss=britain+polio+2006&fr=0>.

¹⁴⁶ Britain Launches Immunization Fund, Agence France Presse, (London), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2006. <http://preview.factiva.com/ur/default.aspx?ss=britain+polio+2006&fr=0>.

¹⁴⁷ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹⁴⁸ Foundation Month - Donors to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, (London), 26 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006.

<http://www.ribi.org/committees/reportdetails.asp?ribiCtteeRepID=529&rsID=8>.

¹⁴⁹ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

purchased through UNICEF, and supports National Immunization Days in priority countries, providing funding and technical expertise.¹⁵⁰ On 6 October 2006, the United States government announced that it would work to establish stronger links between U.S.-based private voluntary organizations and community-based organizations to achieve a higher efficiency in carrying vaccination campaigns in polio-affected areas, providing greater sensitivity to local communication and cultural differences in challenging and isolated communities.¹⁵¹

In 2006, the mandate to eradicate polio has emerged as an important foreign focus-area of the current administration. Speaking on 10 October 2006, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, Paula Dobriansky, stated that the eradication of polio is "a key foreign policy objective and one of [the Bush administration's] highest international public health priorities."¹⁵² During the recent Stakeholder Consultation on Global Polio Eradication hosted by the WHO on 28 February 2007, Dobriansky and the U.S. delegation demonstrated strong leadership in working with other donor countries and organizations in establishing goals and securing commitments for polio eradicate.¹⁵³

Analyst: Dipna Singh

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to work towards polio eradication.

As of 11 January 2007, the GPEI reports that the European Commission has registered a pledge of USD28.18 million for the 2006 fiscal year, comprising 7.0 percent of the funding allocated from IGO and NGO donors.¹⁵⁴ Since the expiry of the Interim Compliance period however, the EU has not yet arranged for a contribution for the 2007 fiscal period.¹⁵⁵

The GPEI reported that in 2006 the Commission provided a grant of USD70 million for polio eradication activities in 14 African countries. The European Commission Humanitarian Office also provided an emergency grant of USD580,000 to support immunization efforts to combat the polio epidemic in Yemen.¹⁵⁶ Historically, the EU has provided healthy financial contributions to the GPEI and supported polio eradication initiatives through other bilateral and multilateral channels; however, until the EU commits funds to reduce the GPEI funding gap in 2007, it receives a score of "0" for partial compliance.

Analyst: James Meers

¹⁵⁰ Global Polio Eradication Within Our Reach: The U.S. Role, US Department of State, (Washington), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 November 2006. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/2006/73732.htm>.

¹⁵¹ Global Polio Eradication Within Our Reach: The U.S. Role, US Department of State, (Washington), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 November 2006. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/2006/73732.htm>.

¹⁵² State's Dobriansky Urges Ongoing Commitment to Polio Eradication, The United States Mission to the European Union, (Washington D.C.), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. <http://useu.usmission.gov/Article.asp?ID=4A9A00DD-9F85-4911-B87E-2173110E2B6B>.

¹⁵³ Dobriansky Travels to Geneva to Attend WHO's Stakeholder Consultation, US Department of State, (Washington), 27 February 2007. Date of Access: 19 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/february/81114.htm>.

¹⁵⁴ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 15, 2007. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹⁵⁵ Donor Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative 1985-2008, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/HistContributionWebOctober06.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶ Global Polio Eradication Initiative 2005 Annual Report, World Health Organization, (Geneva), February 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/publications/AnnualReport2005_ENG.pdf.

4. Energy: Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection – JODI [76]

Commitment

"We welcome the beginning of implementation of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and will take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries including through development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves."

*Global Energy Security*¹⁵⁷

Background

The Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) is an international and freely available database containing data on the production and consumption flows and stocks of seven petroleum products. JODI was first proposed in 2002 at the 8th International Energy Forum in Osaka as a means of increasing the timeliness and transparency of oil-related data. The idea was to increase the market's understanding of the actual state of oil supply and demand around the world and thereby decrease volatility of oil prices in international markets. Since its inception in 2003, seven agencies (EUROSTAT, OPEC, OLADE, APEC, IEA, IEFS and UNSD) as well as individual countries' statistical agencies have pledged to aid in the collection and verification of the data reported to JODI. At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, G8 leaders expressed their support for the Joint Oil Data Initiative and encouraged other nations to join, although they stopped short of an explicit commitment on the topic.¹⁵⁸ Although the database tracks 92 different nations, the top 30 consumer/producer nations account for over 90% of oil demand and supply in the international marketplace. The main challenges facing JODI include both the widening of its reporting base as well as the improvement of data collection and accuracy in reporting nations.¹⁵⁹

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+1.00

Canada: +1

Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The country was awarded a 'good' score for timeliness, submission, and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/index.html

¹⁵⁸ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ About JODI, Joint Oil Data Initiative Database. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>

¹⁶⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Canada issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, reaffirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of “global standards for reporting oil reserves,” and encouraged “investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capabilities.”¹⁶¹ On 25 October 2006, at the APEC workshop on energy statistics in Tokyo, an entire day was dedicated to discussions relating to JODI. These discussions, in which a Canadian representative participated, resulted in the creation of a conceptual format for the expression of JODI to be presented to the other JODI members at the upcoming conference in Riyadh.¹⁶²

During the G-20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, 18-19 November 2006, participants released a communiqué that stated their continued support for JODI and their support for its extension into other sectors.¹⁶³

From 25-26 November 2006, Canada participated in the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh. The International Energy Forum Communiqué from this conference acknowledged the database’s success and stressed the continuing need for improvement of data quality.¹⁶⁴ Participants outlined a list of priorities to improve the quality of data and to expand the initiative.¹⁶⁵

Finally, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, Canada participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January–2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.¹⁶⁶ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.¹⁶⁷ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁶⁸

Analyst: Erin Haines

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. In addition to being awarded a good score for the timeliness, submission and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006¹⁶⁹, the French government has maintained its early stated support for increased transparency in the reporting of oil data. Since 24 April 2006, the French government has supported the publishing of oil stock figures every 15 days, and continues to press this issue at the international level.¹⁷⁰

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, France issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a “global standard for reporting oil reserves” and encouraged “investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability.”¹⁷¹

¹⁶¹ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp.

¹⁶² Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

¹⁶³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

¹⁶⁴ 6th International JODI Conference JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf.

¹⁶⁵ 6th International JODI Conference JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf.

¹⁶⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁸ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁶⁹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

¹⁷⁰ Discours de François Loos, ministre délégué à l’Industrie. Session No 4 u Forum International de l’Énergie, Ministère de l’économie, des finances et de l’industrie (Paris) 24 April 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/sommaire/dec/decl.cgi?DECL_ID=3462&_Action=200

¹⁷¹ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp.

On 18-19 November 2006, France participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.¹⁷²

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, France sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁷³ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁷⁴ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁷⁵

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Germany: +1

Germany has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. It is meeting its obligations to JODI and has actively participated in the International Energy Forum, thereby supporting efforts to develop a global standard for reporting energy reserves. Most of Germany's work towards this goal was completed prior to January 2007.

Germany has submitted production, demand, closing stock and stock change levels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, motor gasoline, kerosene gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil to JODI for the months of August 2006 to January 2007.¹⁷⁶ The JODI Secretariat gave Germany a rating of "good" for "submission", "timeliness", and "completeness" in its most recent compliance cycle, which ran from January to June 2006.¹⁷⁷

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Germany issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves".¹⁷⁸

On 18-19 November 2006, Germany participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué, the G20 Ministers stated their support for extending JODI to other energy sectors.¹⁷⁹

Germany is contributing to the International Economic Forum's work to expand JODI membership and to enhance and complete its data. Germany was one of four countries to deliver special financial support to JODI, above their regular annual financial contribution in 2006. A German representative currently serves on the Executive of the International Energy Forum Secretariat.¹⁸⁰

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, Germany sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁸¹ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁸² Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁸³

Analyst: Doug Sarro

¹⁷² Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

¹⁷³ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁷⁴ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁷⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

¹⁷⁶ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.jodidata.org/downloads/world.zip>

¹⁷⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁷⁸ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

¹⁷⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-061119australia.pdf>

¹⁸⁰ Eleventh Meeting of the IEFS Executive Board, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23 September 2006, International Energy Forum, 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/iefs_11thmtng.html

¹⁸¹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸² International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸³ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

Italy: +1

Italy has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. Italy reports to the JODI Database via the European statistical agency EUROSTAT and has been awarded a grade of "good" for the submission, timeliness and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006.¹⁸⁴ The Italian government also maintains its own website for the publication of current statistics on energy consumption and production in Italy and the European Union. Unlike JODI, the purpose of the Italian government's website is the transparent and accurate exposition of the importance of energy in the national accounts and especially in the country's balance of trade.¹⁸⁵

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Italy issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability."¹⁸⁶

On 18-19 November 2006, Italy participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.¹⁸⁷

Italy, along with the other JODI partners, sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.¹⁸⁸ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.¹⁸⁹ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.¹⁹⁰

The Italian government is also an active participant in the International Energy Forum (IEF), the eleventh meeting of which will be held in Italy in 2008.¹⁹¹ The IEF aims to promote dialogue between major producers and consumers of energy products, including private corporations.¹⁹² The IEF has thus far been a means of reinforcing global support for the JODI Database and has allowed G8 member states, including Italy, to encourage other nations to increase their data flows to JODI.¹⁹³

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: +1

Japan has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitments. Japan is meeting its obligations to JODI and has actively encouraged the expansion of JODI since the St. Petersburg summit; most of Japan's work towards this goal was completed prior to January 2007.

Japan has submitted production, demand, closing stock and stock change levels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, motor gasoline, kerosene gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil to JODI for the months of August 2006 to January 2007.¹⁹⁴ The JODI Secretariat gave Japan a rating of "good" for submission,

¹⁸⁴ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁸⁵ D.G.E.R.M. Statistiche dell'energia, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 January 2007. <http://dgerm.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/dgerm/>

¹⁸⁶ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

¹⁸⁷ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹⁸⁸ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁸⁹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

¹⁹⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf

¹⁹¹ Conclusions by Host and Co-Host of the International Energy Forum, 10th International Energy Forum (Doha, Qatar) 24 April 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/Files/Others/10th%20IEF%20Host%20Summary.pdf>

¹⁹² The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

¹⁹³ The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁴ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.jodidata.org/downloads/world.zip>

timeliness, and completeness in its most recent compliance cycle, which ran from January to June 2006.¹⁹⁵

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, Japan issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a “global standard for reporting oil reserves”.¹⁹⁶

Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry sponsored a workshop on energy statistics in the APEC region from 23-25 October 2006 in Tokyo. “Improving JODI data quality” was listed as one of three key issues discussed.¹⁹⁷

Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Akira Amari, met with counterparts from China, India, South Korea and the United States in Beijing on 16 December 2006. In a joint statement, they pledged to support JODI, cooperate in “improving transparency of data” and provide “timely market data on oil”.¹⁹⁸

On 18-19 November 2006, Japan participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué, the G20 Ministers stated their support for extending JODI to other energy sectors.¹⁹⁹

Finally, along with the other JODI partners, Japan sponsored a workshop for Sub-Saharan African governments that took place from 30 January to 2 February 2007.²⁰⁰ Government officials from South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria participated in the workshop, which focused on oil data collection.²⁰¹ Further workshops are expected in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²⁰²

Analyst: Doug Sarro

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI commitments. Results of new JODI assessment have not been published yet, however, results covering the time period from January to June 2006 and published in November, 2006 show that Russia was given “fair” for submission of information, “poor” for timeliness and “fair” for completeness.²⁰³ At the date of February, 2007 (the date of last update of JODI data) Russia submitted all necessary information²⁰⁴ and thus, Russia is complying with the implementation of JODI.

Confirming its commitment, Russia has made numerous official announcements on the necessity of JODI and informational openness of energy markets. In January 2007, at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum, the Federation Council Chair D. Mezencev said that it is very important for Russia to improve international cooperation in the framework of international initiatives, such as the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI).²⁰⁵

In September 2006 at the conference of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna, Russia's Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Andrey Reus announced that increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets is a vital prerequisite of energy security. Deputy Minister Reus noted that

¹⁹⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁹⁶ Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

¹⁹⁷ Summary of the 11th APEC Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis Meeting, Institute for Energy Economics, (Tokyo), 22 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/general/minute_book/5thWS.html

¹⁹⁸ Five-country energy ministers meeting discusses energy security, efficiency, Chinese Government's Official Web Portal, 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. http://www.gov.cn/misc/2006-12/16/content_470937.htm

¹⁹⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/g20-061119australia.pdf>

²⁰⁰ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

²⁰¹ International Energy Forum Secretariat Newsletter No. 9, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.iefs.org.sa/pages/Files/IEFS_NL/NL_9th.pdf

²⁰² Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf

²⁰³ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

²⁰⁴ Joint Oil and Data Initiative ,All Data, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.jodidb.org/IEFS/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=83>

²⁰⁵ Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html

informational transparency of the world oil markets signifies a tendency to the transition from the outdated competitive strategy of assessing price risks to the contemporary informational strategy of energy resources market evaluation.²⁰⁶ Later, in February 2007 at the international conference CERA in Houston, Texas, Reus said that there are two main directions of work: efficiency improvement and stabilization of the energy resources market, and market transparency is its main instrument.²⁰⁷

In December 2006 joint work on the TACIS project "Harmonization of energy policies of Russia and the EU" was accomplished. The topics considered included the issues of conformity of forecast energy balances of Russia and the EU for the long-term perspective, the volume of Russian export of oil and gas, the conditions of mutual improvement of the investment climate for participation of foreign partners in the development of Russian mineral wealth and the appearance of Russian companies on the retail energy market of Europe.

Finally, in November 2006 Russia's Ministry of Industry and Energy and UNESCO opened the International Centre for Information and Analysis on Sustainable Energy Development in Russia.²⁰⁸ This is the fulfillment of a commitment made just before the St. Petersburg Summit.²⁰⁹

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Iryna Lozynska

United States: +1

The United States has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. In its own assessment of participation for the months leading up to the St. Petersburg Summit, the JODI Secretariat awarded the United States a "good" ranking for all three categories: submission, timeliness and completeness.²¹⁰

On 16 September 2006, at the G7 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Singapore, the participants issued a joint statement, reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves."²¹¹ Just over a month later, the United States participated in the APEC Workshop on Energy Statistics in Tokyo at which an entire day (25 October 2006) was dedicated to JODI. Discussions resulted in the creation of a conceptual format for the expansion of JODI, to be presented at the upcoming conference in Riyadh.²¹²

On 18-19 November 2006, the United States participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a Communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.²¹³ Six days later, at the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia a joint Communiqué was released which acknowledged the success of the JODI World Database one year after becoming available to the public.

On 1 December 2006, in a keynote address made to the Corporate Council on Africa Oil & Gas Forum, Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman stated that the Department of Energy is not only a participant in JODI, it also encourages other countries to participate in the Initiative.²¹⁴ On 29 January, funding was requested in the FY2008 Budget to continue ongoing operations to maintain energy data and to improve reliability and statistical accuracy of the information.²¹⁵

²⁰⁶ Joint work is a guarantee of sustainable and predictable oil market, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 12 September 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236>

²⁰⁷ The Russian Federation role in the global energy safety, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 13 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=activity/energy/appearance/26>

²⁰⁸ From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007

²⁰⁹ <http://www.unesco.ru/eng/articles/2004/stasya18072006150721.php>

<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126>

²¹⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹¹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹² Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.joididata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²¹³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty, (Melbourne) 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

²¹⁴ Keynote Address by Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman to the Corporate Council on Africa Oil & Gas Forum, Office of Public Affairs of the U.S. Department of Energy, (Washington), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.energy.gov/print/4498.htm>.

²¹⁵ Analytical Perspectives for the FY2008 Budget Crosscutting Programs, Office of Management and Budget, (Washington), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2008/pdf/apers/crosscutting.pdf> - 29 Jan 07

Recently the United States, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January – 2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.²¹⁶ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI and lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.²¹⁷ Further workshops have been planned and are expected to occur in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²¹⁸

Analyst: Erin Haines

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The United Kingdom (one of the world's top 30 producers and consumers of petrochemicals) has been an important supporter of JODI, "providing financial and technical assistance, and political impetus."²¹⁹ For the period January-June 2006 JODI assessed the UK data submission as "good" in all three categories of "submission, timeliness and completeness."²²⁰

The United Kingdom has participated in all major JODI events, such as the Inter-Secretariat JODI meeting in Vienna, on 12 September 2006, and the 6th JODI International Conference, in November 2006, where issues such as data collection, the extension and the improvement of JODI data quality were discussed.²²¹

On 16 September 2006 in Singapore, the United Kingdom issued a joint statement with the other G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reconfirming the need to promote transparency and reliability in energy market data through the development of a "global standard for reporting oil reserves" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, and transportation and refinery capability."²²²

On 18-19 November 2006, the United Kingdom participated in the G20 Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne. In a communiqué from this meeting, the G20 Ministers not only stated their support of JODI but also the value of extending it into other sectors.²²³ Six days later, at the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia a joint Communiqué was released which acknowledged the success of the JODI World Database one year after becoming available to the public.

Recently the United Kingdom, as a member of several JODI partner organizations, participated in the organization of several training workshops. The first of these workshops was designed for energy statisticians from Sub-Saharan African countries and took place 30 January–2 February 2007 in Johannesburg.²²⁴ On 12 February 2007, the IEA hosted an inter-secretariat JODI meeting in Paris to discuss the expanded questionnaire, the program of work for JODI and lessons from the Johannesburg workshop.²²⁵ Further workshops have been planned and are expected to occur in the Middle East and for Caspian and Central Asian Countries later this year.²²⁶

²¹⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁸ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²¹⁹ Fitting National Energy Policies into an Overall EU Strategy: Keynote address by Malcolm Wicks, Minister of State for Science and Innovation, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.dti.gov.uk/about/dti-ministerial-team/page35426.html

²²⁰ Assessment of Countries/Economies' Participation in JODI, JODI World Database. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. <http://www.jodidate.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>

²²¹ International Energy Association (IEA), (Paris), October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006. www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/jodi/jodinewsletter.pdf

²²² Statement by G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Singapore, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/20060916-Central_Bank_Governors_Singapore-en.asp

²²³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty, (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf.

²²⁴ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²²⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

²²⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative March 2007 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. www.jodidate.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter10.pdf.

Analyst

European Union: +1

The European Union has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its 2006 St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The EU reports to the JODI Database via the European statistical agency EUROSTAT and has been awarded a grade of "good" for the submission, timeliness and completeness of its data.²²⁷ EUROSTAT is responsible for the submission of data on all 27 members of the EU and is one of the seven statistical organizations coordinating the pooling and processing of data in the JODI database.²²⁸

Although the European Union is tasked with the collection and reporting of data on oil consumption and production in the 27 member states, it is not directly involved in the discussions of contributing states. Rather, the nations that participate in the JODI initiative represent themselves at both Joint Oil Data Initiative and International Energy Forum meetings.²²⁹

Recently, the European Commission created the Energy Market Observatory System to provide reliable and transparent energy market data.²³⁰ It also reports on a website maintained by the EC the oil stock data of its member states.²³¹ The stock data reported includes information on those states with 90-day obligations of petroleum.²³² Aside from all these actions that improve the statistical collection of data, the EU attends many high profile international gatherings related to energy, such as the Euro Mediterranean Energy Forum and the World Forum on Energy Regulation.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

²²⁷ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf.

²²⁸ Eurostat, Joint Oil Data Initiative. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>.

²²⁹ The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum, (Riyadh, KSA), 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. <http://www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx>

²³⁰ Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 2 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/index_en.htm.

²³¹ Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/stocks/index_en.htm

²³² Energy – Oil, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/stocks/index_en.htm

5. Energy Intensity [99]

Commitment:

"consider national goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development to be reported by the end of the year"

*Global Energy Security*²³³

Background

Energy intensity has not featured prominently at past G8 Summits but is an issue of increasing importance as the industrialized world considers the double pressures of increased energy demand from transition economies and volatile oil prices. At the 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, leaders sought to examine mechanisms that might isolate their economies from energy price shocks in the international market. In St. Petersburg attention was shifted away from price stabilization to input substitution.²³⁴ Energy intensity or efficiency essentially refers to the amount of energy used per production of a unit of output.²³⁵ At the heart of energy intensity, however, is the desire to switch input dependence of economic activities from fossil fuels – of which many G8 nations are net importers – to renewable sources of energy whose prices are not subject to the volatility of energy markets. To this end, the G8 nations and the European Union sought to explore various opportunities to encourage private individuals to adopt technologies and techniques less intensive in fossil fuels.²³⁶ G8 heads of state agreed that public consultations on the issue of energy intensity should be confirmed before 31 December 2006. Although many governments have long considered energy intensity or efficiency as priorities in national development, only public consultations established on or after 17 July 2006 will be considered actions taken towards compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment on energy intensity.

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Note: Note, because of the commitment's deadline of 31 December 2006, scores have been frozen to reflect government's action up until that date. General information on energy intensity in the G8, including actions taken by G8 countries from January 2007 onwards will be included for information only in future drafts of this report.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.33

²³³ Global Energy Security, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

²³⁴ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles, Scotland), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf>

²³⁵ Économies d'énergie: Présentation générale, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, (Paris), 08 August 2005. Date of Access : 14 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/portail/secteurs/index_energie.html

²³⁶ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. The Government of Canada does undertake several outreach programs on energy efficiency through its Office of Energy Efficiency within the Department of Natural Resources. The purpose of the outreach, however, is to educate individuals about the need for conservation, rather than to consult the public about how energy efficiency might be improved.²³⁷ Indeed, at a meeting of the Federal and Provincial Energy Ministers on 19 August 2006, the participants noted the need to better inform a public concerned with energy efficiency about Canada's energy strategy, but they did not establish consultations with the public on the issue.²³⁸ Despite several information campaigns instituted before the St. Petersburg Summit, a lack of tangible changes regarding the energy intensity commitment since the last G8 Summit has earned Canada a score of 0.

Analyst: Pippa Leslie

France: 0

France has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. France has pushed for greater efforts to address energy related issues in the context of the European Union (EU). In September 2006, French Prime Minister, Dominique de Villepin, proposed the creation of the post of special energy representative in the EU.²³⁹ The objective of the new post would be to relay the joint positions as decided upon by the appropriate Council formations so as to enable the EU to "speak with a single voice" in regards to energy issues.²⁴⁰ Prime Minister de Villepin's proposal is in keeping with a 24 January 2006 memorandum issued by the French government to "re-launch European energy policy in a perspective of sustainable development." The memorandum discusses the need to implement integrative energy policies in Europe and encourage more efficient energy consumption and production which, in part, entails the reduction of energy intensity.²⁴¹

Analyst: Gunwant Gill

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. At the annual meeting of the Energy Efficiency Initiative of DENA (German Energy Agency), Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Michael Glos stated that "[i]t is necessary to reduce noticeably the energy needs of industry, of private and public consumers through the most efficient and intelligent use possible of the available energy."²⁴²

Chancellor Angel Merkel stated that security of supply, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability are central to energy policy. Chancellor Merkel commented that "[i]t is clear that there should be an increase in exporting technology and that Germany must be a leader in energy efficiency".²⁴³ She also stressed the need to expand the availability of vehicles powered by biofuels.²⁴⁴ Despite the German government's continued public support of energy efficiency measures, and its extensive programs to encourage energy efficiency in the private sector, no new consultations on the

²³⁷ The State of Energy Efficiency in Canada, Office of Energy Efficiency, Natural Resources Canada, (Ottawa), 16 March 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007. oee.nrcan.gc.ca/Publications/statistics/see06/outreach.cfm?attr=0

²³⁸ Energy Ministers' Conference Focuses on Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada, (Ottawa), 29 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007. http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2006/200622_e.htm

²³⁹ Comments by France on the Proposals of the Green Paper, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Industry, (Paris), 17 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/frame23e_loc.pl?bandeau=/energie/anglais/be_us.htm&gauche=/energie/anglais/me_us.htm&droite=/energie/anglais/accueil.htm

²⁴⁰ Comments by France on the Proposals of the Green Paper, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Industry, (Paris), 17 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/frame23e_loc.pl?bandeau=/energie/anglais/be_us.htm&gauche=/energie/anglais/me_us.htm&droite=/energie/anglais/accueil.htm

²⁴¹ France's Energy Situation, General Directorate for Energy and Raw Materials, (Paris), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/energie/anglais/politique-energetique.htm>

²⁴² Energy efficiency policy in the face of Germany's upcoming EU Presidency in the first half of 2007, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, (Berlin), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/speeches-and-statements,did=165098.html>

²⁴³ The Second Stage Begins, Bundesregierung (Berlin), 29 March 2006. Date of Access: 04 January 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/03/2006-03-29-the-second-stage-begins.html

²⁴⁴ The Second Stage Begins, Bundesregierung (Berlin), 29 March 2006. Date of Access: 04 January 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/03/2006-03-29-the-second-stage-begins.html

issue have been established since the St. Petersburg Summit. For this reason, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Ristana Kardasovski

Italy: 0

The Italian government has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. The Ministry of the Environment maintains a website that provides the public with information on ways in which it may help conserve energy.²⁴⁵ The Ministry of Economic Development likewise runs several programs aimed at encouraging the public and industry in particular to be more conscious of energy efficiency.²⁴⁶ On 23 October 2006, the Italian government also approved new European directives on decreasing energy consumption as complementary to its policies on energy efficiency.²⁴⁷ Nevertheless, no new consultations on the issue have been introduced since the St. Petersburg Summit. For this reason, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: 0

Japan has fully complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. To this end, it has established the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation with the aim of securing close communication among all administrative agencies concerned with energy use and conservation. The Meeting also aims to promote the implementation of measures for addressing global environmental issue.²⁴⁸

Analyst: Pipa Leslie

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. Goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development are set in Russia's Energy Strategy (approved in 2003) and in the Federal Special Program "Energy Efficient Economy in 2002-2005 and till 2010". In September 2006 the Russian government made a decision to reconsider and to develop a new Energy Strategy. The new Strategy should change thoroughly the federal government's attitude towards increasing energy efficiency. Russia plans to make changes to legislation to determine structures responsible for the development and policy for increasing energy efficiency; to create a new program "Energy efficiency of the economy" and to determine the sources of its financing; to create new technical standards on energy efficiency of buildings and equipment; to begin programs of power demand management; to allow to use the received savings from utility resource payments for investments into repairing of public facilities.²⁴⁹

The public will be involved in considerations of national goals for reducing energy intensity. Director of the Department on Economic Analysis and Prospective Planning of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Stanislav Naumov announced that his department welcomes the proposal of the Public Chamber to form the Public Council under the Ministry of Industry and Energy. He said that the Council will discuss questions of energy efficiency and energy safety and will be formed soon.²⁵⁰ The first session of the Working Group of the Public chamber "Perspectives of Russian Energy Development" took place on the 20th of November, 2006. This analytical group will work towards amendment of Russian energy strategy and work out measures on reducing energy intensity.²⁵¹

²⁴⁵ Efficienza energetica in breve, Ministero dell'Ambiente, (Rome). Date of Access: 25 January 2007.
<http://www.minambiente.it/st/Ministero.aspx?doc=pubblico/fontir/efenergetica.xml>

²⁴⁶ 'Bioedilizia': Per consumare meno energia, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, (Rome). Date of Access: 25 November 2006.
http://www.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/pdf_upload/documenti/php6MRQGx.pdf

²⁴⁷ Bersani: With cogeneration complete a further step towards efficiency, green light today from the Minister, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, (Rome), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007.
http://www.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpGlvuLU.pdf

²⁴⁸ Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation, Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet, (Tokyo). Date of Access: 27 November 2006. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/policy/index/environment/index_e.html

²⁴⁹ Energy Strategy: Future map, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 14 September 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006.
www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/09/14/112560

²⁵⁰ Velikhov knocks at the White House, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 25 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006.
www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/08/25/111588

²⁵¹ Russian energy under public control, Public Chamber of the RF, (Moscow), 21 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.oprf.ru/rus/news/chamber/5751ec3e9a4feb575962e78e006250d/

Complementary information since the 1st of January 2007

It was announced that the work on new Russian Energy Strategy till 2030 is to be finished by the end of this year²⁵² and the Federal Target Programme (FTP) "Enhancing efficiency of energy consumption in the Russian Federation" is being finalized for 2008-2010 and up to 2015. Though new Energy Strategy is not finalized yet, Russia reported some goals for reducing energy intensity. The main outcome of the programme's implementation should be 62,5% of the GDP energy intensity in 2015 as compared to 2006. In April 2007 at the Russian-German forum on energy efficiency, Russian Minister of Industry and Energy Viktor Khristenko said that Russia had the unique potential of reducing energy intensity and would be able to save 100 million tonnes of fuel equivalent a year.²⁵³

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Ristana Kardasovski

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered full compliance with its St Petersburg commitment on energy intensity, successfully establishing a number of public consultations to address reductions in energy intensity. On 11 July 2006, the Department of Trade and Industry published their Energy Review to focus on the challenges of meeting the UK's long-term goals set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper.²⁵⁴ The Energy Review included a package of policy proposals and public consultations that will feed into the 2007 Energy White Paper.²⁵⁵

On 8 November 2006, DEFRA, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Northern Ireland Administration, and the Scottish Executive launched a joint consultation on measures to reduce carbon emissions in large non-energy intensive business and public sector organizations by 1.2 million tonnes of carbon per year by 2020.²⁵⁶ The consultation particularly invites comments on the proposals for a mandatory cap and trade (Energy Performance Commitment), and a system of voluntary benchmarking and reporting.²⁵⁷ In addition, the Government has scheduled a series of public workshops throughout the UK for January 2007, to provide further information.²⁵⁸ On 14 November 2006, the Department for Trade and Industry issued a consultation on energy billing and metering in domestic and business sectors to help reduce energy consumption.²⁵⁹ The consultation seeks responses on the billing and metering proposals outlined in the Energy Review, as well as on the implementation of the EU Energy Services Directive, which contains provisions on metering and billing.²⁶⁰

Analyst: Bonny Poon

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on energy intensity. In keeping with its 2005 Energy Policy Act, the US federal government continues to make efforts to reduce its energy intensity by 2 percent per year.²⁶¹ As outlined in the US Department of Energy's 2006 Strategic Plan, the department is investing in alternative fuels and energy efficient technologies

²⁵² To save is a means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 13 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>,

²⁵³ To save is a means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 13 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>,

²⁵⁴ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network, (London), 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁵⁵ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network, (London), 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁵⁶ Consultation On Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Large Non-Energy Intensive Businesses and Public Sector Organizations, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/carbon-emissions/index.htm>

²⁵⁷ Consultation On Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Large Non-Energy Intensive Businesses and Public Sector Organizations, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/carbon-emissions/index.htm>

²⁵⁸ Energy Performance Commitment, Voluntary Benchmarking and Reporting, and Other Options, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/trading/epc/index.htm>

²⁵⁹ Billing and Metering, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/implementation/billing-metering/page35269.html>

²⁶⁰ Billing and Metering, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/implementation/billing-metering/page35269.html>

²⁶¹ Energy Policy Act of 2005, United States Government, (Washington), 8 August 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/fedlaws/publ_109-058.pdf

to reduce energy intensity in the American economy.²⁶² The US Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Industrial Technologies Program is currently working with key sectors in the US economy to improve energy efficiency.²⁶³

On 6 October 2006, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Alexander Karsner commented that "[t]hrough the President's Advanced Energy Initiative as well as with help from the Energy Policy Act of 2005, we are working to lead energy efficiency efforts across the nation".²⁶⁴ It is therefore obvious that the Bush administration is serious about implementing in full the energy intensity policies outlined in the 2005 Energy Policy Act. For these reasons, the United States has been awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Gunwant Gill

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its St Petersburg commitment on Energy Intensity. The Green Paper on a European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy, published on 8 March 2006, was a consultation document designed to open debate on developing a common, coherent European Energy Policy.²⁶⁵ In addition to the open debate, a public hearing was organized in Brussels on 22 September 2006.²⁶⁶ The consultation period ended on 24 September 2006.²⁶⁷ The results of the Green Paper's consultations combined with the results from the consultation period of the Green Paper on Energy Efficiency from 2005 were collectively evaluated to form the priority measures of the European Commission's Action Plan on Energy Efficiency.²⁶⁸

Analyst: Bonny Poon

²⁶² Energy Security, US Department of Energy, (Washington), September 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/media/2006StrategicPlanSection5.pdf>.

²⁶³ Industrial Technologies Program, US Department of Energy, (Washington), 23 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.eere.energy.gov/industry>.

²⁶⁴ White House Honors Federal Agency Teams For Saving Energy and Reducing Energy Costs, Department of Energy, (Washington), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/news/4326.htm>

²⁶⁵ The Green Paper – Energy, Directorate-General for Energy and Transportation, (Brussels), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/index_en.htm

²⁶⁶ Public Hearing on the Strategic EU Energy Review, Directorate-General for Energy and Transportation, (Brussels), 22 September 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/doc/2006_09_22_hearing/2006_09_22_hearing_en.pdf

²⁶⁷ The Green Paper – Energy, Directorate-General for Energy and Transportation, (Brussels), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/index_en.htm

²⁶⁸ Saving 20% by 2020: European Commission Unveils its Action Plan on Energy Efficiency, Europa Press Releases, (Brussels), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. ec.europa.eu/energy/action_plan_energy_efficiency/index_en.htm

6. Surface Transportation [116]

Commitment

"develop programs in our respective countries, consistent with national circumstances, to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, including clean diesels and hybrids; and introduce on a large scale efficient public hybrid and/or clean diesel transportation systems, where appropriate;"

*Global Energy Security*²⁶⁹

Background

At St. Petersburg, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to addressing energy concerns in surface transportation by encouraging a transition to more efficient vehicles through consumer incentive programs, and support for cleaner public transportation initiatives. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, member states made a similar commitment, pledging to promote the sales and market development of more efficient vehicles. In June 2006, the G8 research Group reported a high level of compliance for all G8 members except Japan and Russia. The commitment made at St. Petersburg is considerably more focused than the commitment made at G34, as it does not include market development and emphasizes consumer incentive programs.

As a high level of aggregate compliance to the 2005 commitment would suggest, many member states had pre-existing consumer incentive programs and clean public transportation investments prior to the 2006 summit. In addition, several member states, including Japan, the United Kingdom and France, have continued to pursue initiatives other than consumer incentive programs that promote the sales and development of efficient vehicles, such as the introduction of biofuel floors in national fuel supplies for surface transportation. While these programs would have made these states compliant with the 2005 commitment, they are not compliant with the 2006 commitment. Therefore, while aggregate compliance with the 2006 commitment is low through the compliance period, pre-existing initiatives and the specific scope of the commitment should be considered when appraising the following compliance studies.

Team Leader: Jeff Claydon

Assessment

Country	2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.44

Canada: +1

The Canadian government has registered a high level of compliance with the St. Petersburg surface transportation commitment. The Canadian government had a considerable platform of pre-existing

²⁶⁹ Global Energy Security, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007.
<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

initiatives in promoting clean public transportation from which to build. This platform included the Urban Transportation Showcase Program (UTSP); part of Canada's Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change.²⁷⁰ On 24 November 2006, a Department of Transportation Press release announced the launch of the Winsmart Showcase in Winnipeg, Manitoba. As the sixth city in the UTSP, this showcase is intended to promote innovative approaches to urban transportation that increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The federal government committed CAD3.5 million to help the city of Winnipeg buy hybrid diesel electric buses.²⁷¹

On 19 March 2007, the federal government tabled its 2007 Budget, which included multiple consumer incentives for purchasing hybrid and fuel efficient vehicles, before more rigorous fuel standards are implemented in 2011. Effective 20 March 2007, consumers were afforded rebates of up to CAD2000, based on the perceived fuel efficiency of new vehicles purchased. In addition, a 'Green Tax' was levied on purchased vehicles deemed to be fuel inefficient.²⁷²

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

France: 0

The French government had already implemented much of the commitment made at St. Petersburg, but failed to build on strong pre-existing programs and therefore only achieved partial compliance. In November 2005, French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin announced a €2000 tax credit for consumers who purchase energy efficient vehicles. This rebate was a thirty percent increase on pre-existing rebates available in France, and remains in place as of 17 April 2007.²⁷³ In addition, On 8 February 2007 Dominique Perben, Minister of Transportation, stated a federal government intention to have cars that are 20% less heavy and emit less than 130 grams of carbon dioxide receive discounts on highway fares. The federal government hopes to introduce legislation to this effect in 2008.²⁷⁴

On 14²⁷⁵ and 20²⁷⁶ December 2006, the Ministry of Transportation announced several new spending initiatives for 2007 that will further develop rail infrastructure in France. However, these spending initiatives do not specify that these initiatives are to promote clean energy surface transportation alternatives. With the notable exception of France's ratification of the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention in December 2006, French commitments in surface transportation infrastructure have not been specifically aimed at promoting more efficient methods of transportation.²⁷⁷ Therefore, France cannot be considered in full compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Greg Beres

Germany: +1

The German government registered full compliance with its commitment made at St. Petersburg by promoting cleaner public transportation initiatives and stating its intention to provide incentives for consumer purchases of fuel efficient vehicles. Germany scored a high level of compliance on the Gleneagles commitment by supporting the research and development in the alternative fuels automotive sector, and more efficient public transportation initiatives, such as the Cleaner Energy Partnership (CEP), a federally funded programme aimed at promoting alternative energy

²⁷⁰ Urban Transportation Showcase Program, Transport Canada, (Ottawa), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. <http://www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/utsp/menu.htm>

²⁷¹ All levels of government team up to give Winnipeggers more environmentally sustainable transportation choices., Transport Canada, (Ottawa), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. <http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2006/06-h163e.htm>

²⁷² Budget 2007: Chapter 3: A Better Canada, Department of Finance, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc3e.html#fuel-efficient>

²⁷³ Dealing with Climate Change: Vehicle Emissions Reduction Plan, International Energy Association, (Paris), Date Accessed: 9 May 2007. www.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/pamsdb/detail.aspx?mode=cc&id=2340

²⁷⁴ Développement durable: un dispositif de réduction des tarifs des péages pour les véhicules propres, Ministry of Transport, Tourism, Equipment and the Sea, (Paris), February 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=2073

²⁷⁵ News release, "14 decembre 2006: Infrastructures de transport," Ministry of Transport, Tourism, Equipment and the Sea, (Paris), 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=1961

²⁷⁶ News release, "20 decembre 2006: Infrastructures ferroviaires," Ministry of Transport, Tourism, Equipment and the Sea, (Paris), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=1973

²⁷⁷ EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

transportation.²⁷⁸ The German government continued its support of the CEP throughout the compliance period, which announced the deployment of fourteen new hydrogen cell buses to be deployed in Berlin by the end of 2007. In addition, nine fuel cell buses were deployed in the city of Hamburg.²⁷⁹

On 17 September 2006, the German Minister of Transportation, Wolfgang Tiefensee, stated in a press release that the German government understood the importance of an expanded and cleaner public transit system in the coming years.²⁸⁰ On 30 October 2006, Tiefensee reiterated the federal government's commitment to research and development in the alternative energy transportation sector through the National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Innovation Programme, but did not specify tax incentives for consumers, emphasizing instead financial commitments to research.²⁸¹ On 19 October 2006, Minister Tiefensee announced the German government's intention to lobby the European Commission for permission to amend national Motor Vehicle Tax levels for heavy goods vehicles to encourage the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles. However, this policy is expected to be implemented in 2007.²⁸² On 16 December, Germany signed the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, and thereby committed to promote and develop environmentally friendly public transportation infrastructure in the region.²⁸³ While German commitments to the research and development in alternative fuel transportation and fuel efficient public transportation projects are notable, Germany cannot be considered in full compliance because they have failed to successfully implement any consumer oriented incentives for the purchase of energy efficient vehicles.

In March 2007, the Bundesrat passed legislation changing the Law on Motor Vehicle Tax; diesel passenger cars backfitted with a soot particle filter will be given tax breaks of EUR330 (roughly half the cost of fitting the filter). The German government intended this initiative as an incentive to phase out older diesel models with modern filters. This tax exemption will be open to any cars fitted between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009.²⁸⁴ The German government has also successfully lobbied the German auto industry to help in this endeavour; large German auto manufacturers have responded to this request by pledging to fit all new diesel cars with a particle filter by the end of 2008.²⁸⁵

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to developing clean surface transportation. While it has introduced a significant program of incentives for the purchase of cleaner, low-emission vehicles, there is no evidence to suggest that Italy has moved on its commitment to public hybrid and/or clean diesel transport.

On 30 November 2006, the Italian government introduced a series of measures to comply with this commitment in the 2007 Budget.²⁸⁶ Among a series of measures, the government re-introduced a

278 "Surface Transportation Compliance Report," G8 Research Group Official Website, 2005 Gleneagles Compliance Report, (Toronto), 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-22-g8-f-comp_transport.pdf

279 "Country Update: Germany, August-September 2006," International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy, (Washington DC), (unspecified date). Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

http://www.iphe.net/Germany/German%20update_v2.pdf

280 Minister Tiefensee: Car will remain number one transport choice, German Ministry of Transport Building and Urban Affairs, (Berlin), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Press/Press-releases-,1933.976563/Minister-Tiefensee-Car-will-re.htm?global.back=/en/Press/-%2c1933%2c1/Press-releases.htm%3flink%3dbmv_liste%26link.sKategorie%3d

281 Germany wants to achieve markets leadership for fuel cell and hydrogen technologies, German Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, (Berlin), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Press/Press-releases-,1933.981716/Tiefensee-Germany-wants-to-ach.htm?global.back=/en/Press/-%2c1933%2c0/Press-releases.htm%3flink%3dbmv_liste%26link.sKategorie%3d

282 Tiefensee: Financial assistance programme promoting the purchase of low emission vehicles notified to the European Commission, Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, (Berlin), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

http://www.bmvbs.de/en/Press/Press-releases-,1933.981502/Tiefensee-Financial-assistance.htm?global.back=/en/Press/-%2c1933%2c1/Press-releases.htm%3flink%3dbmv_liste%26link.sKategorie%3d

283 EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

284 Clean Diesel, REGIERUNGonline. German Federal Government, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-09-sauber-diesel-fahren__en.html

285 Clean Diesel, REGIERUNGonline. German Federal Government, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-09-sauber-diesel-fahren__en.html

286 Torna l'incentivo per chi rottama auto o motorini, Il Sole 24 Ore, (Milan), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnLine4/Speciali/2006/finanziaria2007/finanziaria2007_incentivi_auto_moto011206rogari.shtml?uuid=2516e00e-810e-11db-88d7-00000e251029&DocRulesView=Libero

previously defunct scheme to provide incentives to consumers who send old automobiles to be recycled and purchase newer vehicles. The scheme provides only a modest incentive of EUR80 for those who replace old vehicles with ones that conform to Euro 0 or Euro 1 carbon emissions standards. Replacing old Euro 0 or Euro 1 vehicles with a vehicle that conforms to the newest Euro 4 or Euro 5 emissions standards (less than 140 g CO/km) will net the consumer a payment of between EUR800²⁸⁷ and EUR2,000²⁸⁸ and an exemption from certain vehicular taxes for a period of two years (or three years if the vehicle has an engine displacement of less than 1,300 cc). This scheme will be instituted as of 1 January 2007 but will apply to all purchases made between 3 October 2006 and will continue until at least 31 December 2009.²⁸⁹ The measures include similar incentives for scooters and trucks. Importantly, part of the new scheme also provides for incentives of EUR650 to support the conversion of cars to use hybrid electric, hydrogen or liquefied petroleum gas technology.²⁹⁰ The government is expected to spend EUR50 million on these programs in 2007, 2008 and 2009.²⁹¹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda

Japan: 0

Japan's government has not yet shown evidence of full compliance with the St. Petersburg commitments to surface transportation, but Japan's policies have warranted partial compliance. Despite the lack of success of the Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme, there has been a rise in the development of environmentally-friendly fuel technology as well as stricter fuel efficiency regulations. On 15 December 2006, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) proposed stricter regulations that would require Japanese automakers to increase the fuel efficiency of passenger cars by 23.5 percent by 2015. Making fuel efficient automobiles a priority for large automobile manufacturers should make such vehicles more affordable; a more competitive market for fuel efficient vehicles is one of the primary expectations of this initiative.²⁹² These regulations would become the world's strictest.²⁹³ In addition, the Ministry announced JPY2.4 billion to promote energy efficient vehicles for 2007, though they did not specify whether this funding would provide any consumer specific incentives.²⁹⁴ November 2006 was declared by METI as the "Eco-Drive Promotion Month," during which the use of environmentally-friendly vehicles was promoted using advertising and seminars.²⁹⁵ These actions are not indicative of full compliance as they are not, strictly speaking, consumer incentives. However, they do reflect the spirit in which the commitment was made, and this should be considered when evaluating Japanese compliance.

Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Russia: 0

Russia has not yet fulfilled its St. Petersburg surface transportation commitment, but has taken several measures aimed at improving its vehicle technical standards. In October 2006 the order banning the import of used vehicles that do not meet the Euro-2 efficiency standard came into force.²⁹⁶

287 Cosa fare se l'auto e' da rottamare , Autoitalia.it, (Aversa, Italy), No publication date. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.autoitalia.it/utilita/rottamazione.asp.

288 Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html>.

289 Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

290 Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

291 Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

292 Japan Proposes Tougher Fuel Economy Regulations; Passenger Car Fuel Economy to Increase 23.5% by 2015, Green Car Congress, 15 December 2006, Date of Access: 3 April 2006.

http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/japan_proposes_.html#more

293 Japan Planning Even Tougher Fuel Economy Requirements, Green Car Congress, 5 December 2006, Date of Access: 3 April 2007. http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/japan_planning_.html#more

294 Fiscal Year 2007 Economic and Industrial Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Official Website, (Tokyo), August 2006. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/FY18METIjuuten_rev.pdf

295 Eco-Drive Promotion Month: Start eco-driving to save the Earth and money, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Official Website, (Tokyo), 31 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 April 2007. <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/n061031e.html>

296 Ban on import of used vehicles, which do not meet the standard Euro-2, came into force, RIA Novosti, (Moscow), 31 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://rian.ru/society/expert/20061031/55263939.html>

It was also decided to ban production and import of automobiles which do not satisfy Euro-3 standard from January 2008. Moreover in April 2007 the Ministry of Industry and Energy passed to the Government the bill on technical standards which would ban use of fuel lower than Euro-2 standard from January 2009 and lower than Euro-3 standard from January 2010.²⁹⁷

On 16 October 2006, in a meeting with Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the UN, Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Andrey Dementyev indicated that the federal government would continue to pursue an environmentally friendly energy policy. Dementyev stated that Russia was interested in expanding the collaboration with the ECE in the sphere of technical standards.²⁹⁸

In March 2007, the Russian representative of the Ministry of Industry and Energy noted that the Ministry expected the development of bill on using of alternative vehicle fuel.²⁹⁹ Minister of Agriculture Alexey Gordeev said that Russia is going to produce fuel from corn and rape, the first enterprises are being built and in future Russia could export the fuel.³⁰⁰

In October 2006, the state owned railway company, Russian Railways, signed a partnership with the Russian Academy of Science aimed at the development of energy saving technologies and alternative energy sources. Russian Railways CEO Vladimir Yakunin stated that development and eventual use of hydrogen powered locomotives was a priority for Russian Railways and a centerpiece of the agreement.³⁰¹ While Russia has demonstrated compliance with most dimensions of its St. Petersburg commitment, the federal government has implemented no programs to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, thus Russia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina and Egor Ouzikov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom registered partial compliance to the commitments made at St. Petersburg, building on pre-existing programs to establish clean public transportation, while failing to provide substantial incentives to consumers for fuel efficient vehicle purchases. Prior to the compliance period, the British government had already implemented several initiatives that demonstrated British concern about surface transportation emissions. In March 1998 the British government introduced the Vehicle Excise Duty (VED), a duty partially based on emissions, providing incentives for consumers to purchase vehicles with lower emissions. Hybrid and fuel cell vehicles were exempt from paying any VED.³⁰² On 6 April 2002, the British government linked taxation rates of company cars to carbon dioxide emissions, provide tax incentives for more efficient vehicles, including hybrids and clean diesels.³⁰³ On 22 March 2006, the Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs Agency announced higher emission standards for company cars and a ten percent reduction for cars with emissions of 120g/km or below.³⁰⁴ On 29 November 2006, Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman reaffirmed the government's commitment to these programs and reiterated their importance in promoting fuel efficient alternatives.³⁰⁵ The UK will introduce the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation³⁰⁶ – which requires that 2.5% of all fuels sold on forecourts must be from renewable resources, eventually rising

297 Euro-3 as diagnosis or judgment, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, (Moscow), 13 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.ng.ru/economics/2007-04-13/1_standart.html

298 Sustainable energy and harmonized technical standards, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 17 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/121>

299 Energy dialog – the new iteration, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 12 March 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/energy/news/294>

300 Machine made of hay, *Vedomosti*, (Moscow), 16 March 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2007/03/16/122407>,

301 Russian Railways will use alternative energy sources, newspaper "Vzglyad", (Mosco), 26 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.vz.ru/news/2006/10/26/54455.html>

302 What is a Vehicle Excise Duty?, *Politics.co.uk*, (London), 19 August 2004. Date of Access: 23 January 2007.

[http://www.politics.co.uk/issue-briefs/public-services/road/vehicle-excise-duty/vehicle-excise-duty-\\$366609.htm](http://www.politics.co.uk/issue-briefs/public-services/road/vehicle-excise-duty/vehicle-excise-duty-$366609.htm)

303 Database Search by Company Car Tax, Vehicle Certification Agency Official Website, (London), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk/search/companyCarTaxSearch.asp>

304 Budget 2006: Company Car and Fuel Benefit Tax, Her Majesty's Customs and Revenue Agency, (London), 22 March 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/budget2006/bn36.pdf>

305 Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_sustravel/documents/page/dft_sustravel_613747.hcsp

306 Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) Feasibility Report, (London), 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_610329-01.hcsp#P18_263

to 5% in 2010/11³⁰⁷. The United Kingdom cannot be considered in full compliance with the G8 commitment, as it failed to implement new incentives for consumer purchases of low emissions vehicles. However, its pre-existing programs must be considered.

The British government has announced no federal initiatives to promote hybrid and fuel cell specific public transportation initiatives during the compliance period. Instead, the government emphasized public transit development as an alternative to private vehicle usage. On 29 November 2006 Ladyman stated the government will provide up to £200 million per annum through the Transport Innovation Fund to support schemes which will tackle road congestion, and encourage the use and expansion of public transit systems.³⁰⁸

The British government has also pledged to spend approximately £1 billion to replace its fleet of government vehicles with environmentally friendly vehicles, a move projected to reduce emissions by 15%. This announcement, made by the Office of Government Council on 2 December 2006, was not noted in the previous interim report.³⁰⁹

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

United States: +1

The United States has registered a high level of compliance with the commitments made at St. Petersburg, funding numerous public transportation initiatives and promoting the development of alternative fuel programs. The United States was well on its way to compliance before the 2006 summit; the Departments of Energy and Transportation had established consumer incentives and had invested considerably in cleaner public transportation. On 8 August 2005, the federal government passed Energy Policy Act (EPACT), which included a tax rebate of up to USD4,000 for the purchase of hybrid or clean diesel vehicles. Though the federal government failed to build on these initiatives in the compliance period, they remain amongst the most substantial consumer incentives in the G8. In October 2006, the Federal Transit Administrator James Simpson and Congresswoman Mary Bono announced that USD49 million in federal grants for researchers around the country to explore new ways to make commercially viable hydrogen fuel cell buses a reality. Three non-profit organizations were competitively selected by the FTA to receive a share of the USD49 million.³¹⁰

U.S. Transportation Secretary Norman Y. Mineta announced a plan to spend \$1.5 billion on light rail transit programs in Dallas, Denver, Portland, and Salt Lake City in February 2006, with funding allotted for the 2007 fiscal year.³¹¹ Once again, the commitment was made prior to the compliance period, but reflects a commitment to energy efficient public transportation initiatives.

Analyst: Sarah Kim

European Union: +1

The European Union achieved a high level of compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment on surface transportation, by committing considerable capital to cleaner public transportation systems across Europe. On 19 July 2006 the European Commission granted the Dutch province of Gelderland €4.6 million in aid for a local project designed to explore new ways to make the public transportation system more environmentally friendly and attractive to the public.³¹² On 5 October 2006, the European Commission announced it had brokered an agreement between six European and Canadian cities for

307 Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_sustravel/documents/page/dft_sustravel_613747.hcsp

308 Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_sustravel/documents/page/dft_sustravel_613747.hcsp

309 News release, "Report: British Government to Spend £1 Billion to Green Fleet", Green Car Congress, 2 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/report_british_.html.

310 Top U.S. Transit Official Announces \$49 Million in Federal Grants for Research to Make Commercially Viable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses a Reality, United States Department of Transportation, (Washington), 12 October 2006. Date of Access, 5 December 2006. http://www.fta.dot.gov/news/news_events_5830.html.

311 President's Budget Recommends \$1.5 Billion for Surface Transportation Projects, Department of Transportation (Washington), 7 February 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007 <http://www.dot.gov/affairs/fta0306.htm>

312 Commission authorises Dutch Province of Gelderland to grant € 4.6 million aid for environmental protection and innovation in public transport, European Commission, (Strasbourg), 19 July 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1701&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

the joint purchases of hydrogen fuel-cell powered buses, based on a similar pilot project completed in Europe in May 2006 (the CUTE project).³¹³ In a similar spirit, the Commission announced an aid package on 7 December intended to help finance anti-pollution filters on older buses in Italian public transit fleets. The aid package will cover thirty percent of the costs incurred by local governments.³¹⁴ Finally, 12 December 2006, the Commission announced the signing of the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, an agreement which among other issues promises incentives for transitions in the Alp region to more efficient and environmentally friendly surface transportation methods. The agreement specifically suggests a commitment from signatories to transfer freight transport in the region from road to rail.³¹⁵

Furthermore, *European Mobility Week* was also established, where all European citizens enjoyed events from 16 September 2006 to 22 September 2006, dedicated to sustainable mobility. "The objective [was] to facilitate widespread debate on the necessity for changes in behaviour in relation to mobility and in particular the use of the private car."³¹⁶ Another European Mobility Week is planned for 16 and 22 September 2007.

The Commission Vice-President responsible for transport has expressed that effort should be made to ensure that transportation is environmentally-friendly and that more measures are necessary to ensure sustainable mobility. The Commission will present a strategic technology plan for energy in 2007, and a programme on green-powered vehicles will be introduced in 2009.³¹⁷

To prepare for this plan, the Commission announced its intention to publish a Green Paper on urban transport, examining whether there exist any impediments to build environmentally-friendly urban transport systems. This Green Paper will constitute the basis for the upcoming legislation on the European transport policy, which will address all forms of transportation, including walking and cycling. Interested people wanting to voice their opinion can do so on the internet until 30 April 2007.³¹⁸ The Commission has also tackled the fuel suppliers, indicating that between 2011 and 2021 fuel suppliers must reduce their fuels' greenhouse gas emissions by 10% when they are refined, transported and used. In essence, this will allow consumers a variety of clean fuels to purchase at the pump.³¹⁹ Finally, it is noteworthy to add that the European Union has not only been compliant in regards to the St. Petersburg commitments, it has also taken the lead in the G8 to fight climate change. During a summit meeting on 8 to 9 March 2007, European heads of state committed to slash carbon emissions by 20% by 2020 and increase biofuel use by 10%.³²⁰

Analyst: Greg Beres

313 Purchasing Zero Emissions Hydrogen Powered Buses, European Commission, (Brussels), 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1315&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>
 314 Commission authorizes aid for anti-pollution filters on Italian buses," European Commission, (Brussels), 7 December, 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1701&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>
 315 EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>
 316 European Mobility Week. Official Website. Date of Access: 20 April 2007.

<http://www.mobilityweek-europe.org/-The-European-Mobility-Week-.html>

317 New transport policy focuses on citizens' needs, EU Commission, (Brussels), 30 June 2006. Date of Access: 2 May 2007.
http://ec.europa.eu/transport/060630_1_en.htm

318 Clean Urban Transport, European Commission, (Brussels), 26 February 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007.

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/green_paper_urban_transport/index_en.htm

319 Healthy citizens, sustainable car industry. Press releases, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/news/environment/070208_1_en.htm

320 Ambitious targets agreed to reduce global warming. Press releases, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 February 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/news/environment/070309_1_en.htm

7. Renewable Energy [156]

Commitment

"We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries."

Global Energy Security

Background

In the context of energy security, many G8 members have seen renewable energy technologies as a means of opening up new sources of energy supply and tackling climate change and development, particularly in the context of rapidly-industrializing developing nations whose per-capita energy use is increasing quickly. This commitment parallels a similar commitment made at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit to support renewable energy technologies for development.

Local renewable energy technologies are one of the key opportunities for both development and carbon emissions mitigation efforts and G8 countries have shown some willingness to engage in both bilateral and multilateral efforts to address these issues. A number of G8 members have participated via the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and associated Clean Development Mechanism process to undertake or otherwise support internationally-recognized projects. G8 members who are also members of NATO, APEC and other international fora have also acted multilaterally to express support for expansion of renewable energy technologies in developing countries.

However, at the 3-4 October 2006 Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development in Monterrey, Mexico, G8 members failed to concretely re-iterate this commitment. The chair's conclusions recognized the threat of climate change, the importance of renewable energy resources and technologies and re-iterated the importance of sustainable development for developing nations. Unfortunately, the communiqué did not explicitly speak to the issue of renewable energy technologies in developing countries.³²¹

Team Leader: Brian Kolenda

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		+1
France	0	
Germany		+1
Italy		+1
Japan		+1
Russia		+1
United Kingdom		+1
United States		+1
European Union		+1
Overall		+0.89

³²¹ Chairs' Conclusions from Ministerial Meeting on Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development, Defra, (London), 3 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.
www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/internat/pdf/chairs-conclusions-mexico-october06.pdf.

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to encouraging renewable energy in developing nations. It participated in several meetings which discussed the growth and application of renewable energy technologies in the developing world, and supported several energy development projects since St. Petersburg. In the most recent meeting, the March 2007 G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting, Canada participated in discussions with developing nations such as China, India, and Mexico, calling for "long-term policy frameworks giving clear incentives for the development, deployment and transfer of climate-friendly technologies, in particular energy efficiency, renewables and carbon capture and storage."³²²

Since the St. Petersburg Summit, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board of the UNFCCC has approved four Canadian-supported energy development projects. Canada has authorized the participation of a number of Canadian firms in these projects, which include biomass energy plants in Malaysia.³²³ Importantly, the government of Canada is a direct participant in the El Canadá hydroelectric project in Guatemala, which was approved in December 2006. Canada has supported the development of the project since 2004 via its membership on the board of the World Bank's Prototype Carbon Fund, which it also funds.³²⁴

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 in Quebec, Canada and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to "redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources" and to "work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".³²⁵

Canada's Minister of the Environment John Baird attended the February 2007 G8+5 Legislators Forum on Climate Change, allowing Canada to "share knowledge and expertise to identify further measures to address climate change at home and abroad" and among other climate efforts, approaches to technology transfers and market mechanisms between developed and developing nations were also discussed.³²⁶

Canada attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, and to foster cross-border energy trade and the "development of new and renewable energy sources."³²⁷ Canada, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The first phase, which determined the scope of the program, was recently completed in March 2007. By December 2007, this program is expected to have developed an understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.³²⁸

Analyst: Sina Hariri

France: 0

France has made some progress towards complying with its St. Petersburg commitment to promote renewable energy in developing countries. Unfortunately, it has only announced funding for one such project since St. Petersburg.

³²² Chair's Conclusion, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting, (Potsdam), 17 March 2007. Date of Access March 29 2007. http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/g8_potsdam_chair_conclusions_03_07.pdf.

³²³ Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/registered.html.

³²⁴ Project 0606 : El Canadá Hydroelectric Project, UNFCCC Secretariat, (Bonn), 2 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1158755634.57/view.html.

³²⁵ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

³²⁶ Canada Participates in Global Dialogue on Climate Change, (Washington), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: March 13 2007. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CB75E27B-9764-45AE-8747-13E8CA8EB8DC>.

³²⁷ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

³²⁸ Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1.

France has notably undertaken a Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism project to comply with this commitment. On 31 August 2006, France's Agence Française de Développement (AFD) concluded an agreement with the city of Durban, South Africa, to capture methane emissions from a rubbish dump in order to produce electricity. The project is one of the first that will enable South Africa to earn carbon credits through the CDM.³²⁹

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006, France and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to "redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources" and to "work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".³³⁰

Analyst: Katherine Kanczuga

Germany: + 1

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to renewable energy in developing countries. Through verbal support as well as funding for both direct projects and third-party organizations focusing on renewable energy, Germany has made renewable energy a top international development priority.

Germany has provided funding for a number of multilateral and bilateral developing country renewable energy projects. On 17 November 2006, Stavros Dimas, the European Commission's representative at the COP12 meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, announced that the "Government of Germany has agreed to contribute an additional EUR24 million" to the EU's Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund" which will act to fund renewable energy projects in developing countries, particularly in Africa.³³¹ At a bilateral economic meeting between Germany and Nepal on 28 and 29 November 2006, the German government committed special priority to projects relating to health, family planning, and promotion of local self-governance and development of renewable energy.³³² On 6 October 2006 German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Sigmar Gabriel, and Mehmet Güler, Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, jointly announced a strategic partnership for the increased use of renewables in Turkey. While no specific funding was announced, the partnership will focus on the development of biomass, wind, solar and geothermal energy via political, trade, industrial and scientific cooperation.³³³

Speaking at the Egyptian-German economic forum in Cairo, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said the German government would help to fund a training and research center for renewable energies in Egypt³³⁴. At the opening of the two-day Africa-Europe Energy Forum in Berlin, Germany's Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul, announced, "If we are to eradicate poverty in Africa, then we must eradicate energy poverty". The aim, Minister Wiecek-Zeul explained, is to support African countries in meeting the huge energy needs involved in achieving economic growth. Renewable energy resources will be promoted as a matter of priority to avoid potential negative impacts on the climate.³³⁵

On 19 October 2006, Minister Gabriel highlighted priority areas for the German Environment Ministry. In addition to focusing on ecological industrial policy, climate protection, energy efficiency, biodiversity and sustainable means of transport, his ministry will make renewable energy development a priority.

³²⁹ Durban's waste to energy project, Southafrica.info, (Houghton, South Africa), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.southafrica.info/ess_info/sa_glance/sustainable/durban-biomass.htm.

³³⁰ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

³³¹ Stavros Dimas Statement, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³² Nepal-Germany-Economic Meeting, Islamic Republic News Agency, (Tehran), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.irna.ir/en/news/view/menu-237/0611278145180453.htm

³³³ Energy efficiency and renewable energies are one focus of German-Turkish cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38007.php.

³³⁴ Expanding economic cooperation with Egypt, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/02/2007-02-04-wirtschaftliche-kooperation-deutschland-aegypten__en.html

³³⁵ Energy partnership benefits African and Europe, German Federal Government, 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-06-afrika-europa-energieforum__en.html

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 Germany and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to “redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources” and to “work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development”.³³⁶

Germany attended the 15th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD15) meetings in New York from 30 April 2007 to 11 May 2007. In a joint press release with EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas, Gabriel expressed regret at what he called the CSD’s inability to “agree on an ambitious text on energy, climate, air pollution and industrial development” and highlighted that Germany, particularly as he highlighted Germany efforts at those meetings to work towards a UN agreement “poverty eradication through access to affordable and sustainable energy services”.³³⁷

Analyst: Fritz Bartel and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: +1

Italy has taken many significant steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment to develop renewable energy in developing countries, including multilateral initiatives.

Italy has been a key supporter of international efforts to promote renewable energy in developing countries. Italy, along with all G8 members, supported the May 2006 creation of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) at the 14th Session of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development. Italy was a key proponent of this initiative,³³⁸ which aims “to promote bioenergy and to encourage the production, marketing and use of “green” fuels, with particular focus on developing countries.” Italy was selected as the first chair of the Secretariat of the GBEP, which was launched the week of 25 September 2006 at the headquarters of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy, and which is supported by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea.³³⁹

This has led Italy to take a more proactive stance in funding renewable energy projects in developing countries. After Italian Prime Minister, Romano Prodi, met with the Sao Paulo Federation of Industries and Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva on 26 March 2007, Prodi announced that “Brazilian and Italian energy companies are planning to build four biodiesel plants...to cost about USD480 million.”³⁴⁰ Italy is also looking to expand investment of sustainable bioenergy in African countries, focusing primarily upon Angola, Mozambique, and Congo and the construction of biodiesel plants in conjunction with its part state-owned energy company, Eni.³⁴¹

Italy has also played a large role in developing geothermal energy. On 30 March 2007, Prime Minister Prodi stated, “We will make a special effort to increase Italy’s presence in Chile ... [in] two particular areas of interest: energy and infrastructure.”³⁴² This is to be led by Italy’s National Energy Company (ENEL), announcing two potential projects in the north and south of Chile that would aid Chile in taking advantage of its geothermal resources.³⁴³

At a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 Italy and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to “redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources” and to “work with developing

³³⁶ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

³³⁷ Germany Presidency of the European Union, 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development -- Joint Press Statement by Sigmar Gabriel, German Federal Minister for the Environment, representing the EU-Presidency and Stavros Dimas, European Commissioner for the Environment, (New York), 12 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press_Releases/May/0512BMU.html

³³⁸ Italy leads the G8 to conclude the Global Bioenergy Partnership, ETAP, (Brussels), July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/pdfs/july06_global_bioenergy_partnership.pdf.

³³⁹ Global Bioenergy Partnership Secretariat up and running, FAO, (Rome), 25 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2006/1000405/index.html.

³⁴⁰ Brazil and Italy in biofuel plans, BBC News, (London), 27 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6498541.stm>.

³⁴¹ Italy and Brazil to join biofuel efforts in Africa, BIOPACT, (Brussels), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://biopact.com/2007/03/italy-and-brazil-to-join-biofuel.html>.

³⁴² Italy/Chile cooperation in renewable energy sector, MERCOPRESS, (Montevideo, Uruguay), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.mercopress.com/vernoticia.do?id=10173&formato=html>.

³⁴³ Italy/Chile cooperation in renewable energy sector, MERCOPRESS, (Montevideo, Uruguay), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.mercopress.com/vernoticia.do?id=10173&formato=html>.

country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development”.³⁴⁴

Analyst: Giovanni Bruno

Japan: +1

Japan has taken a significant number of steps to comply with its G8 renewable energy commitments. Japan has participated in multilateral and bilateral meetings which promoted and discussed the development and application of renewable energy technologies in developed and developing countries, particularly in Asia.

Such participation included the dialogue between Japanese and Chinese delegations held in Tokyo on 30 August 2006 to discuss climate change. Japan agreed to further cooperate with China on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects including renewable energy. Both countries emphasized the importance of continuing talks and agreed to hold a further meeting in China in 2007 to discuss specific details of any renewable energy projects.³⁴⁵

Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) also co-organized the "International Workshop on Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency and the Clean Development Mechanism" with the Indonesian Ministry of the Environment on 29 August 2006. At the conference, Ken Okaniwa, representative of the Embassy of Japan, stressed the importance of renewable energies and Indonesia's "considerable potential with regard to energy conservation and new energy".³⁴⁶

On 9 September 2006, Prime Minister Koizumi signed a joint statement with the government of the Philippines, agreeing to technical cooperation between both nations to utilize sustainable energy for rural electrification, and encouraged the use of renewable energies as alternative fuels for transport.³⁴⁷ Japan took further initiative on 10 September 2006 at the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 6) in Helsinki, where then-Prime Minister Koizumi encouraged ASEM developed nations to provide the financial and technical assistance to ASEM developing countries in order to "scale up" their use of new and renewable energy sources³⁴⁸.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe signed a joint statement on 15 December 2006 with India, forming a strategic partnership recognizing the importance of securing the energy needs of both countries and encouraging greater cooperation in the energy sector, including on energy efficiency and renewable energy.³⁴⁹

Japan attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."³⁵⁰ Japan, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.³⁵¹

Analyst: Sina Hariri

³⁴⁴ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

³⁴⁵ The Third Japan-China Climate Change Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Japan), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 2 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/dialogue0608.html.

³⁴⁶ Report on the "International Workshop on Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)" in Indonesia, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, (Jakarta Representative Office), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.nedo.go.jp/english/archives/181221/181221.html.

³⁴⁷ Joint Statement on the Occasion of the Signing of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of the Philippines for an Economic Partnership, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Japan), 9 September 2006. Date of Access: 6 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/philippine/joint0609.html.

³⁴⁸ ASEM 6 Declaration on Climate Change, ASEM 6 (Helsinki), 10 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. www.asem6.fi/news_and_documents/en_GB/1157981028054/_files/75889449382578510/default/Climate_change.pdf.

³⁴⁹ Joint Statement Towards India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, Press Information Bureau Government of India, (India), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=23377.

³⁵⁰ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

³⁵¹ Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1.

Russia: +1

Russia continued to make progress in fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitments. The Federation Council Deputy Chair D. Mezentsev at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in January 2007 said that Russia will gradually increase the role of alternative energy.³⁵²

In February 2007 Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Ivan Materov met with Gabriel Nguema Lima, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, Industry and Energy for the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and agreed on conditions for partnership in building hydropower stations in Guinea.³⁵³

In November 2006, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation and UNESCO announced the creation of an International Centre for Information and Analysis on Sustainable Energy Development for solving energy problems and particularly the problem of energy poverty in developing countries.³⁵⁴ This Center will help to harmonize positions of leading countries in taking measures against energy poverty.³⁵⁵

Another important event in the sphere of renewable energy development was the First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology" under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation on 21-25 August 2006.³⁵⁶ Russia attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs for development of new and renewable energy sources.³⁵⁷ Russia, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in Fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program will develop knowledge of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.³⁵⁸

Russia has joined the international Global Village private-public partnership and allocated USD30 million to its budget. The Program is developing renewable energy projects for African States.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina and Katherine Kanczuga

United Kingdom: +1

Since the United Kingdom devised a climate change strategy at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the UK has remained the major driving force in advancing renewable energy and has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment in this area.

The UK is a leading investor country in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and has supported a significant number of CDM renewable energy projects in developing countries. On 15 November 2006, UK Environment Secretary David Miliband highlighted his government's belief that the "Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism played an important role in helping to spread low carbon solutions."³⁵⁹ He further states that the UK "will support CDM projects as a vital symbol of global commitment".³⁶⁰ The UK ranks first in the world in terms of approved CDM projects³⁶¹ with 154

³⁵² Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html

³⁵³ Russian economic interests at the equator, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 28 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/144>

³⁵⁴ Presentation of the International Center of Sustainable Energy Development, speech of the Minister of Industry and Energy of the RF V.B.Khristenko, (Moscow), 3 November 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/30>

³⁵⁵ From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126>

³⁵⁶ The First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology", Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/action/69>

³⁵⁷ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 216 April 2007. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html

³⁵⁸ Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.apec.org/apec/projects/MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1

³⁵⁹ Miliband sets out UK commitment to help deliver low carbon energy for Africa, DEFRA, (London), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm

³⁶⁰ Miliband sets out UK commitment to help deliver low carbon energy for Africa, DEFRA, (London), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/061115b.htm

³⁶¹ EU Investment in the Kyoto Mechanisms, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 3rd January 2007. ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/mechs_investment.pdf

approved and authorised projects.³⁶² A review of all projects registered by the CDM Executive Board indicates that of the 69 projects approved since the St. Petersburg Summit where the UK has supported British firms' participation, the vast majority have featured the generation of renewable energy and/or electricity cogeneration. These projects include 26 methane recovery and electricity generation projects in Mexico, 13 similar projects in India, and a total of over 140 MW of wind power capacity in China.³⁶³ It must be noted, however, that all of these projects are being privately funded and UK government involvement is limited to authorization under the Kyoto Protocol CDM mechanism.

In addition, at a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 the United Kingdom and other NATO nations passed a Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security. Delegates agreed to "redouble support for research, development and investment in renewable energy resources" and to "work with developing country governments, business leaders and civil societies to advance energy efficiency ... while recognising that increased energy use in these regions is essential to their development".³⁶⁴

Finally, the UK has played a defining role in creating bilateral partnerships with developing countries in the field of renewable energy. Since the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the UK has made agreements with Brazil, Mozambique and South Africa on biofuels; India on clean energy investment, and Mexico on carbon markets.³⁶⁵ The UK Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, thereafter announced a £800 million increase to the environmental trust fund that will insure that developing countries gain "higher standards and investment"³⁶⁶, through renewable energy, in reducing emissions.

Analyst: Giovanni Bruno

United States: +1

Through verbal support and participation in international organizations, the United States has shown support for the energy development goals of the St. Petersburg summit. It has authorized one relevant multilateral project, and has signed one bilateral agreement to further renewable energy in the developing world.

The United States attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs to attract investments in the energy sector, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."³⁶⁷ The United States, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.³⁶⁸

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³⁶² Registered projects by AI and NAI Investor parties, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 16 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Registration/RegisteredProjAnnex1PartiesPieChart.html.

³⁶³ Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html>.

³⁶⁴ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

³⁶⁵ Britain 'leading the way on climate change', The Independent, (London), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://news.independent.co.uk/uk/politics/article2378877.ece>.

³⁶⁶ Orders of the Day, "WAYS AND MEANS", Financial Statement, UK Parliament, (London), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070321/debtext/70321-0004.htm>.

³⁶⁷ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

³⁶⁸ Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/projects/MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1.

³⁶⁹ Resolution on Improving Global Energy Security, NATO Parliamentary Assembly, (Montreal), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1063.

On 9 March 2007, the United States signed a renewable energy agreement with Brazil in order to further research and development cooperation between the world's two leading ethanol producers.³⁷⁰ During three days of meetings with Indian government officials and business leaders, US Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman highlighted the necessity of and potential for renewable energy production in the Indian market.³⁷¹

Analyst: Fritz Bartel

European Union: +1

The European Union has registered a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg Renewable Energy commitment. In addition to speaking about the importance of renewable energy projects for development, the EU has undertaken a number of concrete projects aimed at expanding renewable energy initiatives in developing countries.

At the 2006 EU Energy Conference in November 2006, EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso spoke about the importance of developing country energy projects for the EU. He highlighted a meeting he had had with African leaders in Brussels and said that the EU "must work more closely with Sub-Saharan Africa. Several African countries have substantial energy resources, and yet their populations have the lowest rate of access to energy services in the world, hampering all aspects of development."³⁷² At the same conference, EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs highlighted several specific EU renewable energy efforts in African countries. The Africa-Europe Partnership on Infrastructure, which was created in December 2005, is set to "develop cross-border and regional energy infrastructure" in African countries.³⁷³ According to Piebalgs, "the first batch of projects is ready for approval by the end of" 2006.³⁷⁴ In November 2006, the EU completed a call for proposals for its Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-EU Energy Facility program, which "focuses on improving access to energy"; projects are expected to begin in 2007. Approved in 2004, the program is "a EUR250 million Energy Facility to increase access to modern energy services for people in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific".³⁷⁵ The COOPENER programme was created in 2004 and "is an initiative aiming at promoting renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in developing countries, as well as sustainable energy services for poverty alleviation".³⁷⁶ Funding for projects has been provided through 2008 in many cases, but in December 2006 the European Commission earmarked funding of EUR730 million for the Intelligent Energy Europe initiative for the 2007-2013 period.³⁷⁷

On 10 October 2006, the European Commission proposed a project to create a "global risk capital fund to mobilise private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition."³⁷⁸ The European Union would provide EUR80 million in funding for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) over the next four years with a further EUR20 million being provided by "other public and private sources". The Commission projects that the fund would provide financing for projects of a total value of EUR1 billion.

EU leaders have also re-iterated their commitment to renewable energy in developing nations in multilateral fora. On 17 November 2006, Stavros Dimas, the European Commission's representative at the 2006 UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, remarked that the EU is "fully aware of the need to increase access to affordable, secure and sustainable energy in developing countries,

³⁷⁰ United States, Brazil Extend Energy Cooperation, United States Government Press Release, (Washington), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=March&x=20070309154327idybeekcm0.9436762>

³⁷¹ Secretary Bodman in India Highlights Clean Energy Investment and Innovation as Key to Energy Security and Economic Growth, United States Department of Energy, (Washington), 17 April 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/news/4888.htm>. 17 April 2007

³⁷² Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20th and 21st November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf.

³⁷³ ec.europa.eu/development/body/theme/energy/initiative/africa-europe-partnership-infrastructure.htm.

³⁷⁴ Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20th and 21st November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf.

³⁷⁵ europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12532.htm

³⁷⁶ Towards an EU External Energy Policy: The 2006 Brussels Conference, 20th and 21st November 2006, European Commission, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/energy/energy_conference_2006/final_brochure.pdf.

³⁷⁷ Intelligent Energy – Europe Program, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html.

³⁷⁸ Commission proposes €100 million global risk capital fund for developing countries to boost energy efficiency and renewables, European Commission, (Brussels), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

particularly in Africa... The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, or GEEREF, recently launched by the European Commission is a very concrete example of how to make capital and technology transfer work in practice.³⁷⁹

EC representative Dimas has again highlighted the GEEREF in a number of recent meetings, including at the 25 April 2007 Asia-Europe (ASEM) Environment Minister's Meetings in Copenhagen. At that meeting, he spoke of the need to cooperate on renewable energy technology transfer, particularly with respect to EU-Asian partnerships, including European Commission efforts to propose "a new dialogue facility under the ASEM umbrella for the period 2007-2013." Mr Dimas also attended the 15th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD15) meetings in New York from 30 April 2007 to 11 May 2007.³⁸⁰ He spoke at a High-Level side event sponsored by the European Presidency and highlighted that the GEEREF had thus far secured a total of EUR122 million in pledges, including the EUR80 million that the EU had previously pledged.³⁸¹

Analyst: Brian Kolenda

³⁷⁹ Stavros Dimas Statement, European Commission, (Brussels), 17 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/705&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³⁸⁰ Germany Presidency of the European Union, 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development -- Joint Press Statement by Sigmar Gabriel, German Federal Minister for the Environment, representing the EU-Presidency and Stavros Dimas, European Commissioner for the Environment, (New York), 12 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Press_Releases/May/0512BMU.html

³⁸¹ European Union Mission to the United Nations, (New York), "EU leadership in energy for sustainable development" -- Speech by EU Commissioner Dimas, 10 May 2007. Date of Access: 13 May 2007. http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_7017_en.htm

8. Climate Change [162]

Commitment

"We reaffirm our intention to deliver on commitments made in Gleneagles in order to meet our shared ... objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions"

*Global Energy Security*³⁸²

Background

First introduced in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force on 16 February 2005. The Protocol established a set of mandatory targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the leading economic powers, which have ratified it. Industrialized countries generate the overwhelming majority of GHG emissions -- combined the G8 countries account for about 65 percent of the world's GDP, and for about 47 percent of the world's CO₂ emissions.³⁸³ Accordingly, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom all signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.³⁸⁴ The United States, however, has not ratified the Protocol. Although it initially signed the Protocol, the United States withdrew in 2001, listing fundamental flaws in its "arbitrary" goals.³⁸⁵ Another cited problem with the Protocol is that it exempts emerging industrialized countries, such as China and India -- two of the top five emitters of GHG. Instead of lowering emissions, the United States has concentrated its attention on sustainable energy: it signed onto the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate with Japan, a non-legally binding framework, focused on the production and trade of clean energy technologies.³⁸⁶

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders acknowledged the problem of global warming, and agreed to a wide range of climate change-related initiatives, including commitment to the UNFCCC and to its ultimate objective to stabilize GHGs in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and taking forward a Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. G8 members pledged to advance "the global effort to tackle climate change. Significantly, G8 leaders agreed that those "who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success".³⁸⁷

As a result of the breadth of commitments made at Gleneagles there were a multitude of standards against which to measure G8 countries' performance vis-à-vis their St. Petersburg re-commitment. To allow for meaningful year-on-year comparison against a commitment that had previously been measured, the G8RG Compliance Team decided to focus its assessment against the statement that those "who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success." This was the exact statement that we assessed during the Gleneagles compliance period as a representative measure of climate change efforts.

Recognizing that this is necessarily a limited view of the climate change efforts of G8 countries, the G8RG Oxford Team is preparing a broader and deeper analysis of G8 countries' climate change efforts.

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

³⁸² Global Energy Security, 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html.

³⁸³ Policy Issues, Background on Climate Change, 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles), June 2005, Date of Access: 25 January 2007. www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1123951048479.

³⁸⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, 16 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

³⁸⁵ Fact Sheet: United States Policy on the Kyoto Protocol, United States Embassy, (Vienna) 29 March 2001. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. vienna.usembassy.gov/en/download/pdf/kyoto.pdf.

³⁸⁶ Partner Countries, Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, (Sydney), October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.asiapacificpartnership.org.

³⁸⁷ Gleneagles Chairman's Summary, 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 November 2006. www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page7883.asp.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.78

Canada: 0

Canada registers a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on climate change. Canada ratified the Kyoto Protocol and promised at Gleneagles in 2005 to "remain committed to it" and it is this promise that Canada recommitted to at St. Petersburg in 2006. Since the July 2006 Summit, the Canadian government has announced long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, dedicated over CAD3.5 billion³⁸⁸ of the 2007 budget to the mitigation of climate change and has put forward a plan to reduce emissions from 2006 levels by 2020. In spite of this, Canada has disavowed its commitment to meet Kyoto targets of emissions reductions against 1990 levels.

Although Canada is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol, in September 2006 then-Environment Minister Rona Ambrose announced that Canada would not fulfill its commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 6% from 1990 levels by 2012.³⁸⁹ On 10 October 2006 Canada introduced the Clean Air Act as an alternative "Made in Canada" approach based on more "tenable measures" to reduce GHG emissions.³⁹⁰ The Act pegs Canadian emission targets to economic industrial production, allowing the potential for emissions to increase with outputs.³⁹¹ In defence of its change in policy and perceptions of abandonment of the Kyoto Protocol, Ms Ambrose reaffirmed Canada's commitment to climate change, stating that the new targets "would exceed those proposed by the previous government and will produce real environmental progress here in Canada."³⁹² On 19 October 2006, Canada announced that it would strive to achieve "an absolute reduction" of 45 to 65 percent in GHG emissions by 2050,³⁹³ and issued a notice of intent on 21 October 2006 recognizing Canada's lack of action on climate change in comparison to other OECD nations.³⁹⁴ Canada has continued to be involved in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiations, including via its delegation to the UN on Climate Change Conference in Nairobi in November 2006. Following this broad-based meeting, Environment Canada issued a communiqué expressing Canada's interest in discussing new emission-cutting targets after 2012.³⁹⁵

³⁸⁸ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

³⁸⁹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), 14 April 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/international/multilat/unfccc_e.htm.

³⁹⁰ PM announces Canada's Clean Air Act, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1348.

³⁹¹ In Depth, Kyoto and Beyond, CBC News (Toronto), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/#s7.

³⁹² Canada's Clean Air Act Delivered to Canadians, Government of Canada Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2006/061019_n_e.htm.

³⁹³ Canada's Clean Air Act Delivered to Canadians, Government of Canada Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2006/061019_n_e.htm.

³⁹⁴ Government Notices, Notice of Intent to develop and implement regulations and other measures to reduce air emissions, (Ottawa), Canada Gazette, Department of the Environment, 21 October, 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/part1/2006/20061021/html/notice-e.html#i3>

³⁹⁵ Ambrose Drops hints that Canada's position on Kyoto may be changing, 570 News, (Toronto), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.570news.com/news/national/article.jsp?content=n111943A.

On 19 January 2007 Prime Minister Stephen Harper declared the intent to boost renewable energy to 4,000 megawatts between 2007 and 2011.³⁹⁶ On 8 February 2007, Environment Minister John Baird announced plans to implement legislation in 2010 concerning the regulation of pollutants as per the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions by the year 2050.³⁹⁷

The budget released on 19 March 2007 pledged CAD1.5 billion towards a Canadian ecoTrust plan for the support of province- and territory-led initiatives towards clean air and climate change.³⁹⁸ The Canadian government further introduced a "Green levy" on the heaviest-polluting vehicles on 19 March 2007, dedicated CAD36 million between 2007 and 2009 for the plan, and pledged CAD2 billion between 2007 and 2014 for research and development of renewable fuels totaling over CAD3.5 billion in investments towards the reduction of greenhouse gasses and amelioration of climate change.³⁹⁹ On 27 March 2007 the Commons Committee reviewed the the Clean Air Act proposed several amendments that, including the trading of Carbon Credits and the establishment of short, medium, and long-term emissions goals.⁴⁰⁰ The proposed alterations were tabled at the 39th parliamentary session 29 March 2007 and the Clean Air Act remains unimplemented as of 1 May 2007⁴⁰¹.

On 26 April 2007, Minister Baird announced the Canadian government's Turning the Corner plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.⁴⁰² The plan calls for a regulatory reduction in certain industrial sectors of 18% in GHG emissions per unit of output by 2010 over 2006 levels and a 2% yearly reduction thereafter. The plan also creates a Climate Change Technology Fund that will be funded by levies on each tonne of GHG emissions. Finally, the plan puts in motion a domestic emissions trading scheme and gives emitters access to international Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits. This plan has a goal of an overall 20% reduction in annual Canadian GHG emissions over 2006 levels by 2020.

In light of this, it is apparent that the Canadian Government has displayed diplomatic and fiscal attention to the issue of climate change. However, with Canadian GHG emissions up by over 35 percent from their 1990s levels,⁴⁰³ the government's target of 20% reductions over 2006 represents an increase in annual emissions over 1990 levels of five percent,⁴⁰⁴ far above its Kyoto target of a six percent reduction over 1990 levels. As a result of a public repudiation of its Kyoto commitments and no policy goals to meet those obligations which it recommitted to at St. Petersburg, Canada cannot receive a score higher than 0.

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

France has demonstrated full compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, registering a score of +1. At the November 2006 Nairobi United Nations Climate Change Conference, the French delegation reiterated its commitment to address climate change.⁴⁰⁵ In a 15 November 2006 speech at the conference, French President Jacques Chirac stated that France is committed to its responsibilities and will adhere to its obligations under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁰⁶ President Chirac announced that France is currently establishing regulatory measures to meet its long-term commitment of reducing 75% of its GHG emissions by the year 2050.⁴⁰⁷ On 16 November 2006, Nelly Olin, the French Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development, further reiterated France's pledge

³⁹⁶ Tories push \$1.5B in green initiatives, (Ottawa), Allan Woods: Toronto Star. 20 January 2007.

³⁹⁷ Kyoto and beyond: Canada-Kyoto Timeline, (Ottawa), CBC News. 14 February 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/timeline.html>

³⁹⁸ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

³⁹⁹ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

⁴⁰⁰ Opposition Rips Apart Tories Clean Air Act, (Ottawa), Toronto Star. 27 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.thestar.com/article/196602>

⁴⁰¹ Legislative Committee on Bill C-30 First Report, (Ottawa), House of Commons: 39th Parliament, 1st session. 29 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://cmte.parl.gc.ca/cmte/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=198462>

⁴⁰² <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20070426-2-eng.cfm> <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20070426-2-eng.cfm>

⁴⁰³ Tories push \$1.5B in green initiatives, (Ottawa), Allan Woods: Toronto Star. 20 January 2007.

⁴⁰⁴ <http://www.canada.com/topics/news/politics/story.html?id=501e96f2-04a2-4e40-b2d7-ffdc10b572e5&k=77039>

⁴⁰⁵ Message du President de la République, Jacques Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

⁴⁰⁶ Message du President de la République, Jacques Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

⁴⁰⁷ Message du President de la République, Jaque Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

to the Kyoto Protocol for the period of 2008-2012, and encouraged the international community to increase its support for their commitments.⁴⁰⁸

In early 2007, France facilitated a number of international conferences to encourage multilateral discussions on climate change. In January 2007, France organized the first working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which started to publish its fourth evaluation report on climate science on 2 February 2007.⁴⁰⁹ From 2-3 February 2007, President Jacques Chirac hosted the Paris Conference for international environmental governance called "Citizens of the earth" in order to push for the establishment of an international action plan of managing the environment.⁴¹⁰

In addition to its efforts on the international stage, France has also implemented a number of domestic environmental reforms. On 4 October 2006, Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin announced a new National Pact for the environment,⁴¹¹ inspired by the August 2006 'Factor 4' report produced by a French energy policy committee.⁴¹² The French government's new National Pact, announced by Prime Minister de Villepin to begin in 2007, allocated EUR10 billion for energy savings in the housing sector.⁴¹³ On 13 November 2006, Mr de Villepin also announced the reinforcement of France's national Climate Plan in an effort to reduce 10% of French CO₂ emissions by 2010.⁴¹⁴ France has also devised plans to implement taxation reforms to encourage environmental protection through this plan.⁴¹⁵ As well, the French government submitted its National Plan of the Assignment of CO₂ Quotas for the 2008-2012 period to public consultation from 23 February to 23 March 2007.⁴¹⁶ This measure was taken in conformity with the Kyoto Protocol and led the European Commission to approve the plan on 9 March 2007.⁴¹⁷

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

Germany: +1

Germany has recorded a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to abide by its Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target. In a report released in September 2006, the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety Sigmar Gabriel confirmed that Germany is well on its way toward meeting its Kyoto obligations.⁴¹⁸ Germany has indicated that it is on pace to exceed requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, promising to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 21 percent of 1990 emissions levels (currently at 18 percent)⁴¹⁹ between 2008 and 2012.⁴²⁰ The German government is advocating the extension of Kyoto beyond its current 2012

408 Discours de Mme Nelly Olin, Ministre de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Nairobi), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6609.

409 Impacts de Rechauffement : le GIEC aggrave ses projections. La Délégué interministériel au Développement Durable, No. 17, (Paris), 6 April 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. http://www.ecoresponsabilite.ecologie.gouv.fr/lettre2.php3?id_rubrique=177.

410 « Citoyens de la Terre », Conférence de Paris pour une gouvernance écologique mondiale, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 2-3 February 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/conference/>.

411 Colloque International Défi Climat pour la France: Le Facteur 4, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/invit_Facteur4.pdf.

412 The Factor 4 Objective: Addressing the Climate Challenge in France, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, (Paris), August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.industrie.gouv.fr/energie/prospect/pdf/facteur4-rapport-final-engl.pdf.

413 Colloque International Défi Climat pour la France: Le Facteur 4, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/invit_Facteur4.pdf.

414 Actualisation 2006 du Plan Climat 2004-2012, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/liste_mesures_actua_PC_PdMV10nov.pdf.

415 Sustainable Development: Unveiling the Climate Plan and the Charter for Flexible Fuel, Office of the Prime Minister and Government of France, (Paris), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.premierministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/sustainable_development_unveiling_the_57272.html.

416 La Commission européenne a approuvé le Plan National d'Affectation des Quotas de CO₂ pour la période 2008-2012 fixé à 132,8 Mt CO₂, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/La-Commission-europeenne-a.html>.

417 La Commission européenne a approuvé le Plan National d'Affectation des Quotas de CO₂ pour la période 2008-2012 fixé à 132,8 Mt CO₂, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/La-Commission-europeenne-a.html>.

418 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

419 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

420 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

mandate.⁴²¹ Prior to the UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Mr Gabriel emphasized the need to establish guidelines for a post-2012 global climate protection agreement,⁴²² proposing that the EU reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% of 1990 levels by 2020, for which Germany is committed to a 40% emissions reduction.⁴²³ Following the Conference, Minister Gabriel reaffirmed Germany's commitment to strengthen the Kyoto Protocol.⁴²⁴

Germany has also engaged in various bilateral and multilateral efforts to address the issue of GHG emissions. On 9 November 2006 Germany announced its commitment to assist Peru in carrying out the Clean Development Measure which supports climate protection investments in developing countries.⁴²⁵ Germany also earmarked EUR24 million for the EU's Global Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEREF) which assists developing countries in decoupling economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.⁴²⁶ In December 2006, Germany and China established an agreement to broaden their partnership on environmental protection by focusing on climate protection projects in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, chemicals safety, waste management and water management.⁴²⁷ These arrangements were confirmed during a telephone conversation on 19 March 2007 between Chancellor Angela Merkel and Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao.⁴²⁸ In October 2006, Germany also participated in the Asia-Europe Meeting (AESM) Summit establishing a consensus on extending the Kyoto Protocol beyond 2010⁴²⁹ and in November 2006, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced a new pact between Germany and the United Kingdom to prevent climate change.⁴³⁰

Germany is further taking advantage of its leadership positions within the G8 and the EU. State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Matthias Machnig, announced on 27 November 2006 that his government will focus on environmental topics during the first six months of its presidency in the European Council in 2007.⁴³¹ On 3 March 2007, the European Council, chaired by Federal Chancellor Merkel, merged the European Union's climate and energy policies aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union by 30 percent by 2020 compared with 1990 levels.⁴³² To meet this target, Germany plans to increase energy efficiency by 3 percent per year.⁴³³

421 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

422 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38164.php.

423 Federal Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38164.php.

424 Sigmar Gabriel: In Nairobi the foundation was laid for the further development of the Kyoto Protocol, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

425 Germany and Peru Agree on Cooperation in Climate Protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38158.php.

426 Climate change conference approves aid for developing countries, Regierung Online, (Berlin), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 12 December 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/11/2006-11-20-klimakonferenz-beschliesst-hilfen-fuer-entwicklungslaender_en.html.

427 Germany and China to strengthen cooperation on climate protection and energy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: December 15 2006. www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38373.php.

428 German Federal Government/ Press and Information Office of a federal Government Date of Access: 14/04/07 http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2007/03/2007-03-20-merkel-telefonat-chinesischer-ministerpraesident_en.html

429 Working Together to Help Prevent Climate Change, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-11-asem-gipfel-tag-2_en.html.

430 Further Development of Global Agreement on Climate Change, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/11/2006-11-03-weltweites-klimaschutzabkommen-weiter-entwickeln_en.html.

431 Environmental Policy Emphasis During the German EU Presidency, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.bmu.de/english/europe_and_environment/press_statements_speeches/pm/38355.php.

432 Minister Gabriel Welcomes the Results of the EU Summit, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 March 2007. http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/38874.php

433 Minister Gabriel Welcomes the Results of the EU Summit, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 March 2007. http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/38874.php

On 12 February 2007 the Federal Research Ministry's Parliamentary State Secretary, Thomas Rachel, announced the allocation of EUR255 million over the next 3 years through the "Forschung für den Klimawandel" (Research for Climate Change) program funding research into zero-emissions vehicles, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.⁴³⁴ In March 2007, the environment ministers of the G8 countries and the five major newly industrializing countries met in Potsdam, Germany to recognize the most recent findings of scientific research on climate change, including the report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).⁴³⁵ Federal Environment Minister Gabriel praised the initiative on 16 March 2007 calling it a "good interim result for the summit in Heiligendamm."⁴³⁶ In response to the IPCC report, on 12 February 2007, the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) published a policy paper entitled "New impetus for climate policy: making the most of Germany's dual presidency" with suggestions on state responses to climate change.⁴³⁷ Further, on 6 April 2007, Mr Gabriel commented that the latest IPCC report "confirms that it is necessary to pursue an ambitious climate protection policy."⁴³⁸

On 27 March 2007 at the G8 development ministers meeting in Berlin, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wiecezorek-Zeul re-affirmed Germany's commitment to climate change, stating that throughout its G8 presidency Germany intends to "adopt concrete initiatives" towards the alleviation of climate change's consequences, especially for developing nations.⁴³⁹

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: +1

Italy has demonstrated compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, registering a score of +1. In 2006 Italy achieved some progress with the approval of the National Allocation Plan (NAP) Phase 2 for the 2008-2012 term.⁴⁴⁰ The NAP Phase 2 aims to reduce CO₂ emissions from smokestack industries to 209 million tonnes per year, a decrease from NAP Phase 1 emissions, which permitted 224 million tonnes per year.⁴⁴¹ At present, Italy requires reductions of 97 million tonnes per year to meet its Kyoto targets.^{442,443} The new NAP phase 2 will garner funds from industry emissions overruns to finance CO₂ reduction programs.⁴⁴⁴ Italy managed to escape disciplinary action from the European Court of Justice for delaying its NAP Phase 2, which was due 30 June 2006 but not issued until December of 2006.⁴⁴⁵

Italy has also made diplomatic strides towards emissions reduction, and in November 2006, Italy sent a delegation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Nairobi in support of

⁴³⁴ Federal Government increases efforts for climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38740.php

⁴³⁵ Gabriel: A good signal for the G8 summit in Heiligendamm, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 17 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilungen_ab_22112005/pm/38931.php

⁴³⁶ Gabriel: A good signal for the G8 summit in Heiligendamm, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 17 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilungen_ab_22112005/pm/38931.php

⁴³⁷ Federal Government increases efforts for climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38740.php

⁴³⁸ Environment Minister Gabriel: We need an ambitious climate policy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/39138.php

⁴³⁹ German Federal Government/ Press Release Date of Access: 14/04/07
http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-27-g8-ez_en.html

⁴⁴⁰ Italy Set To Approve CO₂ 2008-2012 Scheme - Industry Min, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴¹ Italy Seen Posting 209 Mln Tons/Yr EU CO₂ NAP Plan Wed, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴² Italy Set To Approve CO₂ 2008-2012 Scheme - Industry Min, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴³ Italy aims to file CO₂ plan to EU by end Sept, Reuters News, (Milan), 6 September 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁴ Italy Seen Posting 209 Mln Tons/Yr EU CO₂ NAP Plan Wed, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁵ Italy bids to shake off 'dirty man' of EU image, Reuters News, (Rome), 7 June 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

multilateral talks on climate change.⁴⁴⁶ On 19 February 2007, Industry Minister Pierluigi Bersani announced that EUR1 billion would be allocated for company research related to innovation in energy efficiency, and EUR1.5 billion in tax credits for companies and families using small-scale renewable power generation and energy efficient technologies.⁴⁴⁷ On 16 March 2007, the Italian government announced that it would switch its public transport fuel to a mix containing 20 percent biodiesel by the end of 2008 to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.⁴⁴⁸ Italian ministers also announced that Italy would enter the voluntary carbon trading market on 2 April 2007 to help offset some of its carbon emissions.⁴⁴⁹ Furthermore, Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi agreed to tackle climate change in cooperation with Japan during his meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on 16 April 2007.⁴⁵⁰

Notwithstanding these domestic policies concerning climate change, Italy's GHG emissions volume continues to increase.⁴⁵¹ In October 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency (APAT) reported a 12.2 percent increase in GHG emissions from 1990 levels, a level far exceeding Italy's projected Kyoto target of 6.5 percent in reductions.⁴⁵² However, since the Italian government has taken substantial measures to meet its Gleneagles climate change commitment, it receives a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Christian Cianfrone

Japan: +1

Japan registers a full compliance score of +1 for fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce GHG emissions. On 29 September 2006, Japan's newly elected Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, outlining his government's plans to meet its objectives: "In order to honor Japan's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol beginning in 2008, I will steadily advance the Kyoto Protocol Target Attainment Plan ... The government is also working on a global warming prevention...by promoting the introduction of solar power generation ... I will also accelerate the use of biomass, including the use of bio-ethanol as a vehicle fuel."⁴⁵³ In another statement on 1 November 2006, Prime Minister Abe announced the government's plans to replace all gasoline in the country with E10, a 10% ethanol blend, by 2030.⁴⁵⁴

Prime Minister Abe's pro-active approach in tackling climate change has been echoed by Japan's Environment Minister Masatoshi Wakabayashi: "We must mobilize everyone and employ all policy instruments to speed up the policies and measures spelled out in the Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan, beginning with the adoption and promotion of renewable energies such as biomass energy, solar energy, wind power ..."⁴⁵⁵ The Ministry of Environment is also seeking new budget allocations for the fiscal year to fund studies on biofuels.⁴⁵⁶ The Japanese government has also recently initiated a feasibility study about an environmental tax following the FY 2007 Tax Reform Proposal, with the goal of making the system "more environment-oriented ... to support policy measures designed to arrest global warming."⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁴⁶ Climate; Italy to pledge dedication to UN, Greenwire, (Washington), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁷ Italy Places Up To EUR2.5B For Renewables, Energy Efficiency, Dow Jones International News, (New York), 19 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁸ Rome plans public transport switch to biodiesel, Reuters News, (London), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 25 March 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁹ CLIMATE; Italy to launch carbon trading market next month, Greenwire, (Washington), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 25 March 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁰ Japanese, Italian premiers hold news conference after Tokyo talks, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, (Hong Kong), 16 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵¹ Italy reports 12.2% increase in greenhouse gas emissions, Agence France Press, (Rome), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵² Italy reports 12.2% increase in greenhouse gas emissions, Agence France Press, (Rome), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵³ Text of Japanese Prime Minister Abe's Policy Speech, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, (Hong Kong), 30 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁴ Japan's New PM Backs 10% Biofuels Target, Platts Commodity News, (United States), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁵ In Focus: 2007 New Years Greetings, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/070101.html.

⁴⁵⁶ Japan's New PM Backs 10% Biofuels Target, Takeo Kumagi, Platts Commodity News, (United States), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁷ In Focus: 2007 New Years Greetings, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/070101.html.

Japan has also announced its intentions to play a larger role in facilitating global environmental leadership. In October 2006 Japan issued a statement outlining plans to host the 10th Conference of the Parties on the Convention of Biological Diversity in 2010, although no date has been specified.⁴⁵⁸ In addition, at the Eight Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting held on 2-3 December 2006, Japan, with China and South Korea, expressed a willingness to support the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) to complement the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁵⁹ The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) has also announced plans to host the 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2007) in September 2007 to offer a forum for the exchange of ideas for the promotion of regional environmental co-operation.⁴⁶⁰

As of March 2006, Japan's emissions had risen 0.6%, displaying a 14.1% gap between actual emission reductions and the country's Kyoto goal of a 6% overall emissions reduction based on 1990 emissions levels.⁴⁶¹ To mitigate this gap, Japan has taken action to strengthen domestic law to promote the reduction and increased recycling of food wastes by amending the Law for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities. The amendment will strengthen the guidance and supervision of food-related businesses.⁴⁶² On 30 March 2007, Japan renewed the Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction in Government Operations which was originally adopted in 2002. The new plan will cover fiscal periods between 2007 to 2012.⁴⁶³

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali

Russia: 0

Russia has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg Climate Change commitment. Unlike its other G8 partners, it has no specific greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets under the Kyoto Protocol but does have some specific procedural responsibilities along with the general responsibility of decreasing its emissions. While Russia has submitted its UNFCCC greenhouse gas inventory, it has done little of substance to decrease its emissions since the 2006 G8 Summit.

During this compliance period, Russia submitted, for the first time, its Kyoto-protocol mandated greenhouse gas inventory to the UNFCCC.⁴⁶⁴ In October 2006 Russia sent its Fourth National Report to the UNFCCC with data on GHG emissions in 2000-2004 and other information on climate change in Russia.⁴⁶⁵ In February 2007 the UNFCCC published this report.⁴⁶⁶ According to the Federal Center of Geoecological Systems (FCGS "Ecology"), the institution tasked with administering Russia's greenhouse gas registry, Russia could start its initialisation process with the UN's International Transaction Log (ITL) in the Summer of 2007.⁴⁶⁷ Thus, all necessary documents for the realization of the Kyoto Protocol in Russia are ready and Russia has fulfilled its commitment under the Protocol.⁴⁶⁸

In February 2007 Russia's government decided to accept a grant from Japan via the World Bank of USD725,000 (€560,000) to carry out a study on how Russia can implement a green investment scheme (GIS) under the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁶⁹ Ministry of Economic Development of the RF passed to the

⁴⁵⁸ Japan Expected to Host 2010 Biodiversity Forum, Daily Yomiuri, (Tokyo), 15 October 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁹ In Focus: The Eight Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan and Korea, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/061221.html.

⁴⁶⁰ The 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2007) to be Held, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 6 February 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=299>

⁴⁶¹ Al Gore says Japanese business can lead climate campaign (Tokyo), 16 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.alaskareport.com/reu77326.htm.

⁴⁶² Cabinet Decision on the Bill Partially Amending the Law for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities for the Treatment of Cyclical Food Resources, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 March 2007. Date of Access: 8 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=332>

⁴⁶³ Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction in Government Operations, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 29 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=364>

⁴⁶⁴ Russia recalculates emissions, ups Kyoto target by 576 mt/year, Pointcarbon, 10 January 2007, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁵ Russia knows hazardous emissions, WWF in Russia, (Moscow), 25 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2667>

⁴⁶⁶ Russia applies for assigned amount under Kyoto Protocol, Pointcarbon, (Moscow), 23 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁷ Russia eyes summer link to ITL, Pointcarbon, 13 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁸ Realization of Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in Russia, Interview of the Deputy Director of Department of Property and Land Relations of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation V. Gavrilov, (Moscow), 22 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.economy.gov.ru>

⁴⁶⁹ Russia to sign agreement on GIS study, Pointcarbon, (Moscow), 1 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>

Government the bill on JI projects.⁴⁷⁰ Russia will take part in carbon trade, thus will help Russia to develop energy saving and carbon emissions reducing technologies.⁴⁷¹

Russia also participated in a number of international events devoted to the problems of climate change. Russian specialists took part in the work of the XV World Forum on Global Changes in Vienna on the 10-12 October 2006⁴⁷² and in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi on the 6-7 November 2006. At the 26th Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 7-18 May 2007, on 11 May, a workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation, that appropriate procedures be developed to enable parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments, was organized.⁴⁷³

Analysts: Vera Serdiuk and Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registers a final score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on climate change. According to the European Environment Agency in its Annual 2006 European Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, the United Kingdom is on pace to meet its Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target. The report cites 14.1% in GHG emissions reductions until 2004, an achievement exceeding the target of 12.5% in reductions initially committed to by the United Kingdom. UK Environment Secretary David Miliband put forth a draft climate change bill on 13 March 2007 defining a long-term plan to reduce emissions by 60% from 1990 levels by 2050. The bill also aims to make legally binding a system of five-year targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and require "all sectors of society to contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy".⁴⁷⁴

The UK and the US state of California, signed a mission statement establishing a working partnership on 31 July 2006 to tackle climate change which would "commit [California and the United Kingdom] to urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote low carbon technologies."⁴⁷⁵ The United Kingdom-California pact demonstrates compliance with Article 10 of the Kyoto Protocol. The United Kingdom further complied with Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol when Climate Change Minister Ian Person announced that the United Kingdom "would approve non-UK entities' participation in Clean Development Mechanism projects."⁴⁷⁶ One non-UK project recently approved was with China, which aimed to reduce an average of 109,922 tonnes of equivalent CO₂ emissions each year between 2006 and 2012. The approval by the United Kingdom of non-UK entities has made the global carbon market more inclusive of additional parties focused on reducing GHG emissions. In addition, Environment Secretary David Miliband and Transport Secretary Douglas Alexander approved of the European Commission's proposal to include aviation into the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.⁴⁷⁷

In February 2007, Mr Miliband announced that the UK would host a meeting in June with key experts and businesspeople to investigate how a low-carbon economy could be achieved.⁴⁷⁸ This announcement came shortly after politicians from G8 countries plus Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa signed a new agreement on climate change at The Washington Legislators Forum that included developing countries for the first time. Secretary Miliband commented on the new agreement saying that it could clear the way for progress on a new global pact.⁴⁷⁹ In March 2007, UK Environment

⁴⁷⁰ 1 billion dollars for emissions, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2007/01/23/119391>

⁴⁷¹ Interview of the Head of Department of Environment Economy of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation O. Pluzhnikov, (Moscow), 15 December 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.economy.gov.ru>

⁴⁷² Climate change was chosen the higher priority strategic research, WWF in Russia, (Moscow), 12 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2648>

⁴⁷³ Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, UNFCCC International, (Bonn), 7-18 May 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://unfccc.int/meetings/sb26/items/3919txt.php>

⁴⁷⁴ UK government outlines five-year emissions targets in draft bill, Platts Commodity News, (New York), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

⁴⁷⁵ California and UK in climate pact, BBC News Online, (London), 31 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

⁴⁷⁶ UK paves way for non-Kyoto Countries to join international carbon market, Government News Network, (Beijing), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

⁴⁷⁷ Government welcomes EU move to address aviation and climate change, Government News Network, (London), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

⁴⁷⁸ Kyoto anniversary: Miliband welcomes globe agreement, Government News Network, (Beijing), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

⁴⁷⁹ World leaders sign new climate pact, Platts Commodity News, (New York), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx

Secretary David Miliband and South African Environment Minister Marthinus Van Schalkwyk agreed to work together “to tackle key international sustainable development issues including climate change” through a signed agreement that completed a series of five partnerships the UK has built with China, India, Brazil and Mexico to deliver international sustainable development commitments.⁴⁸⁰

Analyst: Christian Cianfrone

United States: +1

The United States maintained a high level of compliance with the climate change and sustainable development commitments reaffirmed at St. Petersburg, largely as a result of its lack of original commitment at Gleneagles to emissions reductions commitments. In fact, the original G8 Gleneagles commitment to the Kyoto Protocol only applied to those that had ratified it. As a result US compliance has to be considered against its more general ‘objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions’.

During his January 2007 State of the Union Address, President Bush announced that America will increase its supply of alternative fuels, setting a mandatory fuels standard to require 35 billion gallons of renewable and alternative fuels in 2017, some 5 times the current target⁴⁸¹ The President also unleashed “20 in 10: Strengthening America’s Energy Security.” Some of the key elements in this plan are to reform and modernize corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for cars and the current light truck rules, and encourage the growth of renewable and alternative fuel sources. In addition, the President’s 2008 budget calls for an increase of a further USD2.7 billion for the Advanced Energy Initiative. Moreover, the President’s Farm Bill proposal contains more than USD1.6 billion of additional new funding over ten years for energy innovation, including bio-energy research, energy efficiency grants, and USD2 billion in loans for cellulose ethanol plants.⁴⁸² The President’s new plan also includes clean air interstate and clean air mercury rules to significantly improve air quality.⁴⁸³ In addition, the President called for a further USD143 million in new funds for priority ocean projects, and will be working with NASA, NOAA, NSF, and USGS in numerous new projects aimed at tackling climate change in all areas.⁴⁸⁴ On 2 February 2007 the U.S. joined over 100 other states in completing a substantial climate change science report in Paris, France, with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which U.S. scientists were major players.⁴⁸⁵ On 14 March 2007 the U.S. made a proposal to adjust the Montreal Protocol to hasten the phase-out of ozone-damaging chemicals.⁴⁸⁶ Subsequently, the U.S. joined other states in completing and approving a 1000 page climate change science summary for policy makers in Brussels that will be released later this year.⁴⁸⁷ Finally, the Bush Administration is providing a new deferral tax credit of up to USD3,400 for hybrid and clean diesel purchasers.⁴⁸⁸

Analyst: Vera Serdiuk

European Union: +1

The EU registered a score of +1 for full compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment. On 30 November 2006 at the European Voice Comment Forum in Brussels, the European Commissioner for Environment, Stavros Dimas, stated that “the European Union is committed to achieving [its] Kyoto Protocol emission targets, and by leading the way [it is] determined to ensure that the international community takes decisive further action to cut global emissions after 2012,

⁴⁸⁰ UK and South Africa agree to joint working on sustainable development and climate change, Government News Network, (Beijing), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁸¹ President Bush Delivers State of the Union Address, The White House President George W. Bush, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/release/2007/0123-2>

⁴⁸² Twenty in Ten: Strengthening America’s Energy Security, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79330.htm>.

⁴⁸³ The President’s Plan Enables Us to Further Protect our Environment, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79331.htm>.

⁴⁸⁴ President Bush Continues His Strong Commitment to Our Oceans and Proposes Substantial New Funding for Ocean Priorities, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 26 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007>

⁴⁸⁵ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Finalizes Report, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 2 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 March 2007. <http://www.state.gov>

⁴⁸⁶ Adjustments to the Protocol Would Speed Elimination of Ozone-Depleting Substances, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs2007/81784.htm>.

⁴⁸⁷ U.S. Seen Joining Climate Fight, SwissInfo, (Bern), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.swissinfo.org/eng/swissinfo.html?siteSect=43=7628424>.

⁴⁸⁸ Energy For America’s Future, The White House, (Washington). Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/energy>.

when the Kyoto targets expire.”⁴⁸⁹ During the Nairobi Climate Change Conference in November 2006, the EU succeeded in achieving its objective of advancing negotiations on developing the climate convention system after 2012.⁴⁹⁰ Also, on 15 February 2007, in anticipation of the second anniversary of the Kyoto Protocol’s entry into force, Commissioner Dimas called for the international community to begin negotiations on a comprehensive global climate change treaty that would succeed Kyoto when its targets expire in 2012.⁴⁹¹

On 6 October 2006, the European Commission proposed the formation of a new Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), a global risk capital fund to subsidize energy efficiency projects in developing countries, and in reducing climate change and air pollution, pledging EUR80 million in funding over the next four years.⁴⁹² In addition, on 19 October 2006 the European Commission approved to increase funding for new Life-Environmental 2006 projects, allocating nearly EUR66 million for 50 new environmental innovation projects in 14 countries,⁴⁹³ EUR6.5 million for 16 new environment projects in the Mediterranean and Baltic regions,⁴⁹⁴ and EUR70.1 million for 61 nature conservation projects situated in 20 Member States.⁴⁹⁵

On 20 December 2006 the European Commission also proposed legislation to reduce GHG emissions deriving from civil air transport into the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.⁴⁹⁶ The European Commission took legal action against Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, and Spain for their failure to submit their national allocation plans for CO2 emissions,⁴⁹⁷ which pushed these countries to correct their policies as early as February and March 2007.⁴⁹⁸ Furthermore, on 9 February 2007, the European Commission proposed the strengthening of environmental protection by obliging Member States to treat serious offences against the environment as criminal acts.⁴⁹⁹

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

489 Address by European Commissioner for Environment Stavros Dimas at the European Voice Comment Forum Debate on Climate Change, (Brussels), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/769&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

490 The Goals of Finland's EU Presidency Achieved in the Environmental Sector , Finland's EU Presidency, (Helsinki), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.eu2006.fi/news_and_documents/press_releases/vko51/en_GB/179067/.

491 Climate change: Commissioner Dimas urges start of negotiations on global agreement to succeed Kyoto, (Brussels/Washington), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/192&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

492 Commission Proposes €100 Million Global Risk Capital Fund for Developing Countries to Boost Energy Efficiency and Renewables, European Commission, (Brussels), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

493 LIFE-Environment 2006: Commission Funds 50 Innovation Projects in 14 Countries with €66 Million, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1430&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

494 LIFE-Third Countries 2006: Commission Grants €6.5 Million to 16 Environment Projects in Neighbouring Countries, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1429&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

495 LIFE-Nature 2006: Commission Funds 61 Nature Conservation Projects in 20 Countries with over €70 Million, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October, 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1428&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

496 Climate change: Commission Proposes Bringing Air Transport into EU Emissions Trading Scheme, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1862&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

497 Climate change: Commission Proposes Bringing Air Transport into EU Emissions Trading Scheme, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1862&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

498 News Archive, (Brussels), Date of Access: 17 April 2007, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/news/news_archive.htm.

499 Commission strengthens environmental protection through criminal law, abolishing "safe havens" of environmental crime, (Brussels), 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/166&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

9. Education: Academic Mobility [188]

Commitment

"We will promote international academic mobility at all levels, significantly increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers."

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*⁵⁰⁰

Background

Education was one of the three main topics selected by Russian President Vladimir Putin for discussion at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit 2006. Education has long been an issue of importance for the G8. The issue has been addressed on three separate occasions from 1996 to 2004..⁵⁰¹ In recent years, it has been examined most often in relation to African development,⁵⁰² and primary education in G8 countries.

Education and human capital were core issues at the 1999 Cologne Summit. In 1999, the G8 heads of government issued a separate statement on education, as they did in St. Petersburg, which highlighted the need for international exchanges, high standards, and innovation. The statement released in St. Petersburg echoed many of these same objectives. Nevertheless, the G8 Research Group's assessment of the Summit by issue area notes the absence of new programs and processes on this commitment.⁵⁰³

The St. Petersburg Summit marked a return to higher education, broadly defined, as a G8 priority. Initiatives promoting education in Africa also remained on the agenda. These initiatives, however, did not take centre stage. Instead, education was discussed in relation to labour market and migrant integration,⁵⁰⁴ issues increasingly important for Western nations. The leaders adopted a declaration highlighting the importance of education in development and growth and stressing the difficulties many developing countries experience in introducing advanced education methods and information technologies. This document was in line with the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Ministers of Education on 2 June 2006.⁵⁰⁵

Accordingly, the official documents released before and during the summit addressed a wide-range of educational issues, of which educational mobility is a key point.

Team Leader: Héloïse Apestéguy-Reux

⁵⁰⁰ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access 14 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html

⁵⁰¹ G8 Performance Assessments by Issue, 1996-2004, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/assessments.htm>

⁵⁰² G8 Performance Assessments by Issue, 1996-2004, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/assessments.htm> Looking ahead to next year's summit, once again education will not be a main agenda issue. Instead, it will come up within discussions of other issues once again - educational mobility, for example, may be important in discussions on Global Economic Imbalance and the World Economy, as well as Intellectual Property Rights and G8 Outreach initiatives.

⁵⁰³ Performance Assessment of the 1999 Köln Summit by Issue Area, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/1999koln/issues/kolnperf.htm>

⁵⁰⁴ Interestingly, this is somewhat similar to the G7's goals in promoting education back at the 1977 London Summit, where leaders sought to improve "the training of young people in order to build a skilled and flexible labour force." See John Kirton and Laura Sunderland, The G8 and Global Education Governance, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 30 May 2006.

⁵⁰⁵ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia, (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access 14 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html

Assessment

Country	2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.44

Canada: 0

Canada registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. The Canadian government has traditionally shown strong support for international academic mobility. A wide variety of programs⁵⁰⁶ and scholarships⁵⁰⁷ had already been established by the government to promote international studies both for Canadian as well as foreign students.⁵⁰⁸ To achieve a higher score, Canada will have to introduce new programmes aimed at increasing academic mobility.

In late March 2007, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced its continued financial support of the Commonwealth Africa Graduate Students' Exchange.⁵⁰⁹ The program gives students from African universities grants of up to \$10,000 which enable them to participate in existing graduate-level exchange programs for a maximum of six months.⁵¹⁰

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada has made progress with their "Youth on the Move" initiative, signing Youth Mobility Memorandums of Understanding with Italy, Norway, Czech Republic, Belgium, and Switzerland during the compliance period.⁵¹¹

In early December 2006, Monte Solberg, Canada's Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, announced that the Canadian government would begin discussions with interested provinces and territories to initiate a project that would expand the Off-Campus Work Permit program launched in April 2006. The Off-Campus Work Permit program currently allows international students at *publicly-funded* educational institutions to work off-campus with a permit. The expansion of the program to *private* educational institutions³⁹¹ would allow students studying at approximately 75 additional institutions to participate in the program and work off-campus. This would make Canada more appealing to foreign students interested in studying at a Canadian privately-funded institution, as it would make it easier for these students to find part-time work to fund their studies.

From November 13-17 2006, Canada joined over 85 countries around the globe to celebrate international education week. The purpose of International Education Week is to raise awareness and

⁵⁰⁶ Exchanges Canada. Canadian Heritage, (Ottawa), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.exchanges.gc.ca/Main.asp?Language=0>

⁵⁰⁷ Canadian and international scholarship programs for Canadians traveling abroad, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.scholarships.gc.ca/canadians-en.html>

⁵⁰⁸ Canadian and international scholarship programs for foreign students wishing to study in Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.scholarships.gc.ca/noncanadians-en.html>

⁵⁰⁹ Research Grants Connect Canada and Commonwealth Africa, Canadian Bureau for International Education, (Ottawa) 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.cbie.ca/news/MediaReleasePilots_e.pdf

⁵¹⁰ **Research Grants Connect Canada and Commonwealth Africa, Canadian Bureau for International Education, (Ottawa) 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.** http://www.cbie.ca/news/MediaReleasePilots_e.pdf

⁵¹¹ Destination Europe: Youth on the Move, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 3 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canada-europa/youth/menu-en.asp>

understanding of international education and its significant benefits to Canada, to Canadian educational institutions and to all Canadians.⁵¹² On November 15, the government of Canada announced its Advantage Canada Strategy,⁵¹³ which emphasized that attracting the best and brightest international students to Canada is a priority for the current government.

On 5 December 2006, Canada and the European Union renewed an eight-year *Agreement on Higher Education, Training and Youth*. This agreement triples the available funding to already existing programs and expands the scope of the agreement to cover youth.³⁹² Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) is funding Canada's participation, and the European Union has agreed to allocate EUR18 million over the period 2006-2013 for various cooperative programs.³⁹⁴ The two parties agreed to examine various policy measures to ease the recognition of credits earned in either of the jurisdictions by the authorities of the other entity, among other things.³⁹⁵

As further testament to their commitment, HRSDC has recently announced a call for proposals for new projects under the International Academic Mobility (IAM) initiative of the *Canada-EU Programme for Co-operation in Higher Education, Training and Youth*.⁵¹⁴ Funds will be provided for projects that will develop and promulgate transatlantic student mobility.⁵¹⁵

Analyst: Oana Chivaran

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. The French government participated in the annual UNESCO meeting of the high level group on Education for All (EFA) in Cairo, 14– 16 November 2006, where it pledged EUR20 million to help UNESCO achieve its education goals,⁵¹⁶ including exchanges in developing countries.

France encourages European Union (EU) students to use the EU Erasmus Program to facilitate study at French academic institutions and at other institutions within the EU.⁵¹⁷ Although the French government has not announced any specific funding increases from their ministries to this program, a new web page has been created to educate French students about the program⁵¹⁸.

France is also promoting greater international academic mobility through the European Union. The European Union has developed a life-long learning programme, for which easing the mobility of students within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a mobility grant of EUR200 per month⁵¹⁹ will be provided to EU citizens to offset the extra costs of studying abroad. For non-EU citizens, the Erasmus Mundus programme is launching a new External Co-Operation Window for the 2007-08 academic year in order to assist students and academics from Central Asian countries attend EU member states' universities;⁵²⁰ the program will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships.⁵²¹ The Erasmus Mundus programme has a number of new sub-programmes that are designed to bring outside

⁵¹² Third International Education Week in Canada, Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, (Toronto) 9 November 2006. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.cmec.ca/releases/press.en.stm?id=49>

⁵¹³ Advantage Canada Strategy, Chapter 4, Department of Finance, (Ottawa), 26 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 March 2007. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/ec2006/plan/plc4e.html>

⁵¹⁴ Canada-EU programme for cooperation in higher education, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, (Ottawa), 16 March 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/hip/lld/lssd/iam/CFP/EU-2007.shtml>

⁵¹⁵ International academic mobility, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, (Ottawa), 16 March 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/hip/lld/lssd/iam/announcements.shtml>

⁵¹⁶ Annual meeting of the high-level group on Education for All (EFA). France Diplomatie, (Paris), November 2006. Date of Access 11 November 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/education-university_2274/events_3315/annual-meeting-of-the-high-level-group-on-education-for-all-efa-2006_7501.html

⁵¹⁷ Français Etudier à l'étranger, Programme Erasmus., Education Française, (Paris), August 2006. Date of Access 27 December 2006. www.education.gouv.fr/cid1012/programme-erasmus.html#bourses

⁵¹⁸ Ministère Education Nationale. La formation tout au long de vie, (Paris), 2 February 2007. Date of Access 15 March 2007. <http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid6/la-formation-tout-au-long-de-la-vie.html>

⁵¹⁹ Common Position No 15/2006. Establishing an Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning, European Commission, (Brussels) 24 July 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/ce251/ce25120061017en00370061.pdf

⁵²⁰ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission, (Brussels), 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

eur-lex.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁵²¹ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission, (Brussels), 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

eur-lex.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

academics to EU member states' universities, such as SDPROMO with a grant of EUR274,000⁵²² and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁵²³.

The French government participated in the Helsinki Ministerial on vocational education and training (VET) on 5 December 2006. At the Ministerial, participants adopted the Helsinki Communiqué, a document that calls for greater European cooperation in harmonizing recognition of VET across the EU.⁵²⁴ The Communiqué also draws on the main goals for the 'Copenhagen Process' on European cooperation in VET, which are enhancing the quality, performance, and attractiveness of VET in Europe.⁵²⁵

Although the following action did not occur during the compliance period, it should be noted that just prior to the 2006 G8 Summit in July, the French government enacted a law that eases the process for universities to acquire visiting researchers, and from 2006 an extra EUR1 billion will be added to spending to help facilitate the program.⁵²⁶

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility.

In September 2006 the Federal Minister of Education and Research Annette Schavan launched the information and advertising campaign "go out! studieren weltweit," a joint initiative of the Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD),⁵²⁷ an institution financed in large part by the Federal Government.⁵²⁸ The goal of the campaign is to enhance the mobility of German students and to encourage them in going abroad by providing information about studying in foreign countries through the internet page www.go-out.de.⁵²⁹

During the Helsinki vocational education and training (VET) Meeting 2006, which took place from the 4th to 5th of December 2006, Minister Schavan demanded "more mobility for [those undertaking apprenticeships] in Europe." "People in Europe who have to move to another country for an apprenticeship or for other job-related reasons still meet too many barriers,"⁵³⁰ she said. The meeting adopted the Helsinki Communiqué, which reviews the main challenges facing VET. The Communiqué also draws on the main goals for the 'Copenhagen Process' on European cooperation in VET, which are enhancing the quality, performance, and attractiveness of VET in Europe.⁵³¹

Germany is also promoting greater international academic mobility through the European Union. The European Union is developing a life long learning program, of which easing the mobility of students

⁵²² Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development, European Commission, (Brussels), 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf

⁵²³ Education & Training. CHEMEPASS Chemical Engineering Mobility Tools, European Commission, (Brussels), 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/45.pdf

⁵²⁴ The Helsinki Communiqué outlines the new priority areas for European co-operation on vocational education and training, Ministry of Education of Finland, (Helsinki), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. [http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-](http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en)

⁵²⁵ The Helsinki Communiqué outlines the new priority areas for European co-operation on vocational education and training, Ministry of Education of Finland, (Helsinki), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. [http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-](http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en)

⁵²⁶ Research: greater emphasis on long-range planning and cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister, (Paris), 16 May 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/chantiers/major_projects_94/greater_emphasis_on_long_55984.html

⁵²⁷ Kampagne „go out! Studieren weltweit“ gestartet, Official Website of the German Chancellor, (Berlin), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. [http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_4922/Content/DE/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-19-kampagne-GO-](http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_4922/Content/DE/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-19-kampagne-GO-OUT-gestartet--weltweit-studieren.html)

⁵²⁸ Sources and Utilisation of Funds, The DAAD Budget 1990-2005 by Financial Source, German Academic Exchange Service, (Berlin) . Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.daad.de/portrait/en/1.8.html>

⁵²⁹ Kampagne „go out! Studieren weltweit“ gestartet, Official Website of the German Chancellor, (Berlin), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007 [http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_4922/Content/DE/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-19-kampagne-GO-](http://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_4922/Content/DE/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-19-kampagne-GO-OUT-gestartet--weltweit-studieren.html)

⁵³⁰ Schavan: "Mehr Mobilität für Auszubildende In Europa", Department of Education and Research, (Berlin), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.bmbf.de/press/1934.php>

⁵³¹ The Helsinki Communiqué outlines the new priority areas for European co-operation on vocational education and training, Ministry of Education of Finland, (Helsinki), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. [http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-](http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tiedotteet/2006/12/Helsinki-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en)

within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month⁵³² will be provided to European Union citizens to help with the extra costs of studying abroad. For non-EU citizens, the Erasmus Mundus programme is launching a new External Co-Operation Window for the 2007-08 academic year in order to assist students and academics from Central Asian countries attend EU member states' universities.⁵³³ The program "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships."⁵³⁴ The Erasmus Mundus program has a number of new sub-programs that are designed to bring outside academics to EU member states' universities, such as SDPROMO with a grant of EUR274,000⁵³⁵ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁵³⁶.

In a press release published by the BMBF on 14 December 2006, Minister Annette Schavan stated that: "Education and research are important emitters for societal development in Europe - and the source of future wealth." Ms. Schavan added that the Federal Government will look to use its presidency of the European Council in 2007 intensively to extend co-operation within Europe in the fields of education and research. In the field of education politics specifically, the Federal Government of Germany and the EU-Commission share the joint goal of further increasing the mobility of young people.⁵³⁷

During the India-EU Ministerial Science Conference in New Delhi, EU and Indian representatives signed the "New Delhi Communiqué" on 7 February 2007. The goal expressed in the Communiqué is to intensify the cooperation between India and the EU in strategically important fields of research of mutual interest.⁵³⁸ The "New Delhi Communiqué" aims to assure assistance for qualified young researchers as well as an increased mobility for researchers between Europe and India. Within this framework, the German government aims to build up and expand German-Indian research networks and joint scientific projects, as stated by Minister Schavan, "Knowledge and talents should have the possibility to circulate worldwide."⁵³⁹

On 13 February 2007 the Federal Government enacted the 22nd Amendment to the Federal Education and Training Assistance Act, the Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz (BAföG). In a press release the BMBF highlighted that foreign students now qualify for financial support through BAföG when they qualify for permanent residence. Formerly, parents had to contribute to German tax and social insurance revenues for several years before their children qualify for BAföG. Minister Schavan stated that "This is a very essential step to advance the better integration of young people with migration background who are willing to study in Germany."⁵⁴⁰

The Federal Government also enacted a broad amendment of the German immigration law (Zuwanderungsrecht) on 28 March 2007. The new law eases the regulations for students and researchers from non-EU countries, such as, for example, regarding the proof of language ability and the verification of financial means for livelihood. According to Minister Schavan: "The new policy will considerably ease the bureaucratic work for researchers to get a residence and work permit in Germany and the EU. Germany and Europe will therefore clearly gain attractiveness among foreign researchers."⁵⁴¹

⁵³² Common Position No 15/2006. Establishing an Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning, European Commission, (Brussels), 24 July 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/ce251/ce25120061017en00370061.pdf

⁵³³ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission, (Brussels), 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁵³⁴ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission, (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁵³⁵ Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development. European Commission, (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf

⁵³⁶ Education & Training. CHEMEPASS Chemical Engineering Mobility Tools. European Commission, (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/45.pdf

⁵³⁷ "Auf dem Weg zu einem Europa des Wissens", Department of Education and Research, (Berlin), 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.bmbf.de/press/1940.php>

⁵³⁸ New Delhi Communiqué for India-EU S&T Cooperation, Indian Ministry for Science and Technology, (New Delhi), 7 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=24624>

⁵³⁹ Europa und Indien bauen feste Brücken in Wissenschaft und Technologie, Department of Education and Research, (Berlin), 7 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.bmbf.de/press/1971.php>

⁵⁴⁰ Schavan: "BAföG wird familienfreundlicher und internationaler", Department of Education and Research, (Berlin), 14 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://www.bmbf.de/_search/searchresult.php?URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.bmbf.de%2Fpress%2F1976.php&QUERY=das+und+bafoeg

⁵⁴¹ Schavan: "Deutschland wird für ausländische Forscher attraktiver", Department of Education and Research, (Berlin), 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.bmbf.de/press/2005.php>

Italy: 0

Italy has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. While the Italian government seems to be supportive of international exchange programs, it lacks concrete national initiatives for its students to study abroad. Italy relies solely on the exchange programs set up by the European Union. The Italian government does support a number of programs sponsored by the European Commission, such as Erasmus and Leonardo.⁵⁴²

Although not new to this compliance period, the Italian government continued to offer bursaries to international students as well as to Italian citizens living abroad who wish to study or do research at Italian universities.⁵⁴³ The Italian government entitles all international students to the same student assistance services as Italian students, on basis of the same requisites of financial means and/or merit. This applies to scholarships, student loans, housing assistance, refectory meal tickets and fee waivers.⁵⁴⁴

On 15 April 2007, Italy renewed the Youth Exchanges Agreement with the Spain in order to develop youth mobility and information.⁵⁴⁵

On 8 October 2006, Vittorio Craxi, Italy's Undersecretary for the United Nations signed a Youth Mobility Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Canada and Italy.⁵⁴⁶ This MoU establishes a program that will allow young Canadians and Italians between the ages of 18 and 35 to travel and work on an occasional basis in each other's countries for up to six months.

Italy primarily promotes greater international academic mobility through the European Union. The EU is developing a life-long learning programme, of which easing the mobility of students within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a mobility grant of EUR200 per month⁵⁴⁷ will be provided to European Union citizens to help with the extra costs of studying abroad. For non-EU citizens, the Erasmus Mundus programme is launching a new External Co-Operation Window for the 2007-08 academic year in order to assist students and academics from Central Asian countries attend EU member states' universities.⁵⁴⁸ The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁵⁴⁹ The Erasmus Mundus programme has a number of new sub-programmes that are designed to bring outside academics to EU member states' universities, such as SDPROMO with a grant of EUR274,000⁵⁵⁰ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁵⁵¹.

At the St. Petersburg Summit, Italy offered to host, in cooperation with UNESCO, a World Forum on "Education, Innovation and Research: New Partnership for Sustainable Development."⁵⁵² The Italian government has scheduled for this conference to take place in Trieste, Italy from 10 to 12 May 2007.⁵⁵³

⁵⁴² Studiare all'estero, Italian Government, (Rome) Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

<http://www.italia.gov.it/servlet/ContentServer?pagename=e-Italia/innerpage&canale=1144051494348&categoria=1150904157550&nodo=1150959024546#1147958721811>

⁵⁴³ Scholarships awarded by the Italian government to foreign students and Italians living abroad, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.esteri.it/ita/4_28_67_81_93_111.asp.

⁵⁴⁴ Study in Italy, Italian Government (Rome) Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.study-in-italy.it/studying/scholarships.html.

⁵⁴⁵ Youth Exchanges. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

http://www.esteri.it/ita/4_28_67_81_96.asp?.

⁵⁴⁶ Canada-Italy Youth Mobility Memorandum of Understanding 18 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2006.

<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canada-europa/youth/Canada-ItalyMoU-en.asp>.

⁵⁴⁷ Common Position No 15/2006. Establishing an Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning. European Commission (Brussels) 24 July 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/ce251/ce25120061017en00370061.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁸ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁵⁴⁹ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>
⁵⁵⁰ Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf>.

⁵⁵¹ Education & Training. CHEMEPASS Chemical Engineering Mobility Tools. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/45.pdf>.

⁵⁵² Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, Kremlin, (Moscow), 16 July 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>.

⁵⁵³ CDSAAgenda UNESCO World Forum. Date of Access 16 April 2007.

http://cdsagenda5.ictp.trieste.it/full_display.php?id=a06355.

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. The Japanese government has long supported student exchange programs abroad for Japanese students. It has also provided international students with access to Japanese universities through Monbukagakusho Scholarships grants⁵⁵⁴, as well as through JASSO Short-term Student Exchange Promotion Programs⁵⁵⁵. Though no further steps have been taken to enhance these existing programs, since the 2006 summit Japan has keenly promoted the attainment of greater academic mobility among Asian countries. In order to achieve a score of +1, Japan will have to cooperate with other G8 members to achieve more far-reaching international academic mobility for individuals residing outside of Asia.

According to the 2006 UNESCO Report on International Educational Exchange, Japan rated 7th among the top 2006 global destinations for international students⁵⁵⁶, but as the OECD's 2006 Education Report indicates, though 4% of foreign students worldwide are enrolled in Japan (2.7% of which are enrolled at the tertiary level), the majority of these post-secondary international students (94.3%) come from other Asian countries such as China and Korea while only 2.2% are from Europe and 1.3% from North America.⁵⁵⁷

Since the St. Petersburg summit, Japan's contribution to the enhancement of international academic mobility has continued to be overwhelmingly Asia-centric. During the compliance period, the Japanese government has supported new exchange programs for Chinese and Indonesian students through partial funding from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.⁵⁵⁸ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has signed a pledge on 23 March 2007 to contribute USD52 million to support the promotion of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership and East Asia Youth Exchange Fund.⁵⁵⁹ Yet Japan has not demonstrated any interest in the revival of the EU-Japan Pilot Cooperation in Higher Education which had been intended to advocate student exchanges between university consortiums in Japan and the EU under specific research topics in the period from 2002 to 2006.⁵⁶⁰

Likewise, in an effort to strengthen its international cooperation in the fields of science and technology, Japan has also predominantly sought to reach out to other Asian countries. In October of 2006, Japan held a Science and Technology Initiative meeting with India in order to consider developing joint programs in areas of mutual interest as well as to discuss the possible exchanging of outstanding scientists.⁵⁶¹ In January 2007, Japan attended a Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation where the respective ministers discussed the importance of encouraging scientist exchanges among the three countries and "stated their willingness to promote exchange of information and personnel in connection with the evaluation of R&D programs and performance-based management techniques among relevant institutions."⁵⁶²

Though the updated Basic Plan 2006-2010 White Paper on Science and Technology released by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in March 2007 highlights Japan's desire

⁵⁵⁴ 2007 Study in Japan Comprehensive Guide: Japanese Government Monbukagakusho Scholarships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 23 March 2007, Date of Access: 26 April 2007, <http://www.studyjapan.go.jp/en/toj/toj0302e.html>

⁵⁵⁵ 2007 Study in Japan Comprehensive Guide: Academic degrees and assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 23 March 2007, Date of Access: 26 April 2007, <http://www.studyjapan.go.jp/en/faq/faq08e.html>.

⁵⁵⁶ UNESCO UIS database 2006 and Open Doors 2006: Report on International Educational Exchange, The Institute of International Education (New York), 13 November 2006, Date of Access: April 26, 2007, <http://www.atlas.iienetwork.org/?p=48027>.

⁵⁵⁷ Education at a Glance 2006: OECD Briefing Note for Japan. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris), 12 September 2006, Date of Access: 15 January 2007, www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/2/37392708.pdf.

⁵⁵⁸ The Arrival of 32 Chinese High School Students to Japan as part of the Japan-China 21st Century Exchange Program, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 8 September 2006, Date of Access: 15 January 2007, www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2006/9/0908.html.

⁵⁵⁹ Signing Ceremony for the ASEAN Japan Comprehensive Partnership Cooperation Fund and East Asia Youth Exchange Fund between Japan and ASEAN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 23 March 2007, Date of Access: 28 April, 2007, http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/3/1172908_822.html

⁵⁶⁰ The EU-Japan Pilot Cooperation in Higher Education. The European Commission, (Brussels), 5 March 2006, Date of Access: 15 January 2007, ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/eu_others/japan/index_en.html

⁵⁶¹ Summary Report Japan-India Science and Technology Initiative Meeting, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), 17 October 2006, Date of Access: 27 April, 2007. <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/kagaku/06120701.htm>

⁵⁶² Joint Statement of the First Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation Seoul, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), 12 January 2007, Date of Access: 27 April 2007, <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/kagaku/07012314.htm>.

to support more international science and technology activities⁵⁶³ by way of "acceptance of talented foreign researchers,"⁵⁶⁴ Japan has so far done little to promote the mobility of students and researchers.

Analyst: Nadjiba Karimi and Pascale Latulippe

Russia: +1

Russia has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. Although Russia has shown a certain degree of commitment to the promotion of international academic mobility, many of the steps taken are limited as they remain within existing frameworks.

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected education as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit, marking a return since the 1999 Cologne Summit to the idea of directly addressing the interconnection between education, research, and innovation.⁵⁶⁵

Academic mobility is one of the objectives of the Federal Target Programme for Education Development (FTPED) adopted on 23 December 2005.⁵⁶⁶ There are indications that FTPED for 2007, currently being discussed, will include a significant section on academic mobility development. A project on "elaboration and piloting of academic mobility models of students and teachers from institutions of higher professional education" realized under government contract between the Russian Federal Agency on Education and State educational institution of higher professional education "Academy of National Economy under the Government of Russian Federation", which aims to promote schemes facilitating and enhancing inward and outward academic mobility.⁵⁶⁷

Support of academic mobility is an important element of the State Innovative Educational Programs, which are part of the National Project "Education".⁵⁶⁸ In 2006 17 Russian higher education institutions received state financing, totaling at RUR10 billion (plus RUR3 billion of HEIs co-financing), 5 per cent of which was specifically targeted to promote mobility. In 2007 an additional 40 Russian higher education institutions received state financing, totaling RUR20 billion (plus RUR4 billion of HEI co-financing), 8 per cent of which was specifically targeted at promoting mobility.⁵⁶⁹

A Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Subcommittee on higher professional education was created on 29 September 2006.⁵⁷⁰ One of its goals is assisting with the establishment of closer relations between Russian and foreign educational institutions of higher professional education and realization of international projects aimed at the development of innovative activity.⁵⁷¹

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation several international conferences aimed at discussing the ways of increasing and promoting the mobility of researchers were organized. The Third Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Education Conference – Quality and Relevance of Education (Saint-Petersburg, October 4-6 2006, jointly with the World Bank),⁵⁷² and

⁵⁶³ Part 3 Measures Adopted for Promotion of Science and Technology: White Paper on Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), released March 2007, Date of Access: 27 April 2007. <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/news/2007/03/07022214/003.htm>.

⁵⁶⁴ Appendix, Basic Plan 2006-2010: White Paper on Science and Technology, page 409-410, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), released March 2007, Date of Access 27 April 2007. <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/news/2007/03/07022214/003.pdf>

⁵⁶⁵ Putin praises G8 summit for progress on migration, education and health, Kremlin, (Moscow), 17 September 2006. Date of Access 29 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060917/1262663.html

⁵⁶⁶ Federal Target Program for Education Development, List of measures, (Moscow), Date of Access 20 December 2006 www.fcpro.ru/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=80

⁵⁶⁷ Plan of Basic Arrangements of the Federal Agency for Education for the Year 2007, Federal Agency for Education (Moscow) 17 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.ed.gov.ru/news/obnews/>

⁵⁶⁸ Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), <http://www.mon.gov.ru/proekt>. Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

⁵⁶⁹ Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), <http://www.mon.gov.ru/proekt/vuz/> Date of Access: 25 April 2007. Educational web-portal "5 ballov". <http://www.5ballov.ru/news/newsline/2007/01/22/55702> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

⁵⁷⁰ Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Russian Federation for the Aid of Professional and Business Affairs, Chamber of Trade and Industry (Moscow), Date of Access 28 December 2006. www.tpprf.ru/ru/main/committee/komobr/komobr1/

⁵⁷¹ Statute on Subcommittee on higher professional education, Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Moscow), 04 October 2006, Date of Access 28 December 2006. www.tpprf.ru/img/uploaded/2006100414365779.doc

⁵⁷² Quality and Relevance of Education, The World Bank, 4 - 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21083685~menuPK:305605~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:305600,00.html>

the EU-Russia science and technology conference, hosted by the State University – Higher School of Economics (Moscow, 22 February 2007).⁵⁷³

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Matthias Gerber

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. While the UK government initiated several programs relating to academic mobility in early 2006, there have been few real initiatives since the summit.

Before the summit period, in an effort to attract more international students to the UK, and thus international academic mobility, Prime Minister Tony Blair launched the Prime Minister's Initiative for International Education in April 2006.⁵⁷⁴ The five-year strategy aims to attract an additional 100,000 overseas students to study in the UK and encourages partnerships between universities and colleges in the UK and overseas. A second project was also announced, entitled the UK-India Education Research Initiative (UKIERI). This program is meant to improve educational and research links between India and the UK.⁵⁷⁵

Under the UK-India Education Research Initiative (UKIERI), on 18 January 2007, a total of over GBP5 million were awarded to UK and Indian research teams.⁵⁷⁶ These awards are part of the biggest education initiative between the UK and India.

To demonstrate its support for international mobility, the UK government has allocated over GBP27 million in funding over the next two years to the aforementioned programs.⁵⁷⁷ Prime Minister Blair declared that, "these links highlight the growing internationalization of education at all levels. Increasingly, education is crossing national boundaries as preparation for careers in the global economy."⁵⁷⁸

On 28 March 2007, the government introduced a new scheme that will enable international students to stay on in the UK for a year to work after they complete their studies.⁵⁷⁹ The new International Graduates Scheme will come into effect on 1 May 2007.⁵⁸⁰

The United Kingdom is also promoting greater international academic mobility through the European Union. The European Union is developing a life-long learning programme, of which easing the mobility of students within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month⁵⁸¹ will be provided to European Union citizens to help with the extra costs of studying abroad. For non-EU citizens, the Erasmus Mundus programme is launching a new External Co-Operation Window for the 2007-08 academic year in order to assist students and academics from Central Asian countries attend EU member states' universities.⁵⁸² The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁵⁸³ The Erasmus Mundus programme has a number of new sub-programmes that are

⁵⁷³ International conference: Russia-EU cooperation. Priority ways of science and technology development for 2007-2013. State University – Higher School of Economics. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.hse.ru/temp/2007/02_22_konf1.shtml

⁵⁷⁴ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058.

⁵⁷⁵ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058.

⁵⁷⁶ UKIERI Press Release. (London) 18 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/home-newsfeed-180107-ukieri-awards.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁷ The Prime Minister's Initiative for International Education. British Council (London). 18 April 2006, Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.britishcouncil.org/the_prime_ministers_initiative_for_international_education_-_strategy_brief.pdf.

⁵⁷⁸ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058.

⁵⁷⁹ New International Graduates Scheme. 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

http://www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2007_0057.

⁵⁸⁰ New International Graduates Scheme. 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

http://www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2007_0057.

⁵⁸¹ Common Position No 15/2006. Establishing an Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning., European Commission (Brussels), 24 July 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/ce251/ce25120061017en00370061.pdf>.

⁵⁸² The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁵⁸³ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

designed to bring outside academics to EU member states' universities, such as SDPROMO with a grant of EUR274,000⁵⁸⁴ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000.⁵⁸⁵

Analyst: Oana Chivaran

United States: 0

The United States has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. Through its world-renowned Fulbright Program, the U.S. Government has over the years provided approximately 275,000 students, scholars, professionals, teachers and administrators both from the U.S. and from other countries with the opportunity to seek personal enrichment through a wide variety of state sponsored international education programs.⁵⁸⁶ In 2006, the U.S. had over half a million international students in its colleges and universities, 60% of them from Asia.⁵⁸⁷ Since the 2006 G8 Summit, the United States has also successfully introduced a number of new international student exchange programs, but its international academic mobility compliance score is undermined by prevailing accounts of foreign academic, student, and researcher dissatisfaction with post 9-11 American immigration procedures.

In honour of International Education Week (13-17 November 2006), U.S. Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings led a delegation of twenty U.S. university presidents to Japan, Korea, and China with the aim of marketing US academic institutions to the international community.⁵⁸⁸ In her address to Beijing Normal University, Secretary Spellings emphasized the importance of exchange programs in higher education, and the benefits of creativity, diversity, and critical thinking in US universities for international students.⁵⁸⁹ In a similar address at Waseda University in Tokyo, Secretary Spellings stressed the important role that foreign students play in the American education system and encouraged greater numbers of Japanese students to study in the United States.⁵⁹⁰

On 4 December 2006, the United States approved a new eight-year US-EU partnership agreement on higher education and vocational training⁵⁹¹. It has also enhanced its Gilman Study Abroad scholarships by granting an additional USD3000 Critical Need Language Supplement to 25 of its recipients. These bursaries are designated for foreign language training in key tongues such as Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Russian, as well as a number of Turkic, Persian, and Indic languages.⁵⁹² Furthermore, through the newly created Community College Summit Initiative Program,⁵⁹³ the United States launched in December 2006 a Community College Scholarship Exchange Initiative with the Egyptian government. This initiative "will bring 1,000 Egyptians to U.S. community colleges for one year of vocational and professional certificate study in fields critical to Egypt's economic growth and development."⁵⁹⁴

Despite noted improvements to recent US visa approval procedures, many international students and scholars continue to find the U.S. foreign admission process particularly discouraging. Though State Department's assistant secretary Maura Harty explained in January 2006 "that almost all visa applications –some 97.5 percent –are processed within two days, and that the screening process for

⁵⁸⁴ 446 European Commission, Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁵ European Commission, Education & Training. CHEMEPASS Chemical Engineering Mobility Tools. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 16 April 2007. <http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/45.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁶ Fulbright Program, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (Washington), 2006-07, Date of Access: 27 April 2007. <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/fulbright>.

⁵⁸⁷ Atlas of Student Mobility, The Institute of International Education (New York), 13 November 2006, Date of Access: April 28, 2007, <http://www.atlas.iienetwork.org/?p=48048>.

⁵⁸⁸ Education Secretary Margaret Spellings, Assistant Secretary of State Dina Powell to Lead Delegation of U.S. University Presidents to Asia, US Department of Education, (Washington), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. www.ed.gov/news/pressreleases/2006/11/11082006.html

⁵⁸⁹ Secretary Spellings Delivered Remarks at Beijing Normal University in Beijing, China, US Department of Education, (Washington), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. www.ed.gov/news/speeches/2006/11/11162006.html

⁵⁹⁰ Secretary Spellings Delivered Remarks at Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan, Department of Education (Washington) 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.ed.gov/news/pressreleases/2006/11/11132006.html>

⁵⁹¹ Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America renewing the cooperation programme in higher education and vocational education and training, European Commission (Brussels). 4 December 2006. Date of Access: 15 February 2007. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/L_346/L_34620061209en00330033.pdf; http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/eu-usa/index_en.html

⁵⁹² Gilman Study Abroad scholarships, Institute of International Education, (Washington), 2006, Date of Access: 28 April 2006, <http://www.iie.org/programs/gilman/index.html>.

⁵⁹³ About the Community College Summit Initiative Program, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (Washington), 28 June 2006, Date of Access: 28 April 2007 <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/rfgps/sept1pogi.htm>.

⁵⁹⁴ State Department Launches Community College Scholarship Exchange Initiative with Egypt, U.S. Department of State (Washington), December 12, 2006, Date of Access: 28 April 2007, <http://exchanges.state.gov/news/2006/121206.htm>.

the 2.5 percent of visa applicants subject to special screening requirements for security reasons has been streamlined, typically taking one week to two weeks,"⁵⁹⁵ a recent survey conducted by UCLA's Dashe Center for International Students and Scholars revealed that there is still "widespread frustration" among foreign students over US visa and immigration policies. The study, based upon the reported personal experience of 1,540 UCLA international students found that many had to "endure long waits and rigid rules for visas and security clearances."⁵⁹⁶ Sharing similar concerns, a coalition of academic, exchange, and trade groups put forth a proposal for new visa policy recommendations in January 2006. "The efforts of the United States to reach out to the world, whether to recruit talent, train the world's future leaders, or improve our image abroad, continue to be ill-served by the visa system that is currently in place," said NAFSA: Association of International Educators Executive Director and CEO Marlene Johnson. "The diverse voices of this coalition urge the government to take a number of key steps to ensure that the United States presents a truly welcoming face, both in word and in deed, to the academic, exchange, and business travelers that are so important to our global leadership, competitiveness and security."⁵⁹⁷

Analyst: Farnam Bidgoli and Pascale Latulippe

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its G8 commitment to facilitate and improve academic mobility. On 15 November, the Parliament and Council adopted a lifelong learning programme for 2007-2011. With a budget of EUR7 billion over seven years, it will foster interchange, cooperation and mobility between education and training systems within the EU.⁵⁹⁸ It will also double the figure of some 1.5 million students who have already benefited from mobility schemes under previous programmes, spending academically validated periods of at least a term and generally a full academic year in another country. Specifically, a "mobility grant" of EUR200 per month⁵⁹⁹ will be provided to European Union citizens to help with the extra costs of studying abroad.

For non-EU citizens, the Erasmus Mundus programme is launching a new External Co-Operation Window for the 2007-08 academic year in order to assist students and academics from Central Asian countries attend EU member states' universities.⁶⁰⁰ The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships."⁶⁰¹ The Erasmus Mundus programme has a number of new sub-programmes that are designed to bring outside academics to EU member states' universities, such as SDPROMO with a grant of EUR274,000⁶⁰² and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000.⁶⁰³

The EU and Canada are to increase their cooperation regarding the mobility of students, youths, and academics. Through a new agreement announced on 4 December 2006, the EU will "...allocate almost

⁵⁹⁵ Summit Underlines Importance of Education Across Boundaries:

State's Harty notes U.S. educational opportunities, touts visa improvements, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington), 5 January 2006, Date of Access: 28 April 2006, <http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2006/Jan/06-164015.html>.

⁵⁹⁶ Failing Grade: The U.S. Isn't Doing Enough To Attract Foreign Students, Public Diplomacy Watch, 26 March 2007, Date of Access: 28 April 2007 http://www.publicdiplomacywatch.com/2007/03/failing_grade.html. U.S. entry process frustrates international students, scholars, UCLA Today Online, 20 March 2006, Date of Access: 29 April 2007, http://www.today.ucla.edu/campus/international_students-scholars/

⁵⁹⁷ Coalition of Academic, Exchange, and Trade Groups Releases New Visa Policy Recommendations, NAFSA: Association of International Educators (Washington), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. NAFSA: Association of International Educators http://www.nafsa.org/press_releases.sec/press_releases.pg/coalitionvisarecs07_2

⁵⁹⁸ Mobility in the European Union. French Prime Minister Portal (Paris) 2 February 2007. Date of Access March 15 2007. http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/reports_98/mobility_in_the_european_893/

⁵⁹⁹ Common Position No 15/2006. Establishing an Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning. European Commission (Brussels) 24 July 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/ce251/ce25120061017en00370061.pdf

⁶⁰⁰ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁶⁰¹ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁶⁰² Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf

⁶⁰³ Education & Training. CHEMEPASS Chemical Engineering Mobility Tools. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/45.pdf

EUR18 million to the co-operation programme over the period 2006-2013.”⁶⁰⁴ The same day, the US and the EU announced a renewal of their Education and Training partnership to promote academic mobility.⁶⁰⁵ Together, these eight-year renewals of co-operation agreements will allow for 10 000 students and academics to participate in international mobility programs.⁶⁰⁶ This new agreement represents a tripling of the funding available from the previous Canada-EU agreement,⁶⁰⁷ The European Commission plans to allocate EUR63 million (EUR45 million for the United States⁶⁰⁸, EUR18 million for Canada⁶⁰⁹) to these programmes.

Finally, the new European Council regulation "Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI),”⁶¹⁰ also adopted in December 2006, will provide, for the period 2007-2013, a legal basis and substantial resources for enhanced co-operation in the field of education (in particular higher education) with a range of industrialised and high-income countries and territories. It has been stipulated that the implementation of this regulation will include “joint consortia projects supporting multilateral partnerships for setting up joint study programmes,” including joint/double degrees and transatlantic mobility of students and faculty, as well as policy-oriented measures addressing comparative higher education and vocational training issues.⁶¹¹

Analyst: Aaron Ghobara

⁶⁰⁴ EU-Canada relations: signature of new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, vocational training and youth, EU Commission (Brussels). 5 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁶⁰⁵ Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America renewing the cooperation programme in higher education and vocational education and training. European Commission (Brussels). 4 December 2006. Date of Access: 15 February 2007. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_346/l_34620061209en00330033.pdf.

⁶⁰⁶ EU-Canada relations: signature of new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, vocational training and youth, EU Commission (Brussels). 5 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁶⁰⁷ EU-Canada relations: signature of new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, vocational training and youth, EU Commission (Brussels). 5 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁶⁰⁸ European Council Decision 2006/910/EC, European Council, (Brussels), 4 December 2006. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_346/l_34620061209en00330033.pdf

⁶⁰⁹ European Council Decision 2006/964/EC, European Council, (Brussels), 18 December 2006. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_397/l_39720061230en00140014.pdf

⁶¹⁰ European Council Regulation (EC) No 1934/2006, European Council, (Brussels), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 1 June 2007. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_405/l_40520061230en00410059.pdf

⁶¹¹ European Commission Update on St Petersburg commitments, DG EAC contribution (addendum)

10. Education: Qualification Systems [191]

"We will share information about qualification systems in our countries to increase understanding of national academic practices and traditions."

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*⁶¹²

Background

The G8 members agreed at St. Petersburg to promote education and labour mobility by sharing information about their national qualification systems and academic practices, entering into mutual recognition agreements where possible. Distinctions are made between concerted efforts at the sub-state and state level towards this end, though only the latter counts towards compliance. Full compliance requires concerted efforts to share information about national standards of qualification (competence in a learned skill or concept), and attempted engagement into bilateral or multilateral equivalency agreements. One example of such an agreement is the European Qualification Framework, initiated by the European Union in 2005. This comprehensive agreement addressed issues such as informal (non-academic) learning, self-certification, and sector relationships with considerable transparency, and should serve as a benchmark for future qualification equivalency initiatives. While the G8 has long preached the importance of education in economic development and labour market mobility, this is the first commitment specifically targeting academic qualification systems.

Team Leader: Jeff Claydon

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress
Canada		0
France		0
Germany		+1
Italy		0
Japan		0
Russia		0
United Kingdom		0
United States		+1
European Union		+1
Overall		+0.33

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its St. Petersburg qualification standards commitment. The Canadian Constitution ensures provincial jurisdiction of education in Section 92. As such, the federal government has a limited capacity to influence education qualification standards and risks low compliance.⁶¹³ The federally funded Council of Ministers of Education in Canada funds and operates the Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials, which provides the public with information about education qualifications programs, however limited, in Canada. This centre promotes and supports the work of non-governmental organizations that hold international (though unofficial) conferences on International Qualifications regulation. One such conference is the Future of Professional Regulation in Canada Conference, to be held in Toronto in April 2007.⁶¹⁴ A 2 April

⁶¹² Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access 14 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html

⁶¹³ Section 92: Distribution of Legislative Powers, Canadian Constitution, Department of Justice (Ottawa), 29 March 1867. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/const/c1867_e.html#distribution

⁶¹⁴ Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials (Toronto), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.cicic.ca/en/index.aspx>

statement released by the CMEC endorsed a quality assurance statement, and committed to broadening international understanding of the quality and relevance of degrees issued in Canada.⁶¹⁵

On 5 December 2006, the Canadian government signed the Agreement on Higher Education, Training, and Youth with the European Union, which committed the Canadian government to the promotion of increased bilateral cooperation on education qualification equivalency over the next eight years.⁶¹⁶

Canada is one of eighteen countries involved in the pilot project of the UNESCO Portal on Recognized Higher Education Institutions. This is the first stage of a project that hopes to facilitate online access to information on recognized higher education institutions with an objective to providing authoritative and up-to-date information on the status of these institutions. UNESCO's pilot project has an objective "to build capacity in developing countries for collecting and sharing information (through a website) on recognized higher education institutions (including all means of identifying the recognition authority)."⁶¹⁷ Canada and other participating countries have concluded the Preparatory Phase and are now in the Implementation Phase; the whole pilot project is expected to occur over a twenty-one month period from January 2006 to September 2007. While this initiative debuted before the St. Petersburg summit, Canada's participation in the 19-20 March 2007 progress meeting should be considered in compliance with the spirit of the St. Petersburg commitment.

However, Canada has failed to pursue the establishment of specific education qualification frameworks with fellow G8 members, and though Canada signed of the Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the European Region (henceforth referred to as the Lisbon Process) in 1997, it has thus far failed to ratify the conditions stipulated in the agreement.⁶¹⁸

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

France: 0

France registered partial compliance with its St. Petersburg academic qualifications commitment. On 5 September 2006, the European Commission announced a recommendation for the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning (EQF). The EQF will provide a common language to describe qualifications which will help Member States, employers and individuals compare qualifications across the EU's diverse education and training systems. The draft recommendations require that Member States relate their national qualifications systems to the EQF by 2009. This draft was developed following extensive consultation with member states and is expected to be adopted by the end of 2007 by the Council and the European Parliament.⁶¹⁹ On 7 December 2006, the French government sponsored and hosted an Official Bologna Process Seminar,⁶²⁰ but has done nothing concrete to implement the EQF domestically.

France continues to engage G8 members and other states in exchanges of information about education qualification programs. Direct cooperation with Germany is seen at the seventh Franco-German Council of Ministers meeting on 12 October 2006 in France. French President Jacques Chirac and German Chancellor Angela Merkel discussed European competitiveness in the fields of research of energy, aeronautics and space, as well as the integration and equal opportunity for French and German youths in 2007.⁶²¹ However, in 2007, France has not provided any further sharing of information about education qualification standards beyond its prior responsibilities

⁶¹⁵ Ministers Responsible for Advanced Education Endorse a Statement of Quality Assurance on Degree Education in Canada, CMEC Press Releases (Toronto), 2 April 2007. Date of Access 5 April 2007.

<http://www.cmec.ca/releases/press.en.stm?id=51>

⁶¹⁶ EU Canada Relations: Signature of a new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, training, and youth, European Union, (Brussels), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>

⁶¹⁷ Quality Assurance and Recognition, UNESCO, (Paris), Date of Access: 17 April 2007.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=52702&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁶¹⁸ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region CETS No.: 165, Council of Europe, (Brussels), Date of Access: January 19, 2007.

<http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=165&CM=&DF=&CL=ENG>

⁶¹⁹ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels) 5 September, 2006. Date of Access: January 11, 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1148&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

⁶²⁰ Latest News: Official Bologna Process Seminar Recommendations, Bologna Secretariat Website, Department for Education and Skills (United Kingdom), 10 January 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.view&NewsID=42&NewsCategoryID=1.

⁶²¹ 7ème Conseil des ministres franco-allemand, L'actualité franco-allemand, (Paris), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

[ww.franceallemagne.fr/public/index.php?sess_id=Ls04FBOrOoT5PhR3qEmUODjjWqGTjS&id_menu=53&id_contentLanguage=1](http://www.franceallemagne.fr/public/index.php?sess_id=Ls04FBOrOoT5PhR3qEmUODjjWqGTjS&id_menu=53&id_contentLanguage=1).

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

Germany: 1

The German government has thus far registered a high level of compliance with the commitment made at St. Petersburg. On 1 January 2007, Germany assumed the presidency of the European Union and declared European education initiatives a top priority for the duration of its presidency. In a document released by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, titled *German EU Council Presidency 2007: Education and Research Policy Priorities*, the German government declared its continued support for the Lisbon and Bologna processes, and that "it is our aim during the German Council Presidency to intensify the work on the European Qualifications Framework on the basis of the Commission proposal and in close cooperation with the European Parliament and, if possible, to conclude these activities."⁶²² The German EU Presidency will also launch a European Research Council and continue to promote the SOCRATES and LEONARDO exchange programmes. The Ministry of Education and Research contends that support for academic mobility and EU supported research (as opposed to national funding) will cause "greater synergy between European measures."⁶²³ The German government will host a launch conference for the SOCRATES and LEONARDO affiliated Lifelong Learning Programme on 6 May 2007 in Berlin.⁶²⁴

As part of the Bologna Process, Germany hosted the Official Bologna Seminar on Joint Degrees in Berlin on 21-22 September 2006.⁶²⁵ The German and British governments, will co-chair a Ministerial Conference in London, 16-18 May 2007. According to the Bologna Secretariat and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the objective of this conference is to determine the next steps to be taken within the Bologna framework to realize the European Higher Education Area by 2010.⁶²⁶ On 1-2 March 2007, the German Ministry of Education and Research hosted an informal meeting of European Education Ministers to promote greater understanding and synergy of continuing and vocational education practices across the region.⁶²⁷

Germany thus far failed to make concerted efforts to promote education qualifications synergy outside of the Bologna process and Europe. Yet, preexisting partnership programs with other G8 members such as Canada, the United States, and former CIS states (including Russia) should be acknowledged when considering German inaction outside of the Bologna process.

Analyst: Golta Shahidi

Italy: 0

Italy has not registered full compliance with its education qualification systems commitment. On 5 September 2006, the European Commission announced a recommendation for the establishment of the EQF for lifelong learning, which will help Member States, employers and individuals compare qualifications across the EU's diverse education and training systems.⁶²⁸ Italy has taken some steps to implement this recommendation and move the EQF forward since the St. Petersburg Summit. The most significant measure is the Italian-Russian cultural and education agreement. The agreement focuses on exchanging teachers and information as well as increasing contact between Italian and Russian university faculties, which goes a limited distance in improving the knowledge of each others

⁶²² German EU Council Presidency 2007: Education and Research Priorities, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

http://www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf

⁶²³ German EU Council Presidency 2007: Education and Research Priorities, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

http://www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf

⁶²⁴ German EU Council Presidency 2007: Education and Research Priorities, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

http://www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf

⁶²⁵ Joint Degrees: A Hallmark of the European Education Area?, Bologna Secretariat, Department of Education and Skills (London), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/uploads/documents/Kurzversion_BFUG.pdf

⁶²⁶ Bologna Secretariat, Department of Education and Skills (London), 10 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007.

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna>

⁶²⁷ Informal Meeting of Education Ministers: March 2007, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, (Berlin), 3 March 2007, Press Releases. Date of Access: 4 April 2007. <http://www.bmbf.de/en/7311.php>

⁶²⁸ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels) 5 September, 2006. Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1148&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>

education qualification systems.⁶²⁹ More commendable are Italy's recent agreements with Spain that focuses on supplying aid to help for student travel and stay as well as improving coordination on a large number of academic programs.⁶³⁰ Italy, however, has also failed to commit fully to the convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region. As of 20 April 2007, Italy is one of seven (of fifty) signatories who have failed to ratify the treaty. Italian ratification is necessary to show a deeper commitment to broadening the recognition and understanding of Italian qualification systems throughout Europe and the world.⁶³¹

Analyst: Eric Sehr

Japan: 0

Japan has registered partial compliance with its St. Petersburg academic qualifications commitment. The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announced the Third Basic Plan for Science and Technology on 28 May 2006, which promises increased funding for academic exchange and integration in East Asia from 2006 through 2010.⁶³² In spite of the spirit of this action, it was completed before the St. Petersburg summit and thus cannot be counted as compliance. Japan has made no attempt to revive the European Union-Japan Pilot Cooperation in Higher Education initiative, delayed since 2004 because of a lack of funding.⁶³³

On 12 January 2007, the first Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation was held in Seoul. The ministers of science and technology from the three countries "shared the view on the important role played by the technology intensive SMEs and venture firms for the economic growth, and reached a consensus on strengthening cooperation at the innovation clusters such as technoparks where these firms, research institutions and universities are clustered."⁶³⁴

Japan is one of eighteen countries involved in the UNESCO Portal on Recognized Higher Education Institutions. This is the first stage of a project that hopes to facilitate online access to information on recognized higher education institutions with an objective to providing authoritative and up-to-date information on the status of these institutions. UNESCO's pilot project has an objective "to build capacity in developing countries for collecting and sharing information (through a website) on recognized higher education institutions (including all means of identifying the recognition authority)."⁶³⁵ Japan and other participating countries have concluded the Preparatory Phase and are now in the Implementation Phase; the whole pilot project is expected to occur over a twenty-one month period from January 2006 to September 2007. While this initiative was started before the St. Petersburg summit, Japan's participation in the 19-20 March 2007 progress meeting should be considered in compliance with the spirit of the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its Saint-Petersburg academic qualifications commitment and receives a score of 0.

In February 2007 Russia has submitted to the OECD Education Policy Committee its Country Background Report, prepared in the framework of OECD Thematic Review of Tertiary Education project under the contract with the Federal Educational Agency by the State University – Higher School of

⁶²⁹ Programma esecutivo per la collaboraazione nell'ambito della cultura e dell'istruzione tra la repubblica italiana e la federazione russa, nel triennio 2007-2009. (Rome). Date of Access: April 16, 2007. http://www.esteri.it/doc/4_28_67_81_91_89_120.pdf

⁶³⁰ Dipartimentao per l'universita, l'alta formazione artistica, musicale e coreutica per la ricerca scientifica e tecnologica, (Rome), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. http://www.miur.it/0006Menu_C/0012Docume/0015Atti_M/6228Azioni_cf2.htm

⁶³¹ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region

CETS No.: 165, Council of Europe, (Brussels), Date of Access: 20 April 2007. <http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=165&CM=&DF=&CL=ENG>

⁶³² Strategic Program for Building an Asian Science and Technology Community, Department of Education, Sports, Culture, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), 9 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.mext.go.jp/english/news/2006/12/06120810.htm.

⁶³³ EU-Japan Pilot Cooperation on Higher Education, European Commission, Education and Training, (Tokyo), 3 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/eu_others/japan/index_en.html.

⁶³⁴ Joint Statement of the First Trilateral Korea-Japan-China Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation Seoul. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, (Tokyo), 12 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/kagaku/07012314.htm>.

⁶³⁵ Quality Assurance and Recognition. UNESCO, (Paris), Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=52702&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

Economics. Chapter 2 "Overall description of the tertiary education system" includes comprehensive information on the Russian qualifications system, as well as national academic practices and traditions in the sphere. Chapter 9 "Assuring the quality of tertiary education" considers problems of international comparability of qualifications.⁶³⁶

An international workshop "Tertiary Education in Russia: Equity, Quality, Efficiency, Competitiveness. Wrap-Up International Seminar on the OECD project "Thematic Review of Tertiary Education" was organized on the 12-13th of April 2007 with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. The workshop participants included representatives of OECD Directorate for Education. Issue of international comparability of the Russian qualifications system as a key factor of enhancing efficiency and competitiveness of the Russian tertiary education system was debated by the network of experts.⁶³⁷

In order to share information about qualification systems in Russia and European countries, and to increase understanding of Russian academic practices and traditions outside the country Russia joined the international project "Tuning educational structures in Europe" (TUNING), which encompasses nearly 200 universities from 50 countries of Europe and Latin America, and seeks the elaboration of a framework of transparent, comparable, and compatible qualifications in the signatory countries of the Bologna process, which should be described in terms of workload, level, learning outcomes, competences and profile. The "Tuning educational programmes in Russian HEIs" project (TUNING-Russia) is supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the National Training Foundation.⁶³⁸

On 19-21 October, 2006 an international workshop "Establishing common understanding of educational programmes, curricula and learning outcomes: methodology, methods and tools of "Tuning educational structures in Europe" project" was held in the framework of the TUNING-Russia project.⁶³⁹ More than 70 participants took part in the workshop, including heads of departments of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, representatives of the Delegation of the European Commission in Russia, academic staff from the leading Russian and European universities. During the workshop the questions of ensuring qualifications systems transparency and comparability in Russia and Europe were widely discussed.

So, Russia is participating in international projects, aimed at sharing information about qualification systems, on a Federal level. But as there is no special state programmes for sharing information about qualification systems with other countries in order to increase understanding of Russian academic practices and traditions abroad, Russia receives a 0 score for compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Katya Gorbunova

Analysts: Golta Shahidi and Maria Kaloshkina

United Kingdom: 0

While the United Kingdom has made considerable efforts in the past to promote the international exchange of information about education qualifications systems, the UK has taken insufficient measures to achieve full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on education qualification systems. The British government had already implemented several programs and initiatives aimed at promoting information about its national qualification standards before the 2006 commitment. In 1997, the British government established the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority to oversee the development of national curriculums and qualifications standards. The QCA has since worked with national education bodies in Wales, and Northern Ireland to implement the National Qualifications Framework, the most recent version of which was implemented in January 2006.⁶⁴⁰ Prior to the summit, the QCA had established clear national qualifications standards for the United Kingdom, and

⁶³⁶ Russian version of the Country Background Report for Russia: [http://www.oecdcentre.hse.ru/material/opublic/tertiary education review in the rf.pdf](http://www.oecdcentre.hse.ru/material/opublic/tertiary%20education%20review%20in%20the%20rf.pdf). Date of Access 25 April 2007. The English version will be available on the OECD web-site by July 2007: www.oecd.org/edu/tertiary/review. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris).

⁶³⁷ The State University – Higher School of Economics, (Moscow). 12 April 2007. Date of Access 25 April 2007. http://www.hse.ru/temp/2007/04_12-13_seminar.shtml

⁶³⁸ Tuning Educational Programmes in Russian HEIs, . The State University – Higher School of Economics, (Moscow). No publication date. Date of Access 25 April 2007. <http://www.iori.hse.ru/tuning/english.shtml>

⁶³⁹ Establishing common understanding of educational programmes, curricula and learning outcomes: methodology, methods and tools, The State University – Higher School of Economics, (Moscow)... Date of Access 25 April 2007. <http://www.iori.hse.ru/tuning/events.shtml>.

⁶⁴⁰ Qualifications and Credit Framework, Department for Education and Skills, Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, (London), undated. Date of Access: 18 November 2006. <http://www.qca.org.uk/14459.html>.

maintained a website with detailed explanations merits of the various accreditations issued in the United Kingdom.⁶⁴¹

On 5 September 2006, the European Commission announced a recommendation for the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning (EQF). The EQF will provide a common language to describe qualifications which will help Member States, employers and individuals compare qualifications across the EU's diverse education and training systems. The draft recommendations foresee that Member States relate their national qualifications systems to the EQF by 2009. This draft developed following extensive consultation with member states and is expected to be adopted by the end of 2007 by the Council and the European Parliament.⁶⁴²

In July 2005, the British government assumed the responsibilities of the Secretariat of the Bologna Process, which is intended to create a European Higher Learning Area by 2010.⁶⁴³ In this capacity, the Department of Education continues to co-chair Official Bologna Process Seminars, including the Nice Seminar 7 December 2006,⁶⁴⁴ and will host a ministerial Summit in London in May 2007.⁶⁴⁵

The United Kingdom is one of eighteen countries involved in the pilot project of the UNESCO Portal on Recognized Higher Education Institutions. This is the first stage of a project that hopes to facilitate online access to information on recognized higher education institutions with an objective to providing authoritative and up-to-date information on the status of these institutions. UNESCO's pilot project has an objective "to build capacity in developing countries for collecting and sharing information (through a website) on recognized higher education institutions (including all means of identifying the recognition authority)."⁶⁴⁶ The United Kingdom and the other participating countries have concluded the Preparatory Phase and are now in the Implementation Phase; the whole pilot project is expected to occur over a twenty-one month period from January 2006 to September 2007. While this initiative was started before the St. Petersburg summit, UK participation in the 19-20 March 2007 progress meeting should be considered in compliance with the spirit of the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Taleen Jakujyan

United States: 1

The United States has fully complied with its St. Petersburg education qualifications commitment. The United States has on several occasions reaffirmed its commitment to opening American up to greater number of foreign students as well as recognizing the need to give more American's the opportunity to learn abroad. On 9 November 2006 Karen Hughes, Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs spoke about the American Governments focus on educational outreach from student and teacher exchanges, English language training, literacy classes and scholarships for girls to increase women's access to education. The American government has created 500 new consular positions in order to streamline the visa process for foreign students.⁶⁴⁷

On 16 November 2006, during International Education Week President George W. Bush, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings all made statements that recognized the importance of facilitating international student exchanges to America not only so that Americans could come to better understand other education systems but also in recognition that students who return home from American schools often become leaders in their own countries spreading a greater understanding of American educational and cultural practices.⁶⁴⁸ America's willingness to be more accommodating to students around the world was highlighted by a three-

⁶⁴¹ Qualifications and Credit Framework, Department for Education and Skills - Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, (London), undated. Date of Access: 18 November 2006. <http://www.qca.org.uk/14459.html>.

⁶⁴² The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels) 5 September, 2006. Date of Access: January 11, 2007.

⁶⁴³ Bologna Secretariat Official Website, Department for Education and Skills (London), undated. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/>

⁶⁴⁴ News release, "Official Bologna Process Seminar: Doctoral Programmes in Europe Conclusions and Recommendations 7-9 December 2006, Nice, France," Bologna Secretariat Official Website, Department for Education and Skills (London), 10 January 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007.

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.view&NewsID=42&NewsCategoryID=1>

⁶⁴⁵ Bologna Secretariat Official Website, Department for Education and Skills (London), undated. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/>

⁶⁴⁶ Quality Assurance and Recognition. UNESCO. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=52702&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁶⁴⁷ Remarks to American Council on Education: A Strategic View of Study Abroad.

⁶⁴⁸ International Education Week 2006, November 13-17: Read Statements and Press Releases. Date of Access, 2 April 2007. <http://iew.state.gov/statements.htm>.

country Asian tour involving Spellings, joined by Assistant Secretary of State Dina Habib Powell and twelve U.S. university presidents in an attempt to better understand what these countries were demanding in terms of qualifications, such as the types of skills businesses in China are looking for, as well as promoting America's exchange program. On 26 March 2007 the Assistant Secretary of State Dina Habib Powell was in India and reaffirmed America's goal "to make an American education possible for every international student who wishes to study in the U.S."⁶⁴⁹

The United States is one of eighteen countries involved in the pilot project of the UNESCO Portal on Recognized Higher Education Institutions. This is the first stage of a project that hopes to facilitate online access to information on recognized higher education institutions with an objective to providing authoritative and up-to-date information on the status of these institutions. UNESCO's pilot project has an objective "to build capacity in developing countries for collecting and sharing information (through a website) on recognized higher education institutions (including all means of identifying the recognition authority)."⁶⁵⁰ The United States and the other participating countries have concluded the Preparatory Phase and are now in the Implementation Phase; the whole pilot project is expected to occur over a twenty-one month period from January 2006 to September 2007. While this initiative was started before the St. Petersburg summit, UK participation in the 19-20 March 2007 progress meeting should be considered in compliance with the spirit of the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Eric Sehr

European Union: 1

The European Union registered a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on education qualification systems. On 5 September 2006, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) for lifelong learning.⁶⁵¹ The new framework will allow for the use of a common language to describe qualifications in the EU. The intent is to help Member States, employers and individuals compare qualifications across the EU's diverse education and training systems.⁶⁵² At the heart of the framework is a set of eight reference levels describing the individual's "learning outcomes", in other words, what he or she "knows, understands and is able to do ... regardless of the system where a particular qualification was acquired."⁶⁵³

These reference levels provide a new approach that emphasizes the outcomes which a learner is able to produce based on his or her education, rather than the traditional factors such as the length of one's learning experience and the type of institution.⁶⁵⁴

The EQF will also function as a "translation device to make relationships between qualifications and different systems clearer."⁶⁵⁵ This will aid in the creation of a more transparent and accessible system across the board, increasing the general public's understanding of national academic practices and traditions, as the commitment requires, and eliminating mobility barriers in the employment market due to the lack of understanding member state standards.⁶⁵⁶

⁶⁴⁹ Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs Karen P. Hughes Remarks at Business Partnerships in Higher Education Luncheon hosted by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, (Mumbai), Monday, March 26, 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2006. <http://exchanges.state.gov/news/2007/032607.htm>

⁶⁵⁰ Quality Assurance and Recognition, UNESCO, (Paris). Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=52702&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁶⁵¹ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1148&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁶⁵² The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. Date of Access: November 15, 2006. <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1148&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁶⁵³ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe," European Commission Education and Training Policy, (Brussels), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: November, 15 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁶⁵⁴ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe," European Commission Education and Training Policy, (Brussels), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: November, 15 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁶⁵⁵ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe," European Commission Education and Training Policy, (Brussels), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: November, 15 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁶⁵⁶ Frequently asked questions: why does the EU need a European Qualifications Framework? European Commission, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 November 2006.

The European Union also hosted conference in Brussels, on 5 and 6 March 2007, to design the next phase of Tempus, the EU's flagship program for higher education cooperation with Europe's neighbours. Tempus is an EU funded program aimed to support the modernization of higher education in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Western Balkans and the Mediterranean region. For the period 2007-2013, the annual Tempus budget is expected to be in the order of € 50 million.⁶⁵⁷

Furthermore, the European Union has committed EUR 18 million to a renewed eight-year education agreement signed between the EU and Canada on 5 December 2006. The renewed agreement will bring even more Canadians and Europeans together by tripling the available funding and expanding its scope to cover youth actions as well over the period 2006-2013 with a target of some 210 projects implemented and 4,430 EU and Canadian people participating in mobility activities over the duration of the program.⁶⁵⁸

Analyst: Taleen Jakujyan

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/318&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

⁶⁵⁷ TEMPUS: towards a new boost for the EU's international cooperation in higher education, (Brussels), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007.

⁶⁵⁸ EU-Canada relations: signature of new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, vocational training and youth, (Brussels), 5 December, 2006. Date of Access: January 11, 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>

11. Education: Gender Disparities [205]

Commitment

"We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard."

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*⁶⁵⁹

Background

This commitment relates to the UN's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eliminating gender disparities in education by the year 2015.⁶⁶⁰ This goal is addressed primarily by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through their Education for All (EFA) Campaign. The EFA movement articulates six major goals, one of which is achieving gender equality in education. All six goals relate to the overarching EFA objective of providing quality basic education to all children, youth and adults by 2015.⁶⁶¹ The EFA Fast Track Initiative (FTI), a global compact on education, encourages low-income countries to reach the EFA's six major goals.⁶⁶² As per the Director General of UNESCO's press release concerning his presence at the G8's St. Petersburg Summit, the Education for All program requires an increase in financial aid by the order of USD12 billion per year, greater priority to be given to the most needy nations, more predictable distribution of aid amounts over time, and innovation in the provision of educational services. Commitment standards are therefore relative to the needs of the Education for All campaign as stated by the Director General. The current budget for the EFA-FTI totals USD57.5 million, USD31.5 million of which represents future monetary donations until the year 2008.⁶⁶³ Donations to the FTI have more than doubled over the past year and financial disbursements are projected to improve drastically over the upcoming months to programs throughout the developing world for the development of equal and universal opportunities for education among children, youth, and adults.⁶⁶⁴ It is estimated, however, that a financing gap of USD513 million for education programs existed in 2006, and that this gap will rise to USD644 million in 2007 and USD752 by 2008.⁶⁶⁵

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

⁶⁵⁹ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access 14 January 2007. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>

⁶⁶⁰ United Nations, 2005, Millennium Development Goals, 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.un.org/Docs/summit2005/MDGBook.pdf>.

⁶⁶¹ Education for All International Coordination, 2006, UNESCO, (Paris). , 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33841&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁶⁶² World Bank, 2006, Education for All, Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/>.

⁶⁶³ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

⁶⁶⁴ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

⁶⁶⁵ Education For All- Fast-Track-Initiative EPDF Summary Progress Report, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/EPDFreportNov06.pdf.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.22

Canada: +1

The Government of Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to facilitate the elimination of gender disparities in education. The Canadian Government has exhibited compliance through verbal reiterations of the commitment, and increases in bilateral monetary donations to the Education for All Program. At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, for example, the country pledged CAD24 million to the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) and CAD1 million to the EFA Global Monitoring Report (GMR).⁶⁶⁶

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)'s budget for 2006-2007 reserves 9.5% of the total aid budget for basic education. CIDA also recently issued a departmental overview that aims to make gender equality a key focus of all of its program areas.⁶⁶⁷ On 8 September 2006 the CIDA Gender Equity Support Programme contributed CAD26,225.70 to send 80 young female students to the Youth Employment Summit in Nairobi to promote equal hiring practices and equality of opportunity between genders.⁶⁶⁸

On 17 September 2006 Canada released a joint statement with the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the UK reaffirming its support for the Fast Track Initiative and for long term, predictable financing for education initiatives in developing countries.⁶⁶⁹ Canada's Minister of Finance, Jim Flaherty, released a statement to the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF on 18 September 2006, reaffirming Canada's commitment to increasing financial aid to the EFA-FTI.⁶⁷⁰ He further affirmed Canada's commitment of CAD46 million to the EFA through its bilateral aid program.⁶⁷¹

The following month, Canada attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁶⁷² Canada has also become a donor to the EFA's Catalytic Fund aimed at complementing other donor instruments to impoverished nations, and has since donated USD20 million to the Fund.⁶⁷³ The FTI's 2006 *Status*

⁶⁶⁶ The St. Petersburg Summit, PMO, (Ottawa), 17 July, 2006. Date of Access: 23 November, 2006. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1251.

⁶⁶⁷ Canadian International Development Agency Report on Plans and Priorities 2006-2007, Treasury Board of Canada, (Ottawa), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 19 November, 2006. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/0607/cida-acdi/cida-acdi01_e.asp.

⁶⁶⁸ The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Gender Equity Support Programme contributed CAD \$26,225.70 to the Youth Employment Summit in Nairobi, Canadian High Commission in Kenya, (Nairobi), 8 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 November, 2006. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nairobi/news-2006-09-08-en.asp.

⁶⁶⁹ Joint statement from Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the UK on education, HM Treasury, (London), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 26 November, 2006. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2006/press_68_06.cfm.

⁶⁷⁰ Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance, (Ottawa), 18 September, 2005. Date of Access: 26 November, 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-044_2e.html.

⁶⁷¹ 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, Seventy-Fourth Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January, 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056131/DCS2006-0041\(E\)-Canada.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056131/DCS2006-0041(E)-Canada.pdf).

⁶⁷² FTI Technical Meeting. (Brussels) 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Brussels/Participants.pdf.

⁶⁷³ FTI Catalytic fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

Report listed Canada as one of the five country donors that account for over two-thirds of total bilateral aid towards basic education.⁶⁷⁴

On 22 October 2006 Development minister Josee Verner announced a \$14.5 million girls' education project in Kandahar, Afghanistan and the training of 4,000 female school teachers.⁶⁷⁵

On 8 November 2006 Canada contributed to a \$80 million World Bank Project facilitating equitable access to education in Kenya with the aim of increasing elementary school enrollment to 100% by the year 2010.⁶⁷⁶ Further, on 12 April 2007 Development Minister Verner announced the allocation of \$9 million towards women's rights in Afghanistan, including \$5 million towards gender equity in Afghanistan and the creation of an institute for Gender Studies at the University of Kabul, and \$4million towards skills training and literacy campaigns for women throughout the country.⁶⁷⁷

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education through its support of the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), its commitment to finding solutions to end gender disparities, and its provision of bilateral aid to FTI endorsed national education programs.

At the Sixth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All held in Cairo in November 2006, the French government announced that it would increase its funding for the FTI by EUR20 million over three years⁶⁷⁸, including a EUR1.35 million commitment to the Education Program Development Fund⁶⁷⁹. At the meeting, the French government reconfirmed its commitment to eliminate gender disparities when it participated in endorsing the meeting's final communiqué which committed the meeting's participants to initiate "more targeted efforts to remove barriers to girls' access to school"⁶⁸⁰. Following up on commitments to remove such barriers, on 23 November 2006, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted, along with UNESCO, a roundtable to discuss violence against girls in school and how it should be addressed. The objective of the roundtable was to spread awareness of the issue and identify best practices for addressing it.⁶⁸¹

The French government has also indirectly supported the commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education through its provision of bilateral aid to FTI-endorsed national education programs. On 19 July 2006, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved a EUR650,000 project to assist in the reform of the education system of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. This project will assist in financing Mauritania's FTI-funded National Program for the Development of the Education System (PNDSE).⁶⁸² In August and September 2006, the AFD approved two programs in support of the government of Burkina Faso's Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development (PDDEB). Both programs, valued at EUR16.5 million⁶⁸³ and EUR10 million⁶⁸⁴ respectively, aim to increase girls' access

⁶⁷⁴ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁷⁵ Federal cabinet minister makes surprise visit to Afghanistan, CBC News, (Ottawa), 23 October 2006. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2006/10/23/development-minister.html>

⁶⁷⁶ World Bank Provides Support For Education In Kenya, World Bank, (Washington), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January, 2006. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:21119874~menuPK:282423~pagePK:64020865~piPK:149114~theSitePK:282386,00.html.

⁶⁷⁷ Canada's new government continues investments in new women's programs in Afghanistan, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/ANI-41116275-RYY>

⁶⁷⁸ Annual meeting of the high-level group on Education for All, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/education-university_2274/events_3315/annual-meeting-of-the-high-level-group-on-education-for-all-efa-2006_7501.html

⁶⁷⁹ Fast Track Initiative Newsletter, World Bank, (Washington), February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Press/Newsletter_novfeb2007.pdf, p. 5.

⁶⁸⁰ Final Communiqué – Sixth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All, UNESCO, (Paris), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Communique22Nov.pdf>, p. 2.

⁶⁸¹ School Related Gender-Based Violence In the Context of Education for All: Role and Responsibility of Stakeholders, UNESCO, (Paris), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Background23%20nov.pdf>

⁶⁸² ARSEM, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur/lang/en?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=427>

⁶⁸³ PDDEB (EX-FSP), Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=465>

⁶⁸⁴ PDDEB-EPT, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/Accesssecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=468>

to education in rural areas through public awareness campaigns⁶⁸⁵. On 22 January 2007, the AFD approved an EUR8 million project that will assist Djibouti in implementing its Education Action Plan (PAE)⁶⁸⁶. The PAE, an FTI-endorsed program, aims to universalize access to primary education by increasing the number of girls enrolled in school from 50.2% to 63.2% between 2006 and 2008⁶⁸⁷. The AFD's Education for All in Djibouti project (EPTD) plans to assist Djibouti in achieving the PAE's goals by building new schools, training and hiring new teachers, and through other measures to improve both the quality of education and the capacity of Djibouti's education institutions in general⁶⁸⁸.

Analyst: John Howell

Germany: 0

Germany registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminating gender disparity in education. While the German Government has participated in a wide range of programs targeting gender disparities in education, it remains low on the list of financial contributors to the FTI and EFA campaigns.

In 2006, along with many other donor nations, Germany promised to help Guinea, Honduras, Mozambique, and Tajikistan fund FTI programs in their countries before 2007 though the exact amount of promised funding is not listed in the Fast Track Initiative's November 2006 *Status Report*.⁶⁸⁹ Germany also reiterated its commitment to eradicating gender disparity in education by its reaffirmation of this commitment through policy, and has declared that its goal is to expand access and improve the quality of universal education.⁶⁹⁰

On 18 September 2006, the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, reaffirmed Germany's support for gender equity in education and the EFA-FTI pledging to double the country's financial donations to EUR120 million by 2007.⁶⁹¹

Between 9-10 October 2006, Germany attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁶⁹² Germany sent a large delegation to the Cairo Conference on 12 November 2006 where it reiterated its support to the FTI⁶⁹³ and led an update for the Capacity Development Task Team.⁶⁹⁴ At the Cairo conference Germany did not, however, commit donations to the Catalytic Fund, a supplemental source of money for the FTI.⁶⁹⁵

At the conference "Women's Economic Empowerment as Smart Economics: A Dialogue on Policy Options" held in Berlin on 22-23 February 2007 German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed the need for a stronger focus on gender equity worldwide and Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul pointed to gender equity as crucial to achieving the objective of halving world poverty.¹ The German government's financial donations to the FTI and EFA campaigns currently total less than 0.002 percent of Germany's GDP and the country remains relatively low on the list of financial contributors to the

⁶⁸⁵ PDDEB (EX-FSP), Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=465> See also: PDDEB-EPT, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=468>

⁶⁸⁶ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁷ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁸ EPTD, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=676>

⁶⁸⁹ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁹⁰ Germany's Contribution to the FTI: German Federal Ministry of Economics and Development, Date of Access: 16 November, 2006. www.bmz.de/en/issues/Education/engagement/formaleGrundbildung/index.html.

⁶⁹¹ Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries. Seventy-Fourth Meeting, Statement by Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany, World Bank, (Washington), 18 September 2006 siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056145/DCS2006-0050-Germany.pdf.

⁶⁹² FTI Technical Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2006. See: www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Brussels/Participants.pdf

⁶⁹³ Education for All Fast Track Initiative 4th Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November, 2006. Date of Access: 28 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

⁶⁹⁴ 4th Partnership Meeting "Presentations," World Bank / Fast Track Initiative, (Washington), 14 November 2006 Date of Access: 15 January 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafti/Cairomeeting.asp.

⁶⁹⁵ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, The World Bank, (Cairo), 12 November, 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

initiative,⁶⁹⁶ and Germany must spend an additional USD94 million in order to meet the 2015 deadline.⁶⁹⁷

Analyst: Esmahan Razavi and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: -1

Italy registered a score of -1 indicating negative compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparity in education. Italy has displayed a lack of budgetary commitment to the EFA-FTI and the Catalytic Fund, evidenced by the *decrease* in Italian funding for the FTI Catalytic Fund.

Though as of 7 September 2006 Italy pledged financial aid to several countries attempting to adopt FTI program goals, including Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Albania,⁶⁹⁸ the 2006 Global Campaign for Education labeled Italy as one of the least compliant G8 countries in terms of its FTI donations.⁶⁹⁹ Italy has contributed USD4.8 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund since the fund's inception, an amount far exceeded by several other G8 countries.⁷⁰⁰ As of 12 November 2006, Italy had donated USD1.2 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, a 50% decrease in funding from 2005,⁷⁰¹ and has released no plan for Catalytic Fund donations in 2007.⁷⁰²

On 12 November 2006, Italy sent a delegation to the EFA-FTI Cairo Conference concerning the goal of abolishing gender disparity in education by 2015.⁷⁰³ Italy's current total donations towards the EFA's Catalytic Fund are USD6.1 million,⁷⁰⁴ and as of 2 February 2007 Italy has not specified the amount of further funding it will put towards the Catalytic Fund.⁷⁰⁵ In order to attain the funding objectives set by the Italian government for the FTI Italy must donate an additional USD54 million.⁷⁰⁶ On 2 May 2007 Italy is pledging to send its Minister of Finance to Brussels for the Keeping Our Promises conference concerning the attainment of universal primary education by 2015.⁷⁰⁷

Analyst: Esmahan Razavi

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Japan has not increased development assistance for education despite a consistent display of political support for the EFA and FTI agendas. Japan remains

⁶⁹⁶ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁶⁹⁷ Fast Track Initiative in Africa, Debt Aids Trade Africa. Date of Access: April 12th, 2007. http://data.org/pdf/DATA_FTI%20in%20Africa.pdf

⁶⁹⁸ Progress Report for the Education Fast Track for All Initiative, International Monetary Fund and World Bank, World Bank, (Washington), 7 September 2006, Date of Access: 4 November, 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMINT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015\(E\)-Education.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMINT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015(E)-Education.pdf).

⁶⁹⁹ Underachievers A School Report on Rich Countries' Contribution to Universal Primary Education by 2015. Global Campaign for Education report, (Saxonworld), 2006. Date of Access: 20 November, 2006. <http://www.campaignforeducation.org/resources/Sep2006/Report%20Text.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁰ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰¹ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰² Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰³ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁰⁴ Report from FTI Presentations in Spain and Austria - February 2007, World Bank, (Washington), 2nd February 2007. Date of Access: March 29th, 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/SpainAustria.asp>

⁷⁰⁵ Report from FTI Presentations in Spain and Austria - February 2007, (Madrid), 2nd February 2007. Date of Access: March 29th, 2007. <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/SpainAustria.asp>

⁷⁰⁶ Fast Track Initiative in Africa, Debt Aids Trade Africa. Date of Access: April 12th, 2007. http://data.org/pdf/DATA_FTI%20in%20Africa.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Keeping Our Promises on Education, European Commission, (Brussels). Date of Access: April 10th, 2007. <http://www.promises-on-education.org/>

one of lowest on the list of donor nations to the Fast-Track initiative.⁷⁰⁸ In order to achieve a score of +1, Japan will need to increase its financial support of the FTI Catalytic Fund.

Japan's strategy to support basic education in developing countries, the Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN), incorporates the EFA goals in its policies, and one of its priority areas is "assistance for elimination of gender disparities (girl's education)."⁷⁰⁹

According to the FTI's 2006 *Status Report* released 7 September 2006, Japan has joined with several other nations to support initiatives for universal and equitable education programs in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Yemen, Timor-Leste, Nicaragua, Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Mali, and Rwanda.⁷¹⁰

According to the World Bank's Data Report 2006 on education in Africa, Japan needs to increase its development assistance to primary education in Africa from its 2004 level of USD70 million to a total of USD276 million in 2006 for the G8 goal of universal primary education in Africa to be achieved.⁷¹¹ The FTI's *Catalytic Fund Status Report*, released 12 November 2006, cites that Japan has yet to contribute financially to the Catalytic Fund, the main multi-donor trust fund of the EFA-FTI.⁷¹²

During a visit to India in March 2007, the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Sadako Ogata said that her organization is emphasizing a "human security" approach to development projects, which involves a "bottom-up" approach with the overall aim of empowering people through education and health care.⁷¹³ In conjunction with the aim of gender mainstreaming, JICA incorporates the MDG's goals of basic education and gender equality in its projects.⁷¹⁴ According to the JICA 2006 Annual Report, based on 2004 figures, basic education and gender equality together make up 13% of the total operating costs in JICA projects.⁷¹⁵ JICA is currently involved in projects focusing on education and gender in Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal and Tanzania.⁷¹⁶

Analyst: Frida Wallin

Russia: 0

The government of Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education, through its support of the FTI, its efforts to improve the quality of basic education, and its contribution of new funds to support education in the developing world.

Since the St. Petersburg Summit, Russia has participated in several forums dedicated to advancing the EFA agenda. In October 2006, Russia attended the FTI Technical Meeting in Brussels as one of the co-chairs and as a member of both the FTI Steering Committee⁷¹⁷ and the FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee⁷¹⁸. In November 2006, Russia attended the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership in Cairo as a Donor Partner⁷¹⁹. At the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership, Russia took the lead in discussing two proposals. First, Russia led a discussion on a proposal to create a Quality Development Task

⁷⁰⁸ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafit/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁷⁰⁹ Supporting the Joy of Learning- Japan's Support for Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), March 2006. Date of Access: 10 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/education/support0603.pdf.

⁷¹⁰ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafit/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁷¹¹ The Data Report 2006-Education, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafit/documents/Cairo/Background%20Documents/DATA_Report.pdf.

⁷¹² Education For All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, (Cairo), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efafit/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷¹³ "JICA President Outlines Relations Between India and Her Agency," JICA, (Tokyo), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/news/2007/mar09.html>.

⁷¹⁴ JICA Annual Report 2006. Chapter 1- Working to Achieve Millennium Development Goals, JICA, (Tokyo), September 2006. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/publications/annual/2006/pdf/070-071.pdf>.

⁷¹⁵ JICA Annual Report 2006. Chapter 1- Working to Achieve Millennium Development Goals, JICA, (Tokyo), September 2006. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/resources/publications/annual/2006/pdf/070-071.pdf>.

⁷¹⁶ Japan International Cooperation Agency, "Countries" "Gender and Development" "Education", JICA, (Tokyo), 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>.

⁷¹⁷ Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, World Bank, (Washington), 10 October 2006. pg.11. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafit/documents/Brussels/Brussels_Minutes.pdf.

⁷¹⁸ FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee - Minutes of the Meeting of October 10, 2006, World Bank, (Washington), 10 October 2006. pg.1. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafit/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

⁷¹⁹ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – List of Participants, World Bank, (Washington), November 2006. http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efafit/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

Team⁷²⁰. The objective of the proposed Task Team is to develop methods and indicators of quality assessment of learning outcomes in basic education towards improving the quality of basic education.⁷²¹ Second, Russia put forward its proposal for the Basic Education Quality Improvement Program (BEQIP). The objective of BEQIP is to increase the quality of learning outcomes by developing national capacity in quality education assessment and by developing content and methods of teaching based on assessment results.⁷²² Part of the program will involve the establishment of an International Support for Education Development (ISED) Centre in Russia. The BEQIP, which is a Russian contribution to the Fast Track Initiative,⁷²³ is expected to cost USD 67.8 million and will be implemented over the period 2007-2010.⁷²⁴

It is not clear, however, what part of the program budget will actually be covered by Russia. Russia's activity in participating in FTI meetings and advocating policy initiatives has been accompanied by new financial commitments to foster education in the developing world.

On 16 September 2006, Russia's Finance Minister, Alexei Kudrin, announced that Russia will allocate USD 60 million to foster education in "the poorest countries". Russia's initiative in this regard will focus on the issue of improving the quality of education.⁷²⁵

Russia as a new member of the Catalytic Fund has demonstrated compliance with the commitment of gender disparities elimination in education. As the member of Catalytic Fund Russian government continues to finance FTI programs. It paid USD 1 million by November 2006 and plans to invest USD 2 million in 2007 and up to USD 4 million in total by 2008.⁷²⁶

According to the officials, Russia has pledged its commitment for the year 2007 equivalent USD 2 million. According to FTI Newsletter (Issue, November-February 2006-2007)⁷²⁷ Russia along with the other G8-donors (Canada, Italy, France and the United Kingdom) has pledged to the Catalytic Fund USD 4 million for the period 2003-2008 and 3.2 million to the Education Program Development fund USD for the period 2005-2008.

Through its increased contribution to international aid (up to USD 500 million in federal budget-2007⁷²⁸), of which a portion is designated for educational programs, the Russian government contributes to compliance with this commitment.

The Deputy Finance Minister of Russia S. Storchak stated in an interview to the newspaper "Vremya novostey" of April, 2nd on the priorities of Russia as a donor-country, that Russia will mobilize more resources for the assistance in the sphere of energy, health and education⁷²⁹.

However there are no developed aid programmes and actions specially targeted at elimination of gender disparities, thus Russia gets a score of "0".

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Arina Shadrikova

Analyst: John Howell, Yulay Sultanov and Arina Shadrikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to financially support the elimination of gender disparities in education. Since the summit, the UK government has demonstrated a high level of support towards the EFA and FTI through its policy developments and financial contributions. The UK has also explicitly mentioned gender equity in education as a primary and driving policy goal.

⁷²⁰ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – Agenda, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/Agenda.pdf.

⁷²¹ Proposal for Quality Development Task Team in EFA-FTI, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/Quality_taskteam_proposal.pdf.

⁷²² Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²³ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²⁴ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, World Bank, (Washington), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁷²⁵ Russia to allocate \$60 million to foster education in the poorest nations, Russian Federation, (Moscow), 16 September 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060916/1260427.html

⁷²⁶ EFA-FTI Status Report, 12 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷²⁷ http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Press/Newsletter_novfeb2007.pdf Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Newsletter. November 2006 – February 2007. Date of Access 18 May 2007.

⁷²⁸ Russian information agency, RIAN, (Moscow), 20 November, 2006. www.rian.ru/politics/foreign/20061120/55800127.html

⁷²⁹ "Vremya novostey", Ministry of Finance, (Moscow), 2 April 2007. http://www1.minfin.ru/off_inf/2196.htm

In September 2006, Mozambique was promised GBP150 million over the span of 10 years,⁷³⁰ and Bangladesh a sum of GBP100 million over six years to support education initiatives.⁷³¹ The UK government has extended efforts to monitor the effectiveness of their ongoing EFA-FTI contributions, as demonstrated by the execution of monthly progress updates regarding the Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa.⁷³²

The UK's commitment to the EFA-FTI and gender equality were reflected in its contributions at the October EFA-FTI Technical meeting where it was decided that the Catalytic Fund be expanded, and the UNESCO High Level Group on the EFA in November where the British delegation was critical in scrutinizing current forms of resource mobilization.⁷³³ This Catalytic Fund increase prompted the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for International Development to later pledge at a meeting with the World Bank, to increase the UK's contribution to the Fund by GBP100 million.⁷³⁴

The UK has also engaged with the World Bank, the Netherlands, and France "in developing joint instruments and to ensure overall harmonization" of their EFA-FTI gender programs.^{735 736} Furthermore, explicit references to the importance of gender equality in education are made in various DFID country plan documents. For example, gender equity is listed as a primary ambition in its programming with Ethiopia. The UK Government also pledged GBP7 million over a period of three years towards this specific goal in Nigeria.⁷³⁷

While continuing with monthly self-evaluations on the government's efficacy in attaining the Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa, the UK government has also made key financial contributions to individual countries via the EFA-FTI initiative.⁷³⁸ For example, on 22 February, 2007, the UK government granted Rwanda an allocation of GBP70 million from the EFA-FTI fund for the hiring of teachers, building of classrooms, and production of textbooks.⁷³⁹ Further, on 18 January 2007 the UK pledged GBP200 million to India in order to achieve universal primary education.⁷⁴⁰

The United Kingdom supported its financial contributions with verbal commitments to the EFA-FTI. At the constructive meeting held at Gleneagles on 5 April 2007 UK officials met with Kofi Annan and various NGOs to review the progress on their goal of universal primary education by 2015.⁷⁴¹ In this meeting, Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, made a statement that her government would provide additional UK support for education in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Somalia, Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo and listed Liberia as a benefactor via the FTI.⁷⁴² At the World Bank and IMF meetings on 14-15 April 2007 the UK called for the World Bank to provide details of its plan to increase spending on education via the EFA-FTI program.⁷⁴³

Analyst: Jen Quito

United States: 0

⁷³⁰ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³¹ Government announces new commitment to education for all in Bangladesh, HM Treasury, (London), 30 September 2006. Date of Access: 4 February 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2006/press_70_06.cfm

⁷³² DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006: www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³³ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp

⁷³⁴ Who DFID Works With: The World Bank, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 24 November, 2006: www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/wbandimf.asp.

⁷³⁵ DFID Ethiopia Country Assistance Plan 2006-10, Consultation Draft, (London). Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf.

⁷³⁶ Country Profiles: Africa, Niger, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf.

⁷³⁷ DFID Ethiopia Country Assistance Plan 2006-10, Consultation Draft, (London). Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cap-ethiopia-draft.pdf

⁷³⁸ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005-March2007 Update, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷³⁹ Rwanda is scaling up in education - funding to fill resource gap for next two years, Department for International Development, (London) Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/rwanda-education.asp>

⁷⁴⁰ UK announces £200 million for primary schooling in India, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/india-200m-primary-education.asp>

⁷⁴¹ Delivering Education Beyond Borders, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-beyond-borders.asp>

⁷⁴² Delivering Education Beyond Borders, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/education-beyond-borders.asp>

⁷⁴³ Who DFID Works With: The World Bank, Department for International Development, (London). Date of Access: 17 April, 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/dfidwork/wbandimf-objectives2007.asp>

The United States has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Although the US Government demonstrates a political focus on gender equality in education, its financial contributions fall short of commitments made during previous years. To achieve a score of +1, the US will need to increase its funding of EFA-FTI related activities and projects, and to increase its funding of the FTI Catalytic Fund. In August 2006, the US government allocated USD18.5 million to Tajikistan through the auspices of the EFA-FTI program and provided for the training of approximately 3000 teachers.⁷⁴⁴ This contribution operated in tandem with a specifically designed program by USAID entitled "Basic Education, Especially for Women and Girls" which was in full operation in Yemen during the latter half of 2006.⁷⁴⁵ The US Government supported India's EFA program in late 2006 through the provision of 23 grants to various Indian NGOs and the training of approximately 160,000 teachers.⁷⁴⁶ USAID reaffirmed its commitment towards gender equality within education in its proposed budget for 2007, stating that "[i]t is particularly through the education of girls that countries accrue a wide range of benefits, including improved health and survival rates of infants and children, reduced rates of fertility, and greater use of modern contraceptive methods."⁷⁴⁷

The US has contributed to various bilateral aid programs for the promotion of gender equity in education such as the 'Safe School Program' in Ghana, Ethiopia, and Malawi, where gender-equitable relationships are encouraged among students in an effort to reduce school based gender violence, and increase scholastic female participation.⁷⁴⁸ Through the second phase of President Bush's Africa Education Initiative (AEI), beginning in the 2007 fiscal year and ending in 2010, 550,000 scholarships will be provided to African girls in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo by 2010 in the form of tuition fees, books, uniforms, and other essentials so that they can "grow up to play positive roles in the education, political, and economic sectors of their countries".⁷⁴⁹ The US' commitment to gender equality in education is also displayed throughout its 'Promoting Gender Equality in Basic Education Activities' program which delivers training and technical assistance to enhance USAID's ability to execute its gender-oriented goals.⁷⁵⁰

Despite noteworthy bilateral financial contributions and written reaffirmations of the US's commitment to the EFA-FTI program, there remains no evidence of USD65 million being granted to African FTI recipients for the purposes of defraying school fee barriers as promised in 2005.⁷⁵¹ The only recent mention of the EFA-FTI initiative by the US is contained in a project proposal for Honduras elaborating plans for the decentralization of Honduran basic education in order to bring in local and private-sector entities.⁷⁵² There further remains little evidence that the US government has contributed directly to the Catalytic fund or participated in the development of the EFA-FTI program.

Analyst: Jen Quito

European Union: 0

The European Union has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education. Notably, the EU has been relatively inactive since the St. Petersburg Summit.

⁷⁴⁴ USAID Prepares Teacher Trainers for the Fast Track, USAID: Europe and Eurasia, USAID, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/locations/%20Europe_eurasia/press/success/2006-10-15.html.

⁷⁴⁵ Summary of FY 2007 Budget and Program Overview, USAID, USAID Mission: Yemen, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/pdf/ye_complete.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ USAID Mission: Yemen, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/pdf/in_386-017.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ Summary of FY 2007 Budget and Program Overview, USAID, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006, Date of Access: 24 November 2006, www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/summary.html.

⁷⁴⁸ USAID: Women in Development, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007, http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/activities/education_girlswomen_rc.html

⁷⁴⁹ USAID: Sub-Saharan Africa, African Education Initiative, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/initiatives/aei.html

⁷⁵⁰ Women in Development Activities: Gender Equality in Education, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007, http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/activities/education_girlswomen_rc.htm

⁷⁵¹ Points for Mr. Schieck, Session IV: Resource Mobilization and Aid Effectiveness, Addresses and Presentations, 2005, (Washington), Date of Access: 27 December 2006, www.unesco.org/education/efa/global_co/policy_group/HLG5_presentations/SessionIV/USAID.doc.

⁷⁵² USAID Honduras: Increased and Improved Social Sector Investments and Transparency, (Washington), Date of Access: 17 April, 2007, <http://www.usaid.gov/hn/investments.htm>

Significantly, the EU has become a major donor to the Catalytic Fund, which is the main multi-donor trust fund in support of the EFA-FTI.⁷⁵³ EU grants to Africa and Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries have been established and the EU will pay its contribution to the Catalytic Fund in three stages until 2008.⁷⁵⁴ This is, however, a fulfillment of a pledge made prior to March 2006.⁷⁵⁵ The EU is committed as one of the co-chairs of the FTI until June 2007.⁷⁵⁶

In St. Petersburg, the EU strongly emphasized the importance of girls' education in poverty reduction and sustainable development.⁷⁵⁷ In a 20 December 2005 joint statement, representatives of EU member states, the European Parliament and the European Commission declared their commitment to gender equality by promising to include "a strong gender component in all its [the EU's] policies and practices in its relations with developing countries."⁷⁵⁸ The EU is the second-largest multilateral donor for education and its support is in the form of grants.⁷⁵⁹ According to an November 2006 UNESCO report on EFA, the EU allocates greater shares of its education aid to sub-Saharan Africa and to basic education than do donors overall.⁷⁶⁰ The above report, however, is based on figures and analyses updated in June 2006.

In connection to the International Women's Day on 8 March 2007, the European Commission adopted a European strategy to promote gender equality in development cooperation through the instatement of gender equality in its development policy, with a particular focus on education.⁷⁶¹ Further, Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner stated that women's rights are central to the future prosperity of any developing country and that the EU supports gender equality at all levels.⁷⁶² The strategy is part of a series of EU policy initiatives aiming to better coordinate development assistance by providing concrete suggestions for gender equality, such as an increase in the efficiency of gender mainstreaming in political dialogue with partner countries.⁷⁶³

According to the 2007 EU general budget, donations to Human and Social Development (HSD) has decreased from EUR 172 million in 2006 to EUR 117 million in 2007.⁷⁶⁴ The European Commission has promised to allocate from its HSD budget a minimum of 12% to education and a minimum of 2% to gender for the period 2007 to 2013.⁷⁶⁵ The EU has fulfilled this financial commitment in its 2007 general budget through the allocation of EUR22 million to education (18.8%) and EUR6.6 million (5.6%).⁷⁶⁶

Analyst: Frida Wallin

⁷⁵³ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁵⁴ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁷⁵⁵ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Washington), 13 March 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Moscow/Catalytic_Fund_Status_Update.pdf

⁷⁵⁶ 4th Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Cairo), 13-14 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/Cairomeeting.asp

⁷⁵⁷ Education at the G8 Summit: the EC position, European Commission, (Brussels), 15-17 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 November 2006. europa.eu/press_room/presspacks/g820060715/factsheet_g8-education_en.pdf.

⁷⁵⁸ The European Consensus on Development, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 December 2006.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/development_policy_statement/docs/edp_declaration_signed_20_12_2005_en.pdf#zoom=125.

⁷⁵⁹ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, (Paris), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

⁷⁶⁰ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, (Paris), November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

⁷⁶¹ Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶² Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶³ Press Releases Rapid, European Commission, (Brussels), 8 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁶⁴ 2007 General Budget- Title 21, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/index.html

⁷⁶⁵ 2007 General Budget- Article 21 05 01, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/articles/index.html#TRA2408716)

[84/articles/index.html#TRA2408716](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/articles/index.html#TRA2408716)

⁷⁶⁶ 2007 General Budget- Chapter 21 05, European Commission, (Brussels), April 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/index.html#N60591554223-84)

[84/index.html#N60591554223-84](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/D2007_VOL4/EN/nmc-titleN19A00/nmc-chapterN60591554223-84/index.html#N60591554223-84)

12. Africa: Security [217]

Commitment

"Continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organizations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements"⁷⁶⁷

Update on Africa

Background

Reaffirmed in St. Petersburg, the G8's long-term goal for African security is the establishment of a 75,000 member African Standby Force by 2010. The G8's commitment to security in Africa was founded in the African Action Plan created at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The plan was built on at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations. The primary focus of the G8's commitment is to work with its African counterparts in developing local and regional capacities to undertake peace support operations in accordance with the UN Charter. In recognition of the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African states when deploying troops/equipment the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support as the primary means of assistance to its African counterparts.

Team Leader: Jonathan Scotland / Matto Mildenberger

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Country	-1	0	+1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.44

Canada: +1

Canada's commitment to African Security continued to be exceptionally strong in 2007, contributing to the capacity of the African Standby Force through a number of peacekeeping, logistics and transportation initiatives.

Canada, alongside other G8 countries, participated in the development of a set of military policy approaches for the Africa Standby Force, discussed from 24 September -6 October 2006 at an African Union Peace and Security Council Meeting in Praetoria, South Africa.⁷⁶⁸ Along with the results of earlier

⁷⁶⁷ Update on Africa, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access January 13, 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

⁷⁶⁸ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - November 2006 update, UK Department for International Development, (London), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: January 13, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.⁷⁶⁹

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has contributed to the logistical capacity of African security initiatives in a number of ways. On August 18, Canada announced almost \$CAD 500 000 to support the development of a 4000 person Southern African civilian police force for peacekeeping operations in Africa.⁷⁷⁰ On 23 November 2006 the Ghanaian government, in collaboration with CIDA, opened a peacekeeping documentation center at the Police Headquarters in Accra.⁷⁷¹ A second center was opened in Abuja, Nigeria on 30 November 2006.⁷⁷² The centers are part of the CAD\$3.12 million CIDA-funded West Africa Police Project, initiated in 2005 to strengthen the capacity of West African police in peacekeeping operations.⁷⁷³ In addition, CIDA worked in unison with the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) in hosting a roundtable seminar focused on integrating police women into peace operations in Abuja from 28-29 November 2006.⁷⁷⁴

In September 2006, Major Luc-André Racine became the first full-time Canadian teacher at an African peacekeeping school, the EMP, in Bamako, Mali.⁷⁷⁵ As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Canada offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France beginning on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁷⁷⁶

Through the Canada Fund for Africa, the Canadian government continues to strengthen "the capacity of West African countries to train and deploy civilian police operations"⁷⁷⁷. At the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, recent efforts funded through this program have included a course on 'Civilian Police in Peace Operations' from 13-24 November 2006⁷⁷⁸, and 'Disarmament, Demobilisation Reintegration, Rehabilitation Operations' workshop from 25 September to 5 October 2006.⁷⁷⁹ On 29 November 2006, the Canadian Governor-General, Michaëlle Jean, made a state visit to the Annan Centre to express support for the initiative.⁷⁸⁰ On 27 November 2006, CIDA sponsored a conference in Abuja in partnership with ECOWAS and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to expand opportunities for female involvement in African peacekeeping operations.⁷⁸¹

The Canadian government remains committed to the provision of training for African Peacekeeping forces. On March 17 2007 Canada attended a meeting of ECOWAS and its partners in Ajuba, Nigeria to discuss funding for training programs for the ECOWAS Western Africa Standby Force in 2008.⁷⁸² On 26 March 2007 the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako, Mali was inaugurated, thanks to Canadian contributions and with the promise of a further Canadian Forces officer to bolster the school's

⁷⁶⁹ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - November 2006 update, UK Department for International Development, (London), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: January 13, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁷⁷⁰ http://w01.international.gc.ca/grantdisclosurepublic/main_fa.aspx?l=e&p=4&r=10&c=380

⁷⁷¹ Ghana Has More Women in Peacekeeping Operations, Graphic Ghana, (Accra), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: December 19 2006. <http://www.graphicghana.info/article.asp?artid=14534>

⁷⁷² Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 22 December 2006. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp>

⁷⁷³ Ghana Has More Women in Peacekeeping Operations, Graphic Ghana, (Accra), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: December 19 2006. <http://www.graphicghana.info/article.asp?artid=14534>

⁷⁷⁴ Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp>

⁷⁷⁵ Canada's Export to Africa: Peacekeeping skills, Hamilton Spectator, (Hamilton), 28 November 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://www.hamiltonspectator.com/NASApp/cs/ContentServer?pagename=hamilton/Layout/Article_Type1&c=Article&cid=1164667813445&call_pageid=1024322466723

⁷⁷⁶ Recamp V - Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁷⁷⁷ Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa). Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp>

⁷⁷⁸ Civilian Police in Peace Operations comes up, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=42

⁷⁷⁹ DRR Course comes up, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=33

⁷⁸⁰ Governor-General plants tree of life, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 4 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=45

⁷⁸¹ CANADA AND ECOWAS HOST HIGH PROFILE INTERNATIONAL GENDER CONFERENCE, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, (Ottawa), 17 November 2006. http://www.peaceoperations.org/downloads/release/en/2006_11_27_Nigeria_Gender_Conference.pdf

⁷⁸² ECOWAS Launches Appeal for Regional Force, This Day, 17 March 2007. Date of Access: 14 April 2007. Factiva International.

management team.⁷⁸³ The Canadian armed forces also conducted two Military Training Assistance Program (MTAP) Tactical Operations Staff Courses at the At the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana from 19 February-2 March 2007⁷⁸⁴, and from 12-23 March 2007. The courses provided 30 Junior Officers from 15 African countries the skills and knowledge of Command Post Operations to enable them function in multi-national peace support operational environments.⁷⁸⁵ Canada remained committed to the preservation of the African Union mission in Sudan. As an observer to the joint commission to oversee the implementation of last year's Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), Canada signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.⁷⁸⁶ Canada addressed the transport situation in Sudan on March 30 2007 by allocating \$ CAD 3.6 million for landmine clearance to make Sudan's roads passable, including for the transport of humanitarian assistance.⁷⁸⁷ On 1 March 2007, Peter McKay announced a further \$CAD 48 million to support African Union peacekeeping efforts in Sudan.

Analyst: Mark Donald

France: +1

France has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. predominantly through its leadership in the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAMP V) project that is improving the logistics and training capacity of peacekeeping forces associated with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

France provided financial and logistic leadership, alongside the AU, EU and ECCAS, in RECAMP V. Activities conducted during the compliance period include: operations training in Gabon for 30 officers held 11-22 September 2006⁷⁸⁸, a large training conference in Cameroon held 17-29 September 2006⁷⁸⁹, tactical training held in Mali 25-29 September 2006⁷⁹⁰, and intensive training in maintenance of order in Cameroon for 20 officers 8 November -9 December 2006⁷⁹¹.

Likewise, France alongside the AU, EU and ECCAS, helped organize and participated in military and peacekeeping exercises conducted from 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁷⁹² These efforts were a major part of the larger effort by ECCAS to ready a Central African Standby Brigade that will constitute a significant part of the Africa Standby Force.⁷⁹³

Further, on 22 November 2006, the French government helped ECCAS countries, along with the African Union and partner organizations, in assessing their progress in developing peacekeeping forces within Central Africa.⁷⁹⁴ At that time, the French High Representative in charge of Security and Prevention of Conflicts, Pierre-André Wiltzer, emphasized the success of RECAMP and stressed

⁷⁸³ Canada's Commitment to International Peacekeeping: inauguration of new buildings at Peacekeeping School in Bamako, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: April 13, 2007. http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/world/embassies/mali/wn_peace-school-en.asp

⁷⁸⁴ Canada's Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP) closed, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 19 February 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=57

⁷⁸⁵ Canada's Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP) closed, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=61

⁷⁸⁶ Fresh Round of attacks on Civilians hits Darfur, All Africa, 9 February 2007, Date of Access: 13 April, 2007. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200609070918.html>

⁷⁸⁷ Address by the Honourable Peter McKay, Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), 30 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385047&docnumber=2007/16&bPrint=False&Year=2007&ID=141&Language=E

⁷⁸⁸ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage de niveau operatif, Recamp V, (Paris), Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.recamp5.org/stage_eeml_gabon.php

⁷⁸⁹ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: La Conférence Finale de Montage et de Coordination (CFMC ou FPC), Recamp V, (Paris), Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. <http://www.recamp5.org/cfmc.php>

⁷⁹⁰ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage de formation d'Etat-major de niveau tactique, Recamp V, (Paris), Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.recamp5.org/stage_emp_mali.php

⁷⁹¹ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage au Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Maintien de l'Ordre d'AWAE, Recamp V, (Paris), Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.recamp5.org/stage_cptmo_aware.php

⁷⁹² Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁷⁹³ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁷⁹⁴ France For Effective Peacekeeping in Africa, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. http://www.recamp5.org/p_cameroontribunegb_20061123.php

France's role in supporting the development of African peacekeeping capability.⁷⁹⁵ France also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁷⁹⁶

France has been an active supporter of the African Union AMIS peacekeeping mission in Sudan. On 20 November 2006, Foreign Affairs Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy called for the strengthening of AMIS's logistical capacity through the UN.⁷⁹⁷ As part of the joint commission to oversee the implementation of last year's Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), Canada signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.⁷⁹⁸

Analyst: Sumera Nabi

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Germany offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAMP V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁷⁹⁹ Germany supports the establishment of an African Standby Force mainly through the development agency "Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit" (GTZ) and the "Center for International Peace Operations" (ZIF). GTZ provides financial and technical support for the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in Eastern Africa.⁸⁰⁰ ZIF sponsored workshops for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center. There was an Elections Observer Course from 11 October 2006 to 20 October 2006.⁸⁰¹ And in March 2007 (14 - 16 March) a joint ZIF (Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze)/ KAIPTC / DPKO Best Practices Unit Seminar on analysing and developing the UN Capstone Doctrine on Peacekeeping took place in Accra.⁸⁰² Germany also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸⁰³ On 18 May 2007, Ghanaese Defence Minister, Kwame Addo-Kufuor, called on Germany to assist in the creation of the ECOWAS Western Africa Standby Force. Herbert Frankenhouer, head of the German Federal Parliament Budgetary Committee delegation visiting Ghana did not specifically respond to this request but affirmed Germany's general support for peacebuilding in the region.⁸⁰⁴

With the German presidencies of EU and G8 in 2007, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that the partnership with Africa will be a focal point of both presidencies.⁸⁰⁵ On 27 February 2007, Merkel confirmed that support for the African Standby Force remains a commitment for the EU during her

⁷⁹⁵ France For Effective Peacekeeping in Africa, by Emmanuel Kendemeh, Cameroon Tribune, (Cameroon), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.recamp5.org/p_cameroontribunegb_20061123.php

⁷⁹⁶ <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁷⁹⁷ Article by Philippe Douste-Blazy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, published in the "Le Figaro" newspaper (Paris), November 20, 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.ambafrance-us.org/news/statmnts/2006/darfur_blazy_article_figaro112006.asp

⁷⁹⁸ Fresh Round of attacks on Civilians hits Darfur, All Africa, 9 February 2007, Date of Access: 13 April, 2007. <http://www.allafrica.com>

⁷⁹⁹ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006.

⁸⁰⁰ IGAD Newsletter June 2006 – September 2006. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), (Djibouti). Date of Access: 01 April 2007. http://www.igad.org/newsletter/IGADNews_Issue_22.pdf.

Partner für ein starkes Afrika. Zusammenarbeit im Bereich Good Governance. Bundesministerium für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit. Januar 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007.

<http://www.bmz.de/de/service/infothek/fach/materialien/Materialie161.pdf>.

⁸⁰¹ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center Agenda, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.

http://www.kaiptc.org/peacekeeping/details.asp?id=3&agd_id=37.

⁸⁰² Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center Agenda, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.

http://www.kaiptc.org/peacekeeping/details.asp?id=3&agd_id=83.

⁸⁰³ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.

<http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸⁰⁴ Germany asked to help set up ECOWAS force, Africa, (Accra), 18 May 2007, Date of Access: 27 May 2007. <http://news.africastv.com/africastv/article.php?newsID=61994>

⁸⁰⁵ Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und Premierminister Blair, Die Bundesregierung, (Berlin), 03 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2006/11/pk-bkinblair.html.

time as leader.⁸⁰⁶ However, no concrete steps to increase African peacekeeping capabilities or to strengthen the African Standby Force have been announced so far.

Analyst: Katrin Geenen

Italy: 0

Italy has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Italy will have to take a greater range of actions that more directly provide logistical and transportation support for the proposed African Standby Force. As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Italy offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁸⁰⁷

The Italian Government provided some indirect support through its pre-established Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU), a joint program with the United States government that supports peace operation training around the world.⁸⁰⁸ On 20 October 2006, the third cycle of graduates – 132 individuals from Cameroon, India, Jordan, Kenya, and Senegal– graduated from the training hosted in Vicenza, Italy.⁸⁰⁹ Italy also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸¹⁰

On 11 October 2006, the Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Patrizia Sentinell, visited the African Union headquarters in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia and signed a Memorandum of Understanding that aims to strengthen general cooperation between Italy and the AU. Notably, this document makes no mention of any Italian efforts or commitment to develop continental African peacekeeping capabilities.⁸¹¹

On 20 February 2007, the Italian representative to the Security Council gave full support to the African Union Mission to Somalia at a UN Security Council during discussion over SC Resolution 1744, authorizing AU Mission to Somalia, indicating that “a full and inclusive political process conducted by the Somalis themselves [is] key to the solution of the crisis.”⁸¹² However, more evidence of concrete measures that sustain Italian involvement in African peacekeeping capacity building initiatives would be necessary for Italy to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Frances Cation

Japan: 0

Africa has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African Security.

Much of Japan's commitment to the consolidation of the African standby force seems to be reserved for the upcoming 4th installment of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) to occur in 2008. The Japanese government sent representatives to the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union from 29-30 January 2007 to discuss “peace and stability issues including situations in Somalia and Sudan,” along with “Japan's policy on cooperation for Africa through TICAD”.⁸¹³ In a message to the the AU, the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stressed

⁸⁰⁶ German Chancellor Optimistic About Euro-Africa Cooperation, All Africa, 25 February 2007. [Accessed on Factiva 10 May 2007]

⁸⁰⁷ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006.

⁸⁰⁸ Stability Police Trainer Graduates, US State Department Media Note, (Washington), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/74876.htm.

⁸⁰⁹ Stability Police Trainer Graduates, US State Department Media Note, (Washington), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/74876.htm.

⁸¹⁰ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007. <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸¹¹ Italy-African Union Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Chairperson of the AUC and Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Union Press Release No.55/2006, (Addis Abeba), 11 October 2006. www.africaunion.org/root/au/News/Press/2006/October/ITALIE_UA_Visite_English.pdf

⁸¹² Security Council Authorizes Six-Month African Union Mission in Somalia. United Nations Security Council. 20 February 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc8960.doc.htm>

⁸¹³ Japan to Send Observers to the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union (AU Summit), Government of Japan, (Tokyo), 24 January, 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2007/1/0124.html>

Japan's commitment "to provide active support for the consolidation of peace and development in Africa on the basis of TICAD."⁸¹⁴

In a meeting of the United Nations Security Council on 28 March 2007, Japanese Representative Kenzo Oshima commended the AU "for its efforts to establish the capability to operationalize the African Standby Force" and stressed the Japanese Government's willingness "to increase its support further."⁸¹⁵

The Japanese government made small contributions to the logistical and peacekeeping capacity of the African Union in the first four months of 2007. On 31 January 2007 the Japanese government donated \$USD 200,000 worth of equipment to African Union comprising computers, cameras, printers, and photocopiers to be used in a training program for the 7,300 AU forces and personnel in Darfur. The Japanese contribution is part of a \$USD 2.8 million fund that is primarily managed by agencies of the United Nations (UN).⁸¹⁶

Japan also offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁸¹⁷ Japan also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸¹⁸

Analyst: Mark Donald

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on African security.

Russia currently trains Africans in their Peacekeepers Training Centre, run by the Russian Institute for Advanced Training for Ministry of Internal Affairs Employees. From 2 November 2006 to 30 November 2006, 38 representatives of 10 African countries received training through the "Civil Police Officer" program. Russian government officials have declared that Russia plans to teach up to 80 African peacekeepers per annum by 2010, and that the next course at the Peace Institute would take place from 1 March 2007 to 2 April 2007.⁸¹⁹

On 26 October 2006, at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov proclaimed that Russia is "helping the African partners to reduce their debt burden, strengthen their peacekeeping capabilities and train national personnel of civilian professions."⁸²⁰ Similarly, on 20 September 2006, Lavrov affirmed in a statement to the UN Security Council that "it was necessary to build on the positive cooperation experience with such regional organizations in Africa as the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). [Russia] continued training peacekeepers from Africa and intended to expand those activities."⁸²¹

On 9 August 2006, Vitaly Churkin, Russian Federation representative at the UN, confirmed that "as the current chairman of the [G8] Russia placed great importance on settling conflicts on the African continent..." and that "Russia believed in the importance of establishing open, equal and mutually advantageous partnerships with African countries"; Churkin also noted the need to use Russian

⁸¹⁴ Message from the Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe on the Occasion of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union, Government of Japan, (Tokyo), January, 2007. Date of Access: April 15, 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/au/message0701.html>

⁸¹⁵ Statement By H.E. Mr. Kenzo Oshima Permanent Representative of Japan at the Public Meeting of the Security Council on the Relationship Between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, In Particular the African Union, in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, Government of Japan, (Tokyo), 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0703-7.html>

⁸¹⁶ Japan donates equipment to help AU Darfur peacekeepers protect children, human rights, The Associated Press, 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. Factiva International

⁸¹⁷ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁸¹⁸ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center D, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007. <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸¹⁹ "Russia trains Africans for participation on UN peacekeeping operations" 28 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.press-uz.info/ru/print.scm?topicId=2803&contentId=50955>

⁸²⁰ Transcript of Remarks by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Moscow, 27 October 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/27d972045c2e285fc32572170032bca8?OpenDocument

⁸²¹ UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT STRESSES BENEFITS OF CLOSER COOPERATION, 20 September 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8834.doc.htm>

external assistance to supplement, not displace, African States' efforts to take control of their security.⁸²²

However, Russia remains the only G8 country that is not actively involved in a key multilateral initiatives related to the development of the Africa Standby Force. For instance, Russia is the only G8 country that does not provide funding for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali.⁸²³ Similarly, Russia appears to be the only G8 country that did not participate in the French-led RECAMP V exercise.⁸²⁴

Thus, while Russia has made efforts to comply with the commitment and has given the African Standby Force rhetorical support, Russian material contributions to the initiative has been minimal.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Katrin Geenen

United Kingdom: 0

United Kingdom has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. For the UK to have achieved full compliance it would need to have taken a greater range of actions that more directly provided logistical and transportation support for the African Standby Force in the period between July 2006 and 17 April 2007. In a 25 January 2007 report on the progress of the 2005 Gleneagles Summit's commitments, the UK's Secretary of State for International Development, Hilary Benn recognized the UK's current position of non-compliance and the importance of moving forwards with the ASF noting "A year ago, the Government set out 11 objectives that we hoped would be achieved by the end of 2006. I am pleased to report that the majority of these have been met, although more progress is needed on the Africa Standby Force."⁸²⁵ Under the UK's continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, the United Kingdom offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁸²⁶ The United Kingdom also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸²⁷

The UK participated in the development of a set of military policy approaches for the Africa Standby Force, discussed from 24 September -6 October 2006 at an African Union Peace and Security Council Meeting in Pretoria, South Africa.⁸²⁸ Along with the results of earlier technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.⁸²⁹

As an observer to the joint commission to oversee the implementation of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), the United Kingdom also signed a communiqué on 9 February 2007 condemning attacks on humanitarian workers and African Union Personnel.⁸³⁰ However, more focused and explicit efforts would have been needed to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

⁸²² Presidential statement, UN Security Council, 9 August 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8805.doc.htm>

⁸²³ <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸²⁴ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁸²⁵ Written Ministerial Statements, Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development, (London) 25 January 2007. Date of Access April: 15 2007.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070125/wmstext/70125m0001.htm> See also Gleneagles Progress, Secretary of State for International Development, Hilary Benn, Department of International Development, (London) 30 January 2007. Date of Access: April 15 2007. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/bennstatement-dec06.asp>

⁸²⁶ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006.

⁸²⁷ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007.

<http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸²⁸ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - November 2006 update, UK Department for International Development, (London), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: January 13, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁸²⁹ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - November 2006 update, UK Department for International Development, (London), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: January 13, 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁸³⁰ Fresh Round of attacks on Civilians hits Darfur, All Africa, 9 February 2007, Date of Access: 13 April, 2007. <http://www.allafrica.com>

United States: +1

Through both its initiation and support of a number of initiatives that aim at strengthening the Africa Standby Force and African peacekeeping capabilities, United States has exhibited a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment. US efforts to develop the Africa Standby Force have largely been funded and initiated through the Global Peace Operations Initiative Program,⁸³¹ and specifically through the Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) program.⁸³² ACOTA has over 19 partners throughout Africa. The US-led ACOTA program was created in 2004 out of the African Crisis Response Initiative.⁸³³ On 6 September 2006, the US Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, Jendayi Frazer, pledged to “train 40 000 African peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and African Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) programs.”⁸³⁴

After an approximately two-month American-led long training course, ACOTA provides troops with nonweapons equipment such as weapons and mine detectors. Graduates become involved in peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan/Darfur, Somalia and Lebanon.⁸³⁵ This program has trained a significant number of peacekeeping battalions. According to the American Bureau of Resource Management, as of November 2006, approximately 79% of all African battalions or other military contingents that are deployed on peacekeeping missions globally have significant staff or unit training experience through the ACOTA program.⁸³⁶

Through ACOTA, the US Sponsored an ECOWAS Multi-National Command Post Exercise at the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre in Ghana from 4-15 December 2006,⁸³⁷ which aimed at the development of African capacity to react to Peace Support operation needs.⁸³⁸ This effort was seen as a part of the African strategy to develop the West African brigade of the Africa Standby Force.⁸³⁹ Also through ACOTA, the US committed to help train Namibian Defense Forces beginning 13 September 2006 in an effort to facilitate the formation of the African Standby Force's Southern African brigade.⁸⁴⁰ Also, in August 2006, as part of a ten day military exercise called Natural Fire 2006, the United States military partnered with members of the East African Community in delivering humanitarian aid and medical assistance. This exercise was aimed at increasing interoperability between Kenyan, Tanzanian, Ugandan and American forces.⁸⁴¹

As part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, the United States offered logistical and financial support to the fifth cycle of the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (Recamp V), participating in a military and peacekeeping exercises led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the AU, and France starting on 13 November 2006 in

⁸³¹ Mgobo, Steve. African Peacekeeping Force Continues Despite Fundraising Challenges. World Politics Watch. (Nairobi). Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.worldpoliticswatch.com/article.aspx?id=429>

⁸³² African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI)/ African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance. GlobalSecurity.org. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/agency/dod/acri.htm>

⁸³³ Fact Sheet: United States and G8 Renew Strong Commitment to Africa. Office of the White House Press Secretary, (Washington). 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050708-3.html>

⁸³⁴ African Affairs, Statement by Jendayi E. Frazer, e-Journal USA, (Washington), 6 September 2006. Date of Access: 23 September 2007. usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0906/ijpe/africa.htm.

⁸³⁵ U. S. Military Training Program Benefits African Peacekeepers. International Information Programs. 20 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=March&x=200703201240381EJrehisF0.3458979>

⁸³⁶ Performance Results for Performance Goal 2. Bureau of Resource Management. U.S. Department of State. November 2006. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/perfrpt/2006/html/76559.htm>

⁸³⁷ Marine mentors assist African Contingency Operations and Training Program. U.S. Marine Corps Forces Europe. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <https://www.mfe.usmc.mil/>

⁸³⁸ KAIPTC announces the closing ceremony of the ECOWAS Multi-National Command Post Exercise (MNCPPX) 06 which took place from 4-15 December 2006, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Servicem (Accra), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=49

⁸³⁹ Training exercise ends in Ghana, US Fed News, (Washington), 16 December 2006, Available online through FACTIVA [global.factiva.com]. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

⁸⁴⁰ Nam Military to get US training, The Namibian, 13 September 2006. Available online through FACTIVA [global.factiva.com]. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

⁸⁴¹ U.S. Military, African Allies Deliver Humanitarian Aid, U.S.INFO.STATE.GOV, U.S. Department of State (Washington), 18 August 2006. Date of Access: 12 November 2006. usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfileenglish&y=2006&m=August&x=20060818170854idybeekcm0.123028

Doula, Cameroon.⁸⁴² The United States also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸⁴³

In partnership with the Italian government, the US government also supported the African Peacekeeping Forces Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) program.⁸⁴⁴ On 20 October 2006, the third cycle of graduates – 132 individuals from Cameroon, India, Jordan, Kenya, and Senegal – graduated from the training hosted in Vicenza, Italy.⁸⁴⁵

Importantly, from 17 to 21 April 2007, the United States funded and helped coordinate preparatory and training sessions for the African Endeavour 2007 (AE-07) initiative in cooperation with KAIPTC. This initiative, that will be completed in South Africa in July 2007 aims to “test the inter-operability of the command control and information system of the armed forces of Africa”, ultimately supporting the creation of the Africa Standby Force.⁸⁴⁶

The US is also a strong supporter of African Union Missions, particularly to Somalia and the Sudan. For instance, in April 2007, Assistant Secretary Frazer, during a recent visit to Somalia, indicated that the US is moving toward the dispersal of US\$40 million of aid for humanitarian assistance and called for the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia.⁸⁴⁷ On 28 March 2007, US Alternative Representative to the UN for Special Political Affairs publicly supported the African Union, and reaffirming that the US will “continue to provide capacity building assistance to the AU peace and security architecture through training, equipment, advisors, and other logistical support.”⁸⁴⁸

Analyst: Frances Cation

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has demonstrated full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to assist the African Union (AU) and African sub-regional organizations (SROs) in developing the African Standby Force (ASF).

On 20 October 2006, the European Commission adopted a “EU partnership for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa.” As part of the Partnership, the EU recognizes the importance of working in cooperation with regional organizations such as the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Within this Partnership, the EU will also consider supporting the establishment of the Eastern African Standby Military Brigade (EASBRIG) as part of the ASF.⁸⁴⁹ Later that month, at the 10th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting in Niamey, Niger, the EU expressed its support for the development of the ECOWAS Standby Force, which was identified as “a valuable addition to the African Standby Force.”⁸⁵⁰ In November, the European Council of the EU accepted, at its General Affairs Council meeting, “a EU concept for strengthening African capabilities for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts” that will, among other things, support the ongoing establishment of an African Peace and Security Architecture, including the creation of the ASF.⁸⁵¹ The Council also asserted at this meeting that the EU “stands ready to step up its support for efforts of the African Union and African sub-regional organizations to promote security and

⁸⁴² Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006

⁸⁴³ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007. <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸⁴⁴ Stability Police Trainer Graduates, US State Department Media Note (Washington), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/74876.htm

⁸⁴⁵ Stability Police Trainer Graduates, US State Department Media Note (Washington), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/74876.htm

⁸⁴⁶ Ghana, US army co-host subregional stability, security meeting in Accra, 18 April 2007, BBC Monitoring Africa, Accessed via Factiva 10 May 2007

⁸⁴⁷ Somalia: Assistant Secretary Frazer Visits Baidoa. (Washington), 7 April 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/apr/82704.htm>

⁸⁴⁸ Somalia: Assistant Secretary Frazer Visits Baidoa. (Washington), 7 April 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/apr/82704.htm>

⁸⁴⁹ Press Release: European Commission proposes an EU strategy for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1441&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁸⁵⁰ 10th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting Final Communiqué, Council of the European Union, (Niamey), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1441&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁸⁵¹ Council Conclusions on Strengthening African Capabilities for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts – 2760th GENERAL AFFAIRS Council meeting, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Capabilities_Africa_20.11.pdf

development on the African continent.”⁸⁵² In September 2006, the European Commission allocated nearly EUR 1000000 from the European Development Fund to fund African standby force workshops and capacity building.⁸⁵³

The European Union also provided financial and logistic leadership, alongside the AU, France and ECCAS, in RECAMP V military and peacekeeping exercises conducted from 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁸⁵⁴ These efforts were a major part of the larger effort by ECCAS to ready a Central African Standby Brigade that will constitute a significant part of the Africa Standby Force.⁸⁵⁵ The European Union also helps finance the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Bamako, Mali, alongside a wide range of international partners.⁸⁵⁶

On 15 December 2006, the European Council approved a progress report on the EU and Africa Strategic Partnership submitted by the European Commission and the Council Secretariat entitled, “The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership – The Way Forward and Key Achievements in 2006.”⁸⁵⁷ The report calls for the European Council to endorse several priority actions in 2007, one of which is to provide targeted assistance to the ASF, including structured and cohesive EU training assistance, and support for logistics requirements.⁸⁵⁸ More targeted assistance to the ASF would complement the joint EU-AU African Peace Facility established in 2004 that provides funding for the development of the AU’s Peace and Security functions.⁸⁵⁹

Much of Europe’s efforts to promote peacebuilding capacity in Africa, largely in relation to the AMIS mission, flow through the EU’s African Peace Facility. While EU leaders agreed in May 2006, to continue funding for the facility for EUR 3 million, before the compliance period, these funds are understood to subsidize major EU efforts over the next three years to continue its presence in capacity building for African peacekeepers.⁸⁶⁰ General actions that are still being funded under this facility, include logistical and transportation support for AMIS, support for AU civilian military action, and police training for AU forces.⁸⁶¹

After assuming the EU Presidency, German Chancellor Angela Merkel on 25 February 2007 confirmed that support for the African Standby Force remains a commitment for the EU during her time as leader.⁸⁶²

Analyst: Sumera Nabi

⁸⁵² Council Conclusions on Strengthening African Capabilities for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts – 2760th GENERAL AFFAIRS Council meeting, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Capabilities_Africa_20.11.pdf.

⁸⁵³ <http://europa.eu/bulletin/en/200609/p133050.htm>

⁸⁵⁴ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁸⁵⁵ Recamp V – Over 1,000 officers involved in the exercise, Cameroon Tribune (Yaounde), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.cameroon-tribune.net/article.php?lang=Fr&oled=j12012007&idart=40216&olarch=j13112006>

⁸⁵⁶ Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Center About Us, (Accra), Date of Access: 05 April 2007. <http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/donor.asp?nav=4>

⁸⁵⁷ Brussels European Council – EU Presidency Conclusions, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_6606_en.htm. The EU’s efforts to support the AU and African SROs in the development of the ASF is identified as a peace and security priority in the EU and Africa Strategic Partnership developed in December 2005. Please see: The EU and Africa, Towards a Strategic Partnership, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 19 December 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/communications/eu_africa_strategy_en.htm.

⁸⁵⁸ The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership – The Way Forward and Key Achievements in 2006, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 11 December 2006: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st16/st16630.en06.pdf>. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.

⁸⁵⁹ The African Peace Facility, European Commission, (Brussels), July 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.europe-cares.org/africa/docs/peace_facility_en.pdf.

⁸⁶⁰ Africa Peace Facility, European Commission, (Brussels) 2006, http://www.europe-cares.org/Africa/peace_facility_en.html

⁸⁶¹ Presidency Report on ESDP, European Commission, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. www.eda.europa.eu/WebUtils/downloadfile.aspx?fileid=160

⁸⁶² German Chancellor Optimistic About Euro-Africa Cooperation 25 February 2007 All Africa, [Accessed on Factiva 10 May 2007]

13. Africa: Debt Relief [226]

Commitment

"ensuring the full implementation and financing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) according to our commitments made at Gleneagles and on a fair burden-share basis, and preserving long-term debt sustainability through the implementation of the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries."

*Update on Africa*⁸⁶³

Background

At the July 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, G8 leaders pledged to "cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced, as set out in the statement of 11 June." The G8 Proposal for Debt Relief, renamed the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides for 100% relief on eligible debt from three multilateral institutions – the International Monetary Fund, World Bank (International Development Association), and the African Development Fund. MDRI supplements the 1996 Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC Initiative) by granting 100% relief for those countries completing the HIPC Initiative process. MDRI is seen as a supplementary initiative that would assist low-income countries to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

At the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, G8 leaders affirmed their support for long-term debt sustainability through the IMF and World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries. This framework (officially titled the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries) was implemented by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the spring of 2005.

Debt sustainability is the ability to manage debts so they do not grow. Many low-income countries have struggled to maintain their external debt at sustainable levels while trying to meet development objectives. The goal of the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries is to provide guidance on new lending to low-income countries whose main source of financing is official loans. The framework has been developed with the intention to better monitor and prevent the accumulation of unsustainable debt.

*Table 1*⁸⁶⁴

**Debt Relief to 22 Qualifying Countries under the HIPC Initiative and MDRI
(In millions and as of end-March, 2007) ***

	Eligible Fund Credit Outstanding for Qualifying Countries Under the MDRI **	
	SDR million	US\$ million ***
HIPC Completion Point Countries	2,566	3,721
Total	2,692	3,903

For HIPCs, the amount of debt relief includes undisbursed HIPC assistance from the Fund, previously expected to be delivered over time, and MDRI assistance.

** Credit outstanding at end-2005 resulting from disbursements made prior to January 1, 2005.

*** Using the SDR/US\$ exchange rates at the time of debt relief.

Team Leaders: Samreen Beg and Janet Chow

⁸⁶³ Update on Africa, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

⁸⁶⁴ Factsheet - The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), as of 31 December, 2006, International Monetary Fund, (Washington). Date of Access: 24 April 2007. www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/mdri.htm

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress
Canada		
France		
Germany		
Italy		0
Japan		
Russia		
United Kingdom		
United States		
European Union		
Overall		+0.88

Canada: +1

Since the St. Petersburg Summit in July 2006, Canada has made efforts to fulfill its commitment to debt relief and sustainability through the MDRI and DSF. Following the St. Petersburg Summit in July 2006, Canada has worked towards fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitment to debt relief and sustainability through the MDRI and DSF.⁸⁶⁵ Canada has identified a schedule for the financing of the MDRI, and has allocated funds to MDRI institutions. Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty announced in a statement for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund on 18 September 2006, that Canada had already paid its share of MDRI costs to the IMF.⁸⁶⁶ Canada, however, has so far only pledged 7% of its targeted contribution to the IDA.⁸⁶⁷

In terms of bilateral debt relief, according to Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA), Canada has offered generous terms to HIPC countries by cancelling 100% bilateral debts to HIPC countries.⁸⁶⁸ In October 2006, Canada also worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi that would contribute to restoring the country's debt sustainability, worth USD\$137 million in nominal terms.⁸⁶⁹ Furthermore, in March 2007, Canada worked with its G8 partners to broker a debt relief package for Sao Tome and Principe, which became the 22nd country to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) completion point.⁸⁷⁰

On the issue of debt sustainability, Mr. Flaherty stated at the same September 2006 IMF meeting that, "Canada [is a] strong supporter of the ongoing work to address unsustainable debt burdens [...] Funding [for the costs of the MDRI] must be additional." He argued that, "More can and should be done to break such a 'lend-and-forgive' cycle" and announced that Canada is firmly committed to lobbying for a review of the World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) to work towards better planning for long-term debt sustainability.⁸⁷¹

⁸⁶⁵ Canada's New Government Cancels All Debt Owed by Cameroon, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 18 July 2006. Accessed: 26 November 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-034e.html.

⁸⁶⁶ Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-044_2e.html.

⁸⁶⁷ "Country Profile: Canada," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Date of Access : 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/canada2007.pdf>.

⁸⁶⁸ "Country Profile: Canada," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Date of Access : 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/canada2007.pdf>.

⁸⁶⁹ *Malawi*, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120.

⁸⁷⁰ "Paris Club cancels debt of Sao Tome and Principe," The World Bank Group (Geneva). Date of Access: 30 May 2007. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,date:2007-05-25~menuPK:34461~pagePK:34392~piPK:64256810~theSitePK:4607,00.html>.

⁸⁷¹ "Just The Facts - Finance Minister Jim Flaherty on the Record at Singapore," Halifax Initiative, 30 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.halifaxinitiative.org/index.php/issue_update/824

It is important to note that no timetable has been announced for Canada's target of 0.7% of gross national income to be allocated for development assistance, in spite of pressure from other countries that have already announced realizable timeframes.⁸⁷²

Analyst: Catherine Kunz

France: +1

France has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to debt relief and sustainability.

On the MDRI, France has made a commitment to allocate 0.7% of gross national income to development assistance by 2012 and has outlined a clear timetable to achieve this goal.⁸⁷³ France is also the only donor country to make a binding parliamentary 10-year commitment to the MDRI.⁸⁷⁴ According to Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA), France has also pledged 100% of its target contribution to the IDA to cover the costs of MDRI.⁸⁷⁵ In October 2006, France also worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi that would contribute to restoring the country's debt sustainability, worth USD\$137 million in nominal terms.⁸⁷⁶ Furthermore, in March 2007, France worked with its G8 partners to broker a debt relief package for Sao Tome and Principe, which became the 22nd country to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) completion point.⁸⁷⁷

On debt sustainability, Former Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry, Thierry Breton, did however announce, in a statement to the Development Committee of the IMF and the World Bank in September 2006, that "strengthening the debt sustainability analysis framework [of the World Bank-IMF DSF] will be on our common agenda during the coming weeks and months."⁸⁷⁸

Analyst: Catherine Kunz

Germany: +1

Germany achieved compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to ensure the implementation of the MDRI and the DSF. Germany reaffirmed its commitment to the MDRI, pledged funds for debt relief through its involvement in the Paris Club, and expressed its support for the IMF and World Bank's review of the DSF.

So far, according to Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA), Germany has pledged 100% of its target contribution to the IDA, which is based on a binding commitment for the period for 2007-2016.⁸⁷⁹ Germany noted that in order to finance the MDRI, it will contribute some USD3.9 billion to make up for anticipated losses at the World Bank and AfDB.⁸⁸⁰ Also, on 9 February 2007, Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück urged fellow G8 member nations to work with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support African countries through budget reconstruction.⁸⁸¹ In terms of bilateral debt relief, in an effort to assist the stabilization of Liberia in the aftermath of civil war, Germany relieved USD230 million owed by the country on 15 February 2007.⁸⁸² It has also largely participated in

⁸⁷² "The Global AIDS Crisis: Four Steps for Canada," Canadian Crossroads International, July 2005. Accessed: 26 November 2006. www.cciorg.ca/pdf_documents/GTAG%20platform%202006_final_EN.pdf

⁸⁷³ "Percée du G8 pour l'Afrique : le temps presse!" Oxfam International, 5 June, 2005. Accessed: 26 November, 2006. www.oxfam.org/fr/news/pressreleases/2005/pr060605_g8

⁸⁷⁴ "Country Profile: France," The Data Report, 2006 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. www.thedatareport.org/pdf/country_france.pdf.

⁸⁷⁵ "Country Profile: France," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/france2007.pdf>.

⁸⁷⁶ *Malawi*, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHER=com11612711120.

⁸⁷⁷ "Paris Club cancels debt of Sao Tome and Principe," World Bank, (Geneva). Date of Access: 30 May 2007. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,date:2007-05-25~menuPK:34461~pagePK:34392~piPK:64256810~theSitePK:4607,00.html>.

⁸⁷⁸ Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Thierry Breton, French Minister for Finance, Economy and Industry, (Singapore), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057\(E\)-France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057(E)-France.pdf).

⁸⁷⁹ "Country Profile: Germany," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Date of Access : 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/germany2007.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁰ "Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)," Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Date of Access: 30 May 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/DebtRelief/deutsches_engagement/mdri.html.

⁸⁸¹ "Steinbrück wants to help Africa with budget reform," (Handelsblatt), 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.handelsblatt.com/news/_pv/_p/200050/_t/ft/_b/1222951/default.aspx/index.html.

⁸⁸² Germany forgives Liberia of 175 million Euro debt, 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://de.news.yahoo.com/14022007/286/kurzberichte-deutschland-erl-sst-liberia-175-millionen-euro-schulden.html>.

collective debt relief initiatives in addition to the MDRI.⁸⁸³ For instance, in October 2006, Germany worked alongside other G8 countries to establish a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi, worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁸⁸⁴ On 9 November 2006, Germany also announced its participation in the cancellation of CFA559 billion of Cameroon's debt in conjunction with the loan assistance plan of the Paris Club.⁸⁸⁵ This agreement was finalized within the week in Germany. Furthermore, in March 2007, Germany worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a debt relief package for Sao Tome and Principe, which became the 22nd country to reach the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) completion point. The IMF, World Bank and African Development Bank will write off 100% of its debt under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The HIPC Initiative will also provide substantial cancellation of debt owed to bilateral creditors subject to agreement by the Paris Club.⁸⁸⁶

In looking to the Heiligendamm Summit in June Chancellor Merkel reiterated Germany's support for increasing development assistance. It is reported that Merkel will pledge to provide Africa with USD2 billion over the next four years. A significant amount of the money will be directed towards meeting Germany's ODA quota.⁸⁸⁷

Finally, Germany has demonstrated its support for the Debt Sustainability Framework. On 17 September 2006, Minister Steinbrück pledged Germany's future conjoined effort with the IMF and World Bank on the review of the Debt Sustainability Framework.⁸⁸⁸

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman Shaw and Tatiana Lanshina

Italy: 0

Italy has demonstrated partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on debt relief and sustainability. So far, according to Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA), Italy has pledged 100% of its target contribution to the IDA.⁸⁸⁹ On 17 September 2006, Italy's Minister of Economy and Finance Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa confirmed the republic's decision to support the IMF's initiatives in low-income countries and the implementation of the sunset-clause in conjunction with the HIPC initiative by the end of 2006.⁸⁹⁰ Furthermore, on 19 October 2006 Italy engaged in developing a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi.⁸⁹¹ Italy is currently working on a multi-annual legislative instrument that will authorize participation in the initiative.⁸⁹² At the G8 Development Ministers Meeting in March 2007, Italy reaffirmed its African commitments when its development minister met with fellow G8 development ministers, African organizations, and emerging economies to discuss partnerships on the continent and the fulfillment of foreign aid obligations.⁸⁹³

Minister Padoa-Schioppa also reaffirmed Italy's support of the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF), stating that the republic believes that the implementation of the DSF is crucial to successfully avoid future debt accumulation and will also be of paramount importance in achieving the Millennium

⁸⁸³ "Country Profile: Germany," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Date of Access : 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/germany2007.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁴ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHER=com11612711120.

⁸⁸⁵ Germany to Cancel \$1 billion Cameroon Debt, Reuters, (Yaounde), 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 9 November 2006. za.today.reuters.com/news/NewsArticle.aspx?type=topNews&storyID=2006-11-09T110024Z_01_BAN939598_RTRIDST_0_OZATP-ECONOMY-CAMEROON-CANCELLATION-20061109.XML.

⁸⁸⁶ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - March 2007 update, downloaded on 14.04.2007, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp> Date of Access: 03.04.2007.

⁸⁸⁷ Germany's Merkel Planning to Announce more aid for Africa at G8 Summit, 3 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. BBC Monitoring European.

⁸⁸⁸ International Monetary and Financial Committee, Statement by Mr. Peer Steinbrück, Finance Minister of Germany, (Washington DC), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.imf.org/external/am/2006/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf.

⁸⁸⁹ "Country Profile: Italy," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/italy2007.pdf>.

⁸⁹⁰ International Monetary and Financial Committee, Statement by Tommaso Padoa Schioppa, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, (Singapore), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 13 November 2006. www.imf.org/External/AM/2006/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf.

⁸⁹¹ Latest Debt Treatments, Paris Club, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 13 November 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/countries.php?LIST_LAST=O.

⁸⁹² The DATA Report, Debt Aid Trade Africa, (Washington), Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/debt.pdf>.

⁸⁹³ G8 Development Ministers Seek Ways to Meet African Aid Goals, (Berlin), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.spcm.org/Journal/spip.php?article7797>

Development Goals.⁸⁹⁴ How Italy will contribute to strengthening this framework beyond its support for its principles is unclear.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman Shaw

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to the MDRI and DSF. In spite of only contributing only 2% of its target contribution to the IDA to cover MDRI costs, it has contributed a significant amount to a number of bilateral debt relief initiatives and thus register full compliance. Beginning on 21 July 2006, Japan provided debt relief to nine countries, which currently qualify for or may potentially qualify for debt relief under MDRI.⁸⁹⁵ This bilateral debt relief includes ¥16.65 billion for Ethiopia, ¥100.11 billion for Cameroon, ¥70.88 billion for Mozambique, ¥2.74 billion for Ghana, ¥631.57 billion for Tanzania, ¥70.55 billion for Zambia, ¥88.14 billion for Madagascar, ¥4.99 billion for Central African Republic, ¥227.79 billion for Malawi.⁸⁹⁶ In addition, Japan worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi worth USD137 million in nominal terms⁸⁹⁷ and provided debt relief for multiple countries through the IMF's implementation of the MDRI.⁸⁹⁸

On 18 September 2006, Hideki Ito, Deputy Director-General of the Economic Affairs Bureau, stated that Japan welcomes the implementation of the MDRI introduced by IMF, IDA and AfDF, and "intends to act on them promptly, staying with them until they are fully carried out."⁸⁹⁹ A statement released by Toshihiko Fukui, Governor of the Bank of Japan to the International Monetary and Financial Committee of Board of Governors on 17 September 2006, reaffirmed Japan's general support for the MDRI.⁹⁰⁰ Japan, however, has pledged only 2% of its target contribution to the IDA to cover MDRI costs, and in comparison, has not contributed as much as other G8 countries in canceling bilateral debts.⁹⁰¹

Analyst: Adrianna Kardynal

Russia: +1

Russia has taken steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment for debt relief and sustainability. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "measures are being taken to fulfill the Russian commitments associated with the implementation of the G8 initiative for multilateral debt cancellation to poor countries."⁹⁰² It states further that Russia's contribution will amount to approximately \$33 million in 2007-2014.⁹⁰³

Russia worked alongside other G8 countries to restore Malawi's debt sustainability by brokering a Paris Club relief package for the country worth USD137 million in nominal terms. In December 2006, Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak said Russia was writing off USD558.48 million worth of debts to six African nations: \$11.75 million owed by Benin, \$162.8 million owed by Ethiopia, \$102.45 million owed by Madagascar, \$148.6 million owed by Mozambique, \$20.86 million owed by Tanzania, and \$112.2 million owed by Zambia. The six African nations reached the HIPC completion point on

⁸⁹⁴ International Monetary and Financial Committee, Statement by Tommaso Padoa Schioppa, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, (Rome), 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 13 November 2006. www.imf.org/External/AM/2006/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf.

⁸⁹⁵ International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Board for the Financial Year Ended April 30, 2006 Date of Access: 14 April 2007 <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ar/2006/eng/pdf/file7.pdf>.

⁸⁹⁶ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2006, Loan Aid by Date, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Date of Access: 14 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/loan-6.html>.

⁸⁹⁷ Malawi, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHER=com11612711120.

⁸⁹⁸ International Monetary Fund, IMF Financial Activities, 5 April 2007, Date of Access: 14 April 2007. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/tre/activity/2007/040507.htm#tab4>.

⁸⁹⁹ Statement by Mr. Hideki Ito, United Nations (New York), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. 18 September 2006, Date of Access: 14 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0609-3.html>.

⁹⁰⁰ Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund" 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 14 April 2007. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2006/091706.htm>.

⁹⁰¹ "Country Profile: Japan," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/japan2007.pdf>.

⁹⁰² "Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow). Date of Access: 30 May 2007. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sp/DEF4B16F1CA22378C325725100416ACD.

⁹⁰³ "Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow). Date of Access: 30 May 2007. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sp/DEF4B16F1CA22378C325725100416ACD.

December 31.⁹⁰⁴ Russia may also offer to write off \$350 million worth of debts to five other countries, namely Burundi, Republic of Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome & Principe, and Chad, Storchak said.⁹⁰⁵

According to the words of the RF Foreign minister Sergey Lavrov, of the total, Russia has already written off \$11.3 billion to African partners, including \$2.2 billion in the framework of the HIPC Initiative. This sum will be increased to \$500 million.⁹⁰⁶

According to Stanislav Pokrovskiy, Senior Counsellor of Department of International Organizations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia takes an active part in the IMF and World Bank initiatives on debt relief for the poorest countries with high level of debt. He also said during round table devoted to the UN Day of fight against poverty that Russia has written off more than \$40 billion for the last three years.⁹⁰⁷

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Adrianna Kardynal

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on debt relief and sustainability. The UK has reiterated its strong commitment to implementing and financing the MDRI and the World Bank-IMF DSF while remaining active in a wide range of debt-relief related activities instituted prior to the St. Petersburg Summit.

The UK continued with its commitments under the MDRI. According to Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa (DATA), the UK has pledged 100% of its target contribution to the IDA to cover the cost of MDRI.⁹⁰⁸ On 24 January 2007, the UK again worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Sierra Leone, worth USD218 million in nominal terms.⁹⁰⁹ Most creditors, the UK included, also committed on a bilateral basis to grant additional debt relief of USD22 million in nominal terms.⁹¹⁰ On 21 March 2007, Brown delivered the government's annual budget which stipulated that it will "continue to pay its share of the debt service owed to the World Bank and African Development Bank by other low-income countries that meet criteria for ensuring that the debt service savings are used for poverty reduction."⁹¹¹

The UK also urged other donor countries to agree to debt relief for all low-income countries and made particular mention of the UK's work in securing the financing of Liberia's arrears.⁹¹² With respect to this last issue, Brown sought to put fresh impetus behind debt relief for the world's poorest countries by pressing Britain's G8 partners to back the write-off of the USD3 billion owed by Liberia to its creditors.⁹¹³ However, Brown made no mention of debt relief at the G7 Finance Minister Meeting, a choice that was widely criticized.⁹¹⁴

The United Kingdom worked alongside other G8 countries to restore Malawi's debt sustainability by brokering a Paris Club relief package for the country worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁹¹⁵ British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown and Secretary of State for International Development

⁹⁰⁴ "Russia offers \$558 million debt relief to 6 countries" 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.prime-tass.com/news/show.asp?topicid=50&id=412203>.

⁹⁰⁵ "Russia offers \$558 million debt relief to 6 countries" 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.prime-tass.com/news/show.asp?topicid=50&id=412203>.

⁹⁰⁶ Russia will write off \$500 million to African countries. 29 May 2007. Date of Access: 29 May 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/economy/20070529/66246172.html>.

⁹⁰⁷ "For the last three years Russia has written off more than \$40 billion to developing countries" 25 October 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://news.webdigest.ru/content/479018.html>.

⁹⁰⁸ "Country Profile: United Kingdom," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/uk2007.pdf>.

⁹⁰⁹ Sierra Leone, Paris Club, (Paris), 24 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007. <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiques/sierra-leone2036/viewLanguage/en>.

⁹¹⁰ Sierra Leone, Paris Club, (Paris), 24 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007. <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiques/sierra-leone2036/viewLanguage/en>.

⁹¹¹ Budget 2007 Building a Fairer Society, pg 30, HM Treasury, (London), 21 March 2007 http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_07/bud_bud07_index.cfm.

⁹¹² Budget 2007 Building a Fairer Society pg 30, HM Treasury, (London), 21 March 2007 http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_07/bud_bud07_index.cfm.

⁹¹³ Elliott, Larry. "Brown presses G8 to help Liberia." *The Guardian*. 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007. <http://business.guardian.co.uk/story/0,,2000957,00.html>.

⁹¹⁴ "Hundreds demonstrate for debt relief, against war funds". *Associated Press Newswire*. 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007

⁹¹⁵ Malawi, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120.

Hilary Benn stated that the UK will continue to work with the World Bank and the IMF in disseminating the DSF to all official creditors, including export credit agencies, to guide their lending decisions.⁹¹⁶

Analyst: Erin Fitzgerald

United States: +1

The United States registered full compliance with St. Petersburg's African Debt Relief commitments. It launched new initiatives involving debt restructuring and relief and reaffirmed previous commitments.

The US has pledged 100% of its target contribution to the IDA to cover the costs of the MDRI.⁹¹⁷ On 24 January 2007, the US worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Sierra Leone, worth USD218 million in nominal terms.⁹¹⁸ Similarly, on 13 February 2007, the United States announced it was erasing Liberia's debt. Speaking at the start of a two-day conference of Liberia's donors, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice noted the United States holds 391 million dollars in outstanding bilateral loans to Liberia. Rice stated: "We will cancel that debt...We hope that this will help to relieve Liberia's crippling debt burden, a debt burden that today's leadership and today's people of Liberia do not deserve."⁹¹⁹ The 2008 budget request includes funds to cover the start of this process.⁹²⁰ Rice also reaffirmed the desire of the United States to "work closely with other donors, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, to resolve...multilateral debt."⁹²¹

On the issue of debt sustainability, Henry Paulson Jr., Secretary of the Treasury for the United States stated in a September statement to the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF, that while the work done thus far on the DSF is notable, "further improvements are essential to develop a framework that constrains the pace of new borrowing." Paulson notes that this is an "urgent task that requires [the United States and international financial institutions'] joint attention."⁹²²

Analyst: Erin Fitzgerald

European Union: +1

The European Union has displayed full compliance with the debt relief commitments established at Gleneagles and reaffirmed at St. Petersburg.

On 18 October 2006, German chancellor Angela Merkel pledged that Germany would make African debt relief a priority for the year.⁹²³ On 14 November, 2006, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz met with members of the European parliament (MEPs) where MEP Mauro Zani of Italy called on the World Bank to play a more intense role on debt reduction, while other MEPs asked Wolfowitz whether the World Bank was prepared to forgive "illegitimate debts" amassed from loans to dictatorships and regimes practicing bad governance (such as Liberia and Rwanda).⁹²⁴ The end of November saw fifty African and EU ministers gather in Tripoli for the first EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development.⁹²⁵ The Conference paved the way for the joint Africa-EU declaration that

⁹¹⁶ World Bank and the IMF, Daily Hansard Written Answers, United Kingdom Parliament, (London), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 January 2007.

⁹¹⁷ "Country Profile: United States," The Data Report, 2007 (London), May 2007. Accessed: 30 May 2007. <http://www.thedatareport.org/pdf/us2007.pdf>.

⁹¹⁸ Sierra Leone, Paris Club, (Paris), 24 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 April 2007. <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/services/communiques/sierra-leone2036/viewLanguage/en>.

⁹¹⁹ Rice, Condoleezza. Liberia Partners' Forum. Preston Auditorium of the World Bank (Washington D.C.). 13 February 2007. Date of Access: April 5 2007. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2007/feb/80483.htm>.

⁹²⁰ Rice, Condoleezza. Liberia Partners' Forum. Preston Auditorium of the World Bank (Washington D.C.). 13 February 2007. Date of Access: April 5 2007. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2007/feb/80483.htm>.

⁹²¹ Rice, Condoleezza. Liberia Partners' Forum. Preston Auditorium of the World Bank (Washington D.C.). 13 February 2007. Date of Access: April 5 2007. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2007/feb/80483.htm>.

⁹²² Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by Henry M. Paulson Jr., World Bank, (Washington), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21056157/DCS2006-0056-UnitedStates.pdf>.

⁹²³ Germany to Put Debt and Aid for Africa at Top of G8 Agenda, Guardian Unlimited UK Edition, (London), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/germany/article/0,,1925677,00.html>.

⁹²⁴ World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz Highlights Key World Bank Priorities to Members of European Parliament (MEPs) in Extraordinary session of European Parliament's Development Committee, the World Bank, (Washington) 14 November, 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBEU/Resources/WorldBankPresidentHighlightsKeyBankPrioritiestoMEPsExtra.pdf>.

⁹²⁵ EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development. Africa Union, (Addis Ababa) 23 November, 2006. Date of Access 20 December, 2006. <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/November/SA/EU/EU-AU.htm>.

emphasized the commitment of the EU to collectively increase its official development assistance to 0.56% of GNI by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015, with at least 50% of this allocated to Africa.⁹²⁶

EU debt relief is provided through the European Investment Bank and also through a Heavily Indebted Poor Countries' (HIPC) trust fund helping multilateral banks provide debt relief.⁹²⁷ In December 2006, Sierra Leone qualified for debt relief worth \$994 million under the HIPC Initiative, and a further \$610 million under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).⁹²⁸ While the EU has surpassed its goal to contribute 0.39% of GNI by 2006 for official development assistance, it is unclear how much of this includes debt relief.⁹²⁹ On 1 December 2006, Jarl-Håkan Rosengren, Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Finland (who held the EU presidency for the second half of 2006) stated that the European Union provided the "lion's share of debt relief to the world's poorest countries".⁹³⁰

The EU, most notably by the European Parliament, has criticized the World Bank-IMF DSF. However, it does recognize the importance of the framework in bringing debt sustainability to the centre of the decision-making process of international financial institutions.⁹³¹

On 19 February 2007 at the twenty-fourth France-Africa Summit when she urged European states "to take the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) seriously" and reminded them of their collective responsibility to meet their Official Development Assistance (ODA) levels.⁹³² On April 23, 2007, Chancellor Merkel responded to a letter by Pope Benedict urging G8 leaders to cancel the debt of the world's poorest countries by promising that her G8 and EU presidencies will be used to push for "progress in the fight against poverty" and African development.⁹³³

Analyst: Samreen Beg

⁹²⁶ EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development. Africa Union, (Addis Ababa) 23 November, 2006. Date of Access 20 December, 2006. <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/November/SA/EU/EU-AU.htm>.

⁹²⁷ Collaboration Between the European Commission and the World Bank (Brussels), 21 April, 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. <http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/168&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁹²⁸ Sierra Leone in Debt Relief Deal, BBC News UK Edition (London), 19 December 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6192669.stm>.

⁹²⁹ European Commission, The World Bank (Washington, DC), 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/PARTNERS/WBEU/0,,contentMDK:20422226~menuPK:899651~pagePK:64137114~piPK:64136911~theSitePK:380823,00.html>.

⁹³⁰ Address by Jarl-Håkan Rosengren, Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Finland to the United Nations General Assembly, (New York), 1 December, 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. <http://213.214.146.178/public/default.aspx?contentid=84495&nodeid=15620&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>.

⁹³¹ Report on the strategic review of the International Monetary Fund, Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, (Brussels), 1 February 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. http://www.eurodad.org/uploadstore/cms/docs/P6_A20060022_EN.doc.

⁹³² 24th France-Africa Summit, Statement by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel, (Cannes), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reden/2007/02/2007-02-15-rede-merkel-Afrika-Frankreich-Giipfel.html>.

⁹³³ ANSA English Media Service (April 23, 2007), "Pope urges G8 to cancel third world debt."

14. Transnational Crime and Corruption [232]

Commitment

"We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption."

*Fighting High-Level Corruption*⁹³⁴

Background

Cognizant of the problems that non-transparent governance and corruption presents to economic growth and global stability, the G8 has fought transnational crime by creating specific institutions such as, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1989 to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and the Senior Experts' Lyon Group in 1995 to establish norms and recommendations for the international community. At Evian, the G8 committed to strengthening the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, concluding the UN Convention Against Corruption and supporting the accelerated ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. However, the G8 must move to conclude its collective ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption as several members including Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Community have yet to do so. Shortly after the St. Petersburg Summit, Italy became the second to last member to finally ratify the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime; Japan has signed but not ratified the treaty.

The G8 also pledged to encourage partner countries and companies, both in the private and public sectors, to disclose pertinent information to various IFIs such as, the World Bank or the IMF. At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 reiterated its commitment to fighting corruption and improving transparency and accountability in coordination with other relevant actors, and formed compacts with the governments of Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru. More recently, the G8 pledged to continue its earlier efforts to "promote transparency in public financial management and accountability, including by following through on our 2004 Sea Island commitment to launch four compacts, and our 2005 Gleneagles commitment to increase support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and countries implementing it." As the G8 appreciates the connection between good governance and best practices, at St. Petersburg, the G8 committed both to prosecuting acts of corruption and to preventing corrupt politicians from holding office.

	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime ⁹³⁵		UN Convention Against Corruption ⁹³⁶	
	Signed	Ratified	Signed	Ratified
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	21 May 2004	
France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	09 Dec 2003	11 Jul 2005
Germany	12 Dec 2000	14 June 2006	09 Dec 2003	
Italy	12 Dec 2000	02 Aug 2006	09 Dec 2003	
Japan	12 Dec 2000		09 Dec 2003	
Russia	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004	09 Dec 2003	09 May 2006
United Kingdom	14 Dec 2000	09 Feb 2006	09 Dec 2003	09 Feb 2006
United States	13 Dec 2000	03 Nov 2005	09 Dec 2003	30 Oct 2006
European Union	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004	15 Sept 2005	

Team Leader: Susan Khazaeli

⁹³⁴ Fighting High Level Corruption, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/corruption.html.

⁹³⁵ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 21 May 2007. Date of Access: 21 May 2007. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html

⁹³⁶ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 21 May 2007. Date of Access: 21 May 21, 2007. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress Full Compliance
Canada		0
France		0
Germany		0
Italy		0
Japan		0
Russia		0
United Kingdom		0
United States		0
European Union		0
Overall		0

Canada: 0

Canada has taken many of the necessary steps toward registering compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on transnational crime, specifically in the implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations, and in the support of the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime. Prior to the summit, former Assistant Deputy Minister of the Financial Sector Policy Branch in Canada's Department of Finance, Frank Swedlove assumed the presidency of the FATF, and shortly thereafter, from 9 to 13 October 2006, Canada hosted a plenary in Vancouver that saw the release of two reports on improved methods of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.⁹³⁷ In a keynote address at an American and Middle East and North Africa Private Sector Dialogue (US-MENA PSD) conference on the twin problems of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, on 7 December 2006, Swedlove encouraged the full implementation of the 40 + 9 Recommendations.⁹³⁷ Recognizing that the mounting problems of transnational crime can only be remedied through close, and concerted international cooperation and through the open exchange of information, he continued that "a truly global network with consistent application of the standards is essential if we are to ensure criminals and terrorists do not have access to the financial resources they need to survive and grow."⁹³⁸

As a state party to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Canada contributes to the global fight against transnational crime. Since the country understands the link from the proceeds of money laundering to terrorism and other crimes, the government has drafted plans for concentrated efforts to eliminate fraudulence and corruption. In March, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced the government's decision to pursue free trade securities alongside its G8 colleagues, which includes "moving towards a principles-based common securities regulator and cracking down on white collar crime and tax havens."⁹³⁹

Prompted by the sponsorship scandal that marred the previous government, the present government promised to deliver the Federal Accountability Act, which would seek to eliminate corruption and bribery among public officials and 'politically (foreign) exposed persons' (PEPs). The Act, which passed into law on 12 December 2006, "makes substantive changes to 45 statutes and amends over 100 others, delivers on the Government's promise to put in place a five year lobbying ban, to eliminate corporate and union donations, and to protect whistleblowers, among other reforms."⁹⁴⁰ This legislation complies with several FATF recommendations, including proposals for anti-bribery laws, detection, and reporting programs.

⁹³⁷ Current initiatives of the FATF Key note address to the US-MENA PSD, Financial Action Task Force, (New York), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/58/37865158.pdf.

⁹³⁸ Current initiatives of the FATF Key note address to the US-MENA PSD, Financial Action Task Force, (New York), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/58/37865158.pdf.

⁹³⁹ Perkins, Tara, "Securities: Canada will pursue trade in them with U.S., rest of G7," Globe and Mail, (Toronto), 19 March 2007, Date of Access: 22 April 2007. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20070319.wbudgettrade20/BNStory/budget2007>

⁹⁴⁰ Federal Accountability Act becomes Law, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 12 December 2006, Date of Access: 8 May 2007. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1455>

While Canada is party to the Convention Against Transnational Crime, it has not agreed to the terms of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.⁹⁴¹ At the same time, Canada has not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption. However, on 22 March 2007, Minister of Justice Rob Nicholson declared that the requisite changes were made to the Criminal Code so as to allow the country to ratify and implement the Convention.⁹⁴² Nicholson reasserted the government's commitment to fighting crime, saying, "Canada is proud to be taking this step on the road toward full participation in the UN Convention Against Corruption. The Convention is a global instrument that takes preventive measures against corruption, which is a scourge for democratic societies the world over. In calling upon countries to criminalize acts of corruption, the Convention promotes international cooperation in the fight against corruption."⁹⁴³ Canada is thus working toward achieving compliance with its commitment to transnational crime.

Analyst: Susan Khazaeli

France: 0

France has complied with the commitments set out at the St. Petersburg summit. Although France has worked toward promoting the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and United Nations (UN) Conventions, it has not undertaken any specific steps toward implementing the commitments' objectives on a more domestic level. Since St. Petersburg, it has yet to create initiatives on anti-corruption or on combating transnational crime domestically, however, France has promoted several anti-corruption initiatives abroad.

France has attended several regional anti-corruption conferences. A French delegation to the Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO) was among those in attendance at the 30th and the 31st plenary sessions, held from the 9 –13 October and the 4 to 8 December 2006 respectively.⁹⁴⁴ At the latter session, the head of the Legal Studies and Control Division within the department of Legal Affairs of the National Assembly of France presented on political party financing.⁹⁴⁵ As an observer member, France also sent a delegation to the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) meeting in the United Arab Emirates, which was held from the 13 to 15 November 2006.⁹⁴⁶ France continued with its initiatives to support anti-corruption legislation in the Middle East when the Embassy of France in Bahrain co-hosted a regional training program on anti-money laundering techniques on 28 to 29 March 2007.⁹⁴⁷ In addition, France hosted the joint meeting between the FATF and the Council of Europe's MONEYVAL in Strasbourg from 21 to 23 February 2007.⁹⁴⁸

In keeping with its commitment to promote the UN Convention Against Corruption, France contributed a legal delegation to helping Indonesia establish anti-corruption laws, specifically concerning the proper application of the Convention.⁹⁴⁹ The following month, from 14 to 15 December, France attended the Fifth Plenary meeting of the Eurasian Group (EAG) to review the levels of cooperation

⁹⁴¹ "Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Signatories," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html

⁹⁴² Minister of Justice Announces proposed amendments to the Criminal Code to allow Canada to ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Corruption, Department of Justice, (Ottawa), 22 March 2007, Date of Access: 8 May 2007. http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/news/nr/2007/doc_31993.html

⁹⁴³ Minister of Justice Announces proposed amendments to the Criminal Code to allow Canada to ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Corruption, Department of Justice, (Ottawa), 22 March 2007, Date of Access: 8 May 2007. http://www.justice.gc.ca/en/news/nr/2007/doc_31993.html

⁹⁴⁴ Calendar of GRECO meetings, Group of States Against Corruption, (Strasbourg), November 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/meetings/calendar2006_en.asp.

⁹⁴⁵ Revised Draft Agenda 31st Plenary Meeting, Group of States Against Corruption, (Strasbourg), 21 November 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. [www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2006/GRECO\(2006\)OJ31rev_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg1/greco/documents/2006/GRECO(2006)OJ31rev_en.pdf).

⁹⁴⁶ Laundering clamp hailed, Gulf Daily News, (Bahrain), 6 December 2006, Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=163663&Sn=BUSI&IssueID=29261&date=12-6-2006.

⁹⁴⁷ CBB, Embassy of France to host regional event on anti-money laundering techniques, AME Info (Dubai) 25 March 2007, Date of Access: 31 March 2007. <http://www.ameinfo.com/114674.html>

⁹⁴⁸ Chairman's Summary of the FATF/MONEYVAL Plenary in Strasbourg 21 - 23 February 2007, Financial Action Task Force, (Strasbourg), 23 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/6/38164024.pdf>

⁹⁴⁹ France Helps Amend Corruption Law, Tempo Interactive, (Jakarta), 14 November 2006, Date of Access: 19 November 2006. www.tempointeractive.com/hg/nasional/2006/11/14/brk,20061114-87672,uk.html.

between the Group and other regional or international organizations and to discuss the ties between corruption and money laundering.⁹⁵⁰

In a daily briefing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson emphasized the importance of the 1st meeting of the states party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Jordan from 10 to 14 December 2006. This conference reviewed the Convention's implementation one year after its entry into force.⁹⁵¹ France also attended the ministerial Global Forum V on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity, which was held from 2 to 5 April 2007 in Johannesburg, as a follow up to the December meeting in Jordan on implementing the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁹⁵²

In regards to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, at its third session, held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted three decisions regarding the implementation of the Convention.⁹⁵³

Analyst: Hilary Peden

Germany: 0

Germany has made significant strides toward fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitments through promoting the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations, the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption.

Following the conclusion of the summit, German Chancellor Angela Merkel declared at a press conference on 21 August 2006 that widespread corruption in Africa is greatly contributing to the continent's development challenges.⁹⁵⁴ As the host of the upcoming summit, Germany reaffirmed its intention to fight corruption in Africa. This year's agenda will focus on "improving systemic stability and transparency of financial markets" and on "the need to develop structures that will encourage private investment... more democracy, less corruption."⁹⁵⁵

Germany has also made considerable progress with regard to implementing the FATF recommendations. Germany attended the FATF Vancouver Plenary from 9 to 13 October 2006,⁹⁵⁶ as well as, encouraged reforms in the Romanian departments of justice and home affairs during a preparatory bilateral meeting, held on 2 November 2006, between Romanian Prime Minister Calin Popescu-Triceanu and Chancellor Merkel.⁹⁵⁷ Foreign Minister Steinmeier made similar recommendations to Bulgaria regarding its entry into the EU along with Romania on 1 January 2007. Through the Financial Intelligence Union at the Federal Criminal Police Office, Germany continued efforts at investigating suspicious financial transactions in cooperation with other federal organizations and countries.⁹⁵⁸ Additionally on 29 March 2007, Germany, as president of the EU, engaged in talks with five central Asian republics on corruption, transnational and organized crime within the region.⁹⁵⁹

An informal meeting of the EU Ministers of Justice and Internal Affairs, held in Dresden from 14 to 16 January 2007, highlighted the fight against terrorism and crime as integral to shaping and

⁹⁵⁰ On the 5th EAG Plenary meeting, Eurasian Group, (Moscow), 15 December 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2006. www.eurasiangroup.org/14.htm.

⁹⁵¹ Amman summit on fight against corruption, French Embassy in the United Kingdom, (London), 8 December 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Excerpts-from-the-Spokesperson-s,8213.html>

⁹⁵² Global Anti-Corruption Forum To Focus on Turning Words into Deeds, USINFO, (Washington), 1 March 2007, Date of Access: 31 March 2007. http://media-newswire.com/release_1044647.html

⁹⁵³ Third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs, (Vienna), Date of Access: April 16 2007. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/organized_crime_untoc_2006_decisions_3.html#decision2

⁹⁵⁴ [Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin nach der Sommerpause] Press Conference by the Federal Chancellor after the summer break, Federal Government, (Berlin), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2006/08/2006-08-21-pk-merkel.html.

⁹⁵⁵ Focuses of the German G8 Presidency, Federal Government, (Berlin), 18 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/10/2006-10-18-schwerpunkte-deutsche-g8-pr_C3_A4sidentschaft_en.html

⁹⁵⁶ Financial Action Task Force. Chairman's Summary: Vancouver Plenary, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/searchResult/0,2665,en_32250379_32235720_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁹⁵⁷ Agreement on European Policy Issues, Federal Government, (Berlin), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/11/2006-11-02-einig-in-europapolitischen-fragen_en.html.

⁹⁵⁸ Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Federal Ministry of the Interior, (Berlin). 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.eu2007.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_211020/Internet/Content/Themen/EuropaInternationales/DatenundFakten/Bekae mpfung_der_Finanzierung_des_Id_93033_en.html

⁹⁵⁹ [Außenministertreffen der EU-Troika mit den fünf Staaten Zentralasiens Rede von Staatsminister Erler im Deutschen Bundestag zur Zusammenarbeit der EU mit Zentralasien] Speech of State Minister Erler to the German Bundestag on Cooperation between the EU and Central Asia on the meeting of the EU-Trio Foreign Ministers with the five central-Asian states, (Berlin). 29 March 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Newsletter/pdf-Anlagen/Monatsrueckblick0703.pdf>.

empowering European freedoms, including security and justice. In preparation for this meeting German Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble added that the fight against crime and terrorism "is an area where our citizens expect Europe to provide common solutions."⁹⁶⁰

Through the communiqué issued by the preparatory meeting of the G8 Finance Ministers held on 9 to 10 February 2007, Germany agreed to work with the FATF to fight money laundering by encouraging the Task Force to continue to work in jurisdictions that have failed to meet international standards.⁹⁶¹ In recognizing the vulnerability of countries with large extractive industries to corruption, Germany repeated the importance of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in ensuring that revenues from the natural resource industries are properly collected and accurately recorded.⁹⁶² It further reiterated on 18 December 2006 that the poor distribution of oil revenues to social and economic development programs in African oil-producing countries would become the next target in the fight against corruption.⁹⁶³

Nevertheless, Germany's progress in fighting transnational crime and corruption through the presidency of the EU, support for the EITI and the FATF, and setting the agenda for the Heiligendamm Summit are all off-set by its continued failure to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁹⁶⁴ This failure therefore precludes Germany from achieving full compliance.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina and Alexandra Lapin

Italy: 0

Italy has not taken sufficient measures toward attaining compliance with its St. Petersburg commitments on transnational crime and corruption. Following the summit, on 2 August 2006, Italy ratified the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and all of its associated protocols.⁹⁶⁵ However, Italy has signed but, not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁹⁶⁶

Italy has contributed to the global fight against transnational organized crime. From 9 to 13 October, Italy participated in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Vancouver Plenary.⁹⁶⁷ It also supplied legal expertise to a Task Force assessment force scrutinizing anti-money laundering practices in Iceland, and ensuring their accordance with the FATF Forty Recommendations plus the Nine Special Recommendations.⁹⁶⁸ Still, corruption, extortion, and bribery remain serious problems in the country. According to the 2006 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Western Europe and the European Union, Italy lags behind other G8 members in position 45, with a low score of 4.9.⁹⁶⁹ The acquittal of former Prime Minister, Silvio Berlusconi, in a corruption case has raised new concerns about the ability or the willingness of the justice system to effectively prosecute public officials and the elite.⁹⁷⁰

⁹⁶⁰ Speech of Federal Minister of the Interior Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble at the Informal Meeting of EU Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs, Bundesministerium der Justiz, (Berlin), 16 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 April 2007. http://www.bmj.bund.de/enid/7b4f091901b99de770b362bab6f34c1e,eb883d706d635f6964092d0933393832093a095f7472636964092d0933303335/Press_Releases_and_Speeches/Press_Releases_zg.html.

⁹⁶¹ Draft Communiqué of the G7 Finance Ministers Meeting, 9-10 February 2007, (Rome). 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. http://www.dt.tesoro.it/Aree-Docum/Relazioni-/G7-e-gli-a/G7/Documentaz/2007/4th-draft-communiqué-f-r-JW_clean.pdf.

⁹⁶² Report of the International Advisory Group, The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, (London), October 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.eitransparency.org/UserFiles/File/oslo2006/finaliagreport.pdf.

Statement of Outcomes, Third EITI Plenary Conference, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Oslo), 16-17 October 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.eitioslo.no/About+the+conference/statement+of+outcomes.htm.

⁹⁶³ Germany to turn spotlight on Africa's energy problems, Department of Foreign Affairs, (Berlin), 18 December 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/061218-1.html.

⁹⁶⁴ Website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁹⁶⁵ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna). Date of Access: 9 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html.

⁹⁶⁶ United Nations Convention against Corruption: Signatories. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁹⁶⁷ Financial Action Task Force. Chairman's Summary: Vancouver Plenary, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/searchResult/0,2665,en_32250379_32235720_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁹⁶⁸ Financial Action Task Force, The Third Mutual Evaluation Report: Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Iceland, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/54/38/37706239.pdf.

⁹⁶⁹ CPI 2006 Regional Results. Transparency International, (Brussels), 6 November 2006, Date of Access: 1 December 2006. www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2006/regional_highlights_factsheets.

⁹⁷⁰ "Italian Court Acquits Berlusconi in Corruption Case," ABCNews Online, 27 April 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200704/s1908720.htm>

Despite its perceived corruption problems, Italy has implemented the recommendations of the OECD Working Group on Bribery (WGB) in several areas. For instance, Italy has made many improvements in the laws related to false accounting and forged audits.⁹⁷¹ However, it stands to improve methods on the reporting and detection of bribery. A recent OECD report on Italy's progress, released on 27 March 2007, was critical of the country's efforts to offer better protection for whistleblowers.⁹⁷² With regard to the commitment on transnational crime and money laundering, Italy has acted satisfactorily. Nonetheless, further action is required for full compliance.

Analyst: Aisha Khan and Susan Khazaeli

Japan: 0

Japan has made steps toward achieving compliance, but has failed to reach full compliance. Most significantly, Japan has still not ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption or the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.⁹⁷³ However, Japan has demonstrated some regional leadership on the issue and has taken several internal measures to comply with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

In late September, Japan hosted an inter-agency coordination meeting on collaborative interventions to counter trafficking in persons, as a precursor to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, scheduled the following month in Vienna.⁹⁷⁴ During a session of the General Assembly, the Japanese delegation issued a statement on the problems of transnational crime, specifically regarding policy cooperation between governments, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs.⁹⁷⁵

Japan, as a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), attended the Public-Private Dialogue on Anti-Corruption and Ensuring Transparency in Business Transactions, which was held in Da Nang, Vietnam from the 9 to 10 September.⁹⁷⁶ At the APEC Summit on 16 November 2006, Japan, along with other APEC nations, confirmed its commitment to fighting corruption and fostering good governance.⁹⁷⁷ There, the APEC leaders agreed to implement the principles of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and stressed the "importance of adopting preventive measures and market integrity systems to ensure transparency and to boost the grouping's anti-corruption war."⁹⁷⁸ In addition, as a founding member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, in November, Japan attended the Special Plenary and Typologies Workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia.⁹⁷⁹

Japan has also maintained its commitment to the FATF. It attended the FATF's Vancouver Plenary on 13 October, where the interrelated problems of money laundering and terrorist financing were discussed.⁹⁸⁰ Shortly thereafter, on 27 December 2006, Japan's Financial Intelligence Office (JAFIO) entered into a bilateral agreement with the Indonesian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, detailing the pooling of information on suspicious transactions in connection with money laundering or

⁹⁷¹ OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and Italy: Report on Progress of the implementation of the Phase 2 Recommendations since November 2004, OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/36/38313133.pdf>

⁹⁷² OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and Italy: Report on Progress of the implementation of the Phase 2 Recommendations since November 2004, OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/36/38313133.pdf>

⁹⁷³ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna). 2006, Date of Access: 9 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_signatures_convention.html. and United Nations Convention against Corruption, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna). 2006, Date of Access: 9 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁹⁷⁴ Inter-agency coordination meeting on collaborative interventions to counter trafficking in persons, held in Tokyo on 26 and 27 September 2006 report to the secretariat, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 10 October 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.unodc.org/pdf/ctocccop_2006/V0657611e.pdf.

⁹⁷⁵ Statement by Makoto Hashizume Delegation of Japan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 5 October 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0610-7.html.

⁹⁷⁶ 2006 Anti-Corruption and Transparency Task Force, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.apec.org/content/apec/documents_reports/anti_corruption_experts/2006.html.

⁹⁷⁷ APEC ministers agree to consider laws to deny safe haven to corrupt individuals, the International Herald Tribune, International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 16 November 2006, Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2006/11/16/business/AS_GEN_APEC_Corruption.php.

⁹⁷⁸ APEC ministers agree to consider laws to deny safe haven to corrupt individuals, the International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 16 November 2006, Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2006/11/16/business/AS_GEN_APEC_Corruption.php.

⁹⁷⁹ APG Special Plenary – Jakarta, The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, (Sydney), 16 November 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.apgml.org/about/newsDetail.aspx?newsID=33.

⁹⁸⁰ Chairman's Summary: Vancouver Plenary, Financial Action Task Force, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/searchResult/0,2665,en_32250379_32235720_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

terrorist financing.⁹⁸¹ Japan continued its involvement with the FATF by attending the joint meeting between the FATF and the Council of Europe's MONEYVAL in Strasbourg from 21 to 23 February 2007.⁹⁸²

On 1 April 2007, Japan implemented a domestic money laundering law that expanded the types of businesses required to report suspicious transactions to include also real estate and jewelry dealers. However, this new law is not in full compliance with the guidelines set out by the FATF, which requires accountants, lawyers, and other professionals to report such transactions -- not just dealers.⁹⁸³

Japan moved up on the Corruption Perception Index, compiled by Transparency International, from the 21st position with a score of 7.3 to the 16th with a score of 7.6.⁹⁸⁴ While it seems that Japan has made significant gains in reducing corruption from within, Japan must take further action in complying with FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention Against Corruption to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Hilary Peden

Russia: 0

There are signs that the Russian government is beginning to address the corruption issue, as it is perceived to stifle Russian economic advancement. In 2006 several high-ranking officials were replaced (Vladimir Ustinov, Alexander Zherikhov, etc.)⁹⁸⁵ In May 2006 Russia ratified United Nations Convention against Corruption⁹⁸⁶. On the 1st of February 2007 the Russian Federation became the 44th member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)⁹⁸⁷. President Vladimir Putin signed a decree establishing an interdepartmental working group to draft amendments to Russian laws in conformity with the UN Convention against Corruption of October 31, 2003, and the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of January 27, 1999⁹⁸⁸. This working group is to be established by August 1, 2007 and will be accountable to the President.

In October, 2006 at a trilateral meeting of heads of financial intelligence committees (Russia, USA and UK) Russian representatives proposed to create a standing committee consisting of representatives of control and police services of Russia, USA and UK and also member states of Eurasia Group⁹⁸⁹.

Fighting corruption has been made a major goal in Russia; Russian President has called for a "dictatorship of the law"⁹⁹⁰.

But according to International Herald Tribune, many experts say that the problem has worsened at all government levels since 2000. In November 2006 Russia was ranked only 121 out of 163 in Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index⁹⁹¹. According to the Transparency International estimates corruption in Russia has grown 700% since 2001.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption is carried out through the Public Chamber. In February 2007 the Public Chamber published a report stating that corruption had become a "part of the state machine" and an "inseparable component in its relations with citizens"⁹⁹². However, many experts point out that the measures being taken by the Russian

⁹⁸¹ News Release Japan Financial Intelligence Office, (Tokyo), 27 December 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.fsa.go.jp/fiu/fiue.html.

⁹⁸² Chairman's Summary of the FATF/MONEYVAL Plenary in Strasbourg 21 - 23 February 2007, Financial Action Task Force, (Strasbourg), 23 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/6/38164024.pdf>

⁹⁸³ Money-laundering law a work in progress, The Daily Yomiuri Online, (Tokyo), 7 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/20070407TDY04005.htm>

⁹⁸⁴ Corruption Perceptions Index 2006, Transparency International, (Berlin), 11 August 2006. Date of Access: 7 November 2006. www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2006.

⁹⁸⁵ Moscow launches major anti-corruption drive, Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://jamestown.org/edm/article.php?article_id=2371775

⁹⁸⁶ UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Date of Access: 15 April 2007, http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html

⁹⁸⁷ Russia joins the Group of States against Corruption, 2.02.2007, <http://www.russia-ic.com/news/show/3385/> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

⁹⁸⁸ One more attempt to combat corruption, February 16, 2007, http://www.mr-spb.ru/story/opinion/story_847.html?template=31 Date of Access: 15.04.2007

⁹⁸⁹ KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html

⁹⁹⁰ Kremlin advisory board: Corruption in Russia threatens national security, International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 21 February 2007, <http://www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2007/02/21/europe/EU-GEN-Russia-Corruption.php> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

⁹⁹¹ Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2006, 6 November 2006, Date of Access: 15 April 2007, http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI_2006_presskit_eng.pdf Date of

⁹⁹² The Public Chamber has revealed the scale of corruption in Russia, 21 February 2007, Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://news.iof.ru/lenta.ru/2007/02/21/118>

government are both not efficient and not sufficient⁹⁹³. Thus despite the compliance with the formal part of the commitment the score for Russia is "0".

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Tatiana Lanshina

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina, Alexandra Lapin, and Yulay Sultanov.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has exerted a positive effort in demonstrating its support to the St. Petersburg commitment to fight transnational crime. The government has taken significant measures to support the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations, and to further its commitment both to the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime and to the Convention Against Corruption.

The United Kingdom has expressed continued support for the FATF. From 9 to 13 October, the United Kingdom took part in the FATF's Vancouver Plenary, where the issue of money laundering was discussed.⁹⁹⁴ Later that month, on 31 October, it hosted trilateral talks with the financial intelligence heads of the United States and Russia on the twin problems of drug trafficking and terrorist financing.⁹⁹⁵ More recently, on 28 February 2007, the United Kingdom's HM Treasury published a document entitled, "Financial Challenge to crime and terrorism."⁹⁹⁶ The report seeks to describe "the key priorities for increasing the financial challenge to crime and terrorism in the future."⁹⁹⁷ Further complementing the strategy, on 2 April 2007, UK Chancellor and the Treasury's Representative for Promotion of the City, James Sassoon was appointed to the presidency of the FATF from July 2007 to July 2008.⁹⁹⁸ As president, Sassoon intends to advocate anti-money laundering policies and to combat the financing of terrorism.⁹⁹⁹

Despite this progress, the United Kingdom has failed to ratify the Fourth Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms. Further action is required if it is to register compliance with its commitment.¹⁰⁰⁰

Analyst: Anita Li

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on the issue of transnational crime. The United States has built on previous efforts in supporting both the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime and the UN Convention Against Corruption.

The United States was among those present at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Vancouver Plenary this past October, where improved methods of combating the difficult problems of money laundering and terrorist financing were discussed.¹⁰⁰¹ Later that month, on 31 October 2006, the United States engaged in trilateral talks in London with the financial intelligence heads of the United Kingdom and Russia, where the three G8 member-states focused on tackling drug trafficking and terrorist financing.¹⁰⁰² More recently, on 1 February 2007, officials of the American Administration and the European Commission met international representatives of industry in Geneva to measure progress in the Euro-American initiative to fight counterfeiting and piracy. This joint strategic action

⁹⁹³ Russia is granted a chance to combat corruption but is not likely to exercise it, GIAC, (Moscow), 20 March 2007, <http://www.giac.ru/w-News.asp?ID=332203> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

⁹⁹⁴ Financial Action Task Force. Chairman's Summary: Vancouver Plenary, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/searchResult/0,2665,en_32250379_32235720_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁹⁹⁵ News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

⁹⁹⁶ "Financial challenge to crime and terrorism," HM Treasury (London), 28 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/financial_services/money/fin_money_financialchallenge.cfm

⁹⁹⁷ "Financial challenge to crime and terrorism," HM Treasury (London), 28 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/financial_services/money/fin_money_financialchallenge.cfm

⁹⁹⁸ "Appointment of the UK President of the Financial Action Task Force," HM Treasury (London), 2 April 2007, Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2007/press_43_07.cfm

⁹⁹⁹ "Appointment of the UK President of the Financial Action Task Force," HM Treasury (London), 2 April 2007, Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/newsroom_and_speeches/press/2007/press_43_07.cfm

¹⁰⁰⁰ "Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Signatories," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html

¹⁰⁰¹ Financial Action Task Force. Chairman's Summary: Vancouver Plenary, (Paris), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 13 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/searchResult/0,2665,en_32250379_32235720_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁰⁰² News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

for the global observance of intellectual property rights (IPR) primarily works toward reinforcing customs cooperation, embarking on “joint action on the ground in the countries in which counterfeiting originates,” and increasing collaboration with the private sector, “which most often falls victim to piracy and counterfeiting.”¹⁰⁰³ The initiative, which was first launched at the EU/United States summit in Vienna in June 2006, will unveil a ‘scoreboard’ of joint strategic action at the EU/United States economic Summit this June.¹⁰⁰⁴

In addition, the US Department of State's International Information Programs issued a press release on 12 April 2007, in which US Treasury Under Secretary Timothy Adams urged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to “boost its surveillance of currency markets.”¹⁰⁰⁵ Adams also stated that the IMF “has a unique and serious responsibility for exchange rate surveillance [and] should play a stronger role in ensuring that countries do not manipulate the values of their currencies.”¹⁰⁰⁶

Notwithstanding the aforementioned positive efforts, the United States has not yet ratified the final protocol of the UN Convention against Transnational Crime, that is, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms.¹⁰⁰⁷ To achieve full compliance, the United States must also display further evidence of support both for FATF recommendations and for UN initiatives.

Analyst: Anita Li

European Union: 0

The European Union has made some progress in achieving full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitments on transnational crime by implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and by supporting the Conventions of the United Nations.

Shortly following St. Petersburg, on 3 August 2006, the European Commission adopted technical measures in executing the Third Directive on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing.¹⁰⁰⁸ The Third Directive, which is aimed at securing the financial system from money laundering and terrorist financing, details the responsibilities of all goods providers and merchants in reporting on suspicious, particularly large cash transactions.¹⁰⁰⁹ The European Union has also demonstrated support for the recommendations of the FATF. On 21 February 2007, at a joint meeting between MONEYVAL and the FATF, Council of Europe's Secretary General Terry Davis discussed the relationship between money laundering and terrorism and stressed the need for concerted effort in securing financial systems against organized crime.¹⁰¹⁰ He stated that, “By reinforcing the controls which prevent the use of financial systems by terrorists, we can effectively cut off or restrict their access to funds and thus limit their capacity to strike whenever and wherever they choose.”¹⁰¹¹

The addition of two new members, Bulgaria and Romania, however has reflected poorly on the EU as both countries received low scores on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.¹⁰¹² Nonetheless, Romanian Premier Calin Popescu Tariceanu asserted that his country is taking action to improve domestic corruption. He said, “We have formed structures to control the flow of money in

¹⁰⁰³ “What’s Up at the U.S. Mission to the EU: January 2007,” The United States Mission to the European Union, (Brussels), 2006-2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://useu.usmission.gov/About_The_Mission/2006_US_Mission_Activities.asp

¹⁰⁰⁴ “What’s Up at the U.S. Mission to the EU: January 2007,” The United States Mission to the European Union, (Brussels), 2006-2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://useu.usmission.gov/About_The_Mission/2006_US_Mission_Activities.asp

¹⁰⁰⁵ “U.S. Seeks Boost in Monetary Fund Currency Market Surveillance,” U.S. Department of State International Information Programs, (Washington), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=April&x=20070412181150zjsredna0.2157709>

¹⁰⁰⁶ “U.S. Seeks Boost in Monetary Fund Currency Market Surveillance,” U.S. Department of State International Information Programs, (Washington), 12 April 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=April&x=20070412181150zjsredna0.2157709>

¹⁰⁰⁷ “Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Signatories,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007.

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html

¹⁰⁰⁸ Commission adopts ‘Level 2’ implementing measures to Third Directive. The EU Single Market, European Commission, (Brussels), 3 August 2006, Date of Access: 15 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/financial-crime/midday20060803_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Adoption of Anti-Money Laundering Directive will strike a blow against crime and terrorism, European Commission, (Brussels), 7 June 2005, Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/682&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

¹⁰¹⁰ Speech by Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, at the joint plenary of MONEYVAL and with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Council of Europe, (Strasbourg), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2007.

¹⁰¹¹ Speech by Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, at the joint plenary of MONEYVAL and with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Council of Europe, (Strasbourg), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2007.

¹⁰¹² Gallu, Joshua, “Are Romania and Bulgaria Ready? New EU Members Score Badly in Corruption Ranking,” Spiegel Online International, 6 November 2006. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,446803,00.html>

strict accordance with the EU Commission. It is in our own interest to make the best use of this money in a fully transparent way that will be monitored by us and the EU Commission."¹⁰¹³ In addition, the European Union has taken collective measures to support the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. For instance, in efforts to reduce corruption, the European Union announced, in December, its plans to adopt transparent financial rules to administer the disclosure of all Community Funding by member-states.¹⁰¹⁴ Despite this, the European Commission has not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.¹⁰¹⁵

Analyst: Aisha Khan and Susan Khazaeli

¹⁰¹³ Gallu, Joshua, "Are Romania and Bulgaria Ready? New EU Members Score Badly in Corruption Ranking," Spiegel Online International, 6 November 2006. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,446803,00.html>

¹⁰¹⁴ New EU financial rule will aid corruption fight. Transparency International, (Brussels), 13 December 2006, Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2006/2006_12_13_eu_financial_rule.

¹⁰¹⁵ Website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

15. Intellectual Property Rights [247]

Commitment

"to create in each G8 country a website providing businesses and individuals with information on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country, on threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities, as well as on measures taken at the national and international levels to combat intellectual property rights violations, and on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;"

*Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting*¹⁰¹⁶

Background

St. Petersburg represented the second consecutive G8 summit where the issue of intellectual property rights led to the publication of a full communiqué. The website initiative appears to be a unique effort of the St. Petersburg summit to educate national business and individuals on a broad range of issues relating to intellectual property rights, although the G8 states already agreed in Gleneagles to "raise awareness among government officials and the public of the health risks, economic damage and growth of organized crime groups resulting from counterfeiting and piracy"¹⁰¹⁷

At its core, this commitment promises "in each G8 country a website providing business and individuals with information on..."

- a) "...mechanisms available...to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- b) "...procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- c) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health..."
- d) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...safety..."
- e) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...the national interests of countries..."
- f) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...consumers..."
- g) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...business communities..."
- h) "...measures taken at the national...level to combat intellectual property rights violations..."
- i) "...measures taken at...the international level to combat intellectual property rights violations..."
- j) "...relevant legislation..."
- k) "...relevant...law enforcement practices..."

These eleven points constitute distinct components of information agreed to in the commitment. This information is to be supplied in "a website", suggesting the need for a single centralized, online access point. The following table summarizes content available as of 31 December 2006.

¹⁰¹⁶ Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/ipr.html.

¹⁰¹⁷ Reducing IPR piracy and counterfeiting through more effective enforcement, Chair's Summary, 10 Downing Street, (London), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 12 October 2006. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf.

Summary of IPR Content on Primary Government Websites

Component	CAN ¹⁰¹⁸	FRA ¹⁰¹⁹	GER ¹⁰²⁰	ITA ¹⁰²¹	JAP ¹⁰²²	RUS ¹⁰²³	UK ¹⁰²⁴	USA ¹⁰²⁵
A. Mechanisms	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
B. Procedures	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
C. Threats – Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
D. Threats – Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
E. Threats – Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
F. Threats – Consumers	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
G. Threats – Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
H. Measures – National	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
I. Measures – International	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
J. Legislation	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
K. Enforcement	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Total Available (11 Max)	5	6	2	6	4	6	11	5

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		N/A	
Overall			0.13

Canada: 0

While all the information referenced by the G8 commitment is available on websites maintained by the Canadian Government, updated information on only 5 of the 11 points is maintained on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the Canadian Government needs to integrate all the information described in the commitment into a single website. The Canadian Government's primary website relating to intellectual property rights is the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, available online at: strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/

¹⁰¹⁸ Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) – Welcome to CIPO, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html

¹⁰¹⁹ INPI – Institut National de la propriété industrielle, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr

¹⁰²⁰ Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, DPMA, (Berlin). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.dpma.de/index.htm

¹⁰²¹ Infobrevetti – Informazione su brevetti e marchi, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 22 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/welcome.html

¹⁰²² Japan Patent Office, (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007 www.jpo.go.jp/

¹⁰²³ copyright.ru Интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Date of Access: 1 May 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/

¹⁰²⁴ UK Patent Office, Government of Great Britain, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk

¹⁰²⁵ United States Patent and Trademark Office Homepage., US Department of Commerce, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/

cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html.¹⁰²⁶ Commitment components A, B and J are fulfilled by providing information and copies of the Patent Act¹⁰²⁷, the Trade-mark Act¹⁰²⁸, the Copyright Act¹⁰²⁹, the Industrial Design Act¹⁰³⁰, the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and other relevant legislation and procedures available for protecting intellectual property. Furthermore, an 'intellectual property toolkit' fulfills components A and B in full.¹⁰³¹

CIPPO maintains an archive of press releases and news bulletins relating to domestic and international intellectual property rights protection, fulfilling components H and I.¹⁰³² The website also contains contact information for government agencies, notably the Intellectual Property Policy Directorate, professional groups, and the Intellectual Property Institute of Canada. These agencies and groups can provide information to users relating to the other criteria outlined in the G8 commitment. However, despite providing contact information for inquiries relating to components C through G and K, the website itself does not host this information. While the CIPPO website has added a new "client service" section, which CIPPO claims "pulls all CIPPO information together", the site still lacks information on the components of the commitment which were absent at the publication of the interim report.

Elsewhere, the Canadian government provides the information described in commitment components C, D, F and G at the website of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.¹⁰³³ While this may benefit consumers and entrepreneurs seeking general information, it does not provide substantial detail. Indeed, the warnings about threats posed by IPR violations and counterfeit products are highly general. To facilitate specific inquiries, the RCMP website also provides contact information for officers handling intellectual property matters.¹⁰³⁴

Analyst: Jeremy Weiss

France: 0

France has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. At present, only 6 of the 11 points referenced by the commitment are maintained at a sufficient quality on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the French government needs to expand the quality and scope of the information it provides. In particular, it needs to explicitly address the threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting.

The French government's primary website relating to intellectual property rights is that of the Institut National de la Propriété Industrielle (INPI), available online at: www.inpi.fr.¹⁰³⁵ INPI is a "publicly-owned establishment, financially self-sufficient and placed under the supervision of the Ministry for the economy, finances and industry and the Ministry delegated to industry."¹⁰³⁶

The INPI website provides access to legislative information¹⁰³⁷, and explains the significance of French patent¹⁰³⁸, trademark¹⁰³⁹ and registered models and designs¹⁰⁴⁰ to protecting one's innovation. Together,

¹⁰²⁶ Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) – Welcome to CIPO, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html

¹⁰²⁷ CIPO – Patents, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/patents/pt_main-e.html

¹⁰²⁸ CIPO – Trademarks, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/tm/tm_main-e.html

¹⁰²⁹ CIPO – Copyrights, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/cp/cp_main-e.html

¹⁰³⁰ CIPO – Industrial Designs, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/id/id_main-e.html

¹⁰³¹ CIPO – Intellectual Property Toolkit, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/toolkit/ab-e.html

¹⁰³² CIPO – Newsroom, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/new/newsroom-e.html

¹⁰³³ RCMP – Intellectual Property Crime, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (Ottawa). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 18 January 2007. www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm

¹⁰³⁴ RCMP – Intellectual Property Crime, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (Ottawa). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 18 January 2007. www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm

¹⁰³⁵ INPI – Institut National de la propriété industrielle, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr

¹⁰³⁶ INPI: National Institute for Industrial Property, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.ambafrance-us.org/sst/innovation/yei/fiche%20ije%20inpi.htm

¹⁰³⁷ Le Code de la Propriété Intellectuelle/ Partie Législative, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=409

¹⁰³⁸ Le brevet: un outil de protection et de conquête du marché, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_67_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

this website content fulfills commitment components A, B and J. The INPI website also offers information on relevant law enforcement practices¹⁰⁴¹, fulfilling component K. Finally, the website provides information on how to register innovations so as to protect IP rights and on the principal actors of IP rights on both the national¹⁰⁴² and international¹⁰⁴³ level that combat intellectual property rights violations. This fulfills commitment components H and I.

The INPI has allied with a French anti-counterfeiting committee to launch a national anti-counterfeiting campaign entitled "Contrefaçon: non merci"¹⁰⁴⁴. On March 4, 2007, the Ministries of Economy, Industry and Finance relaunched their anti-counterfeiting campaign in collaboration with the INPI and the Comité national anti-contrefaçon (Cnac) to alert the public of threats posed by IP rights violations¹⁰⁴⁵. The INPI website encourages visitors to support the campaign by providing statistics¹⁰⁴⁶ and a link to the affiliated anti-counterfeit campaign website: www.contrefacon-danger.com.¹⁰⁴⁷ This campaign website emphasizes the threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting but does not adequately elaborate on their implications for "public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities", information described in components C through G of the St. Petersburg commitment on intellectual property rights.

Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

Germany: 0

Germany has only partially complied with the St. Petersburg Summit commitment to disseminate information to both businesses and individuals regarding intellectual property rights in that country. At present, the German Government's primary intellectual property rights website only adequately treats 2 of the 11 points described in the St. Petersburg commitment. To achieve compliance, Germany must work significantly at creating a more comprehensive and centralized online access point for intellectual property rights information.

The German Government's primary website relating to intellectual property rights is that of the Deutsches Patent und Markenamt (DPMA), available online at: www.dpma.de/index.htm.¹⁰⁴⁸

Mechanisms and procedures available in Germany to secure intellectual property rights are clearly detailed, fulfilling commitment components A and B.

While very thorough and functional for both businesses and individuals, this site appears to focus primarily on providing information regarding industrial patents. The DPMA website covers the technical rights of the patent holder but does not mention the consequences, legal or otherwise, of their violation, thus failing to meet commitment components J and K. The DPMA does provide links to other websites containing relevant copyright laws and legislations as well as to patent justice courts however, the DPMA itself does not post legislation and law enforcement measures undertaken at the national or international levels to protect intellectual property rights.¹⁰⁴⁹

¹⁰³⁹ La marque, un capital à protéger, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_68_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

¹⁰⁴⁰ Les dessins et modèles: la forme, une valeur ajoutée à protéger, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_69_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

¹⁰⁴¹ Le Code de la Propriété Intellectuelle/ Partie Legislative, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. http://www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=433

¹⁰⁴² Les principaux acteurs de la P.I./ Propriété Industrielle, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=90

¹⁰⁴³ Protéger sa marque à l'international, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 17 April 2007, Last Update: 1 May 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_186_115.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

¹⁰⁴⁴ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 17 April 2007, Last Update: 1 May 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

¹⁰⁴⁵ Mobilisation nationale contre la contrefaçon
Une nouvelle vague publicitaire pour sensibiliser le grand public, 6 March 2007, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analysts: 1 May 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_929_25.php

¹⁰⁴⁶ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 23 January 2007, Last Update: 1 May 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

¹⁰⁴⁷ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 23 January 2007, Last Update: 1 May 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

¹⁰⁴⁸ Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, DPMA, (Berlin). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 29 March 2007. www.dpma.de/index.htm

¹⁰⁴⁹ Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, DPMA, (Berlin). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 17 April 2007, Last Update: 29 March 2007. <http://www.dpma.de/links/links.html#li02>

Moreover, while the DPMA website does briefly address the effects of product piracy on the German economy in a press release,¹⁰⁵⁰ the website fails to provide information about the threats posed by piracy to public health, safety, national interests, businesses and consumers.

Within the German Federal Ministry of Justice website, there is a webpage for the Federal Ministry of Copyright, the agency that enacts relevant intellectual property rights legislations.¹⁰⁵¹ This site does contain some of the information that comprises commitment components J and K. This information, however, is still not consolidated on a single intellectual property right website in Germany.

Germany therefore fails to completely fulfill the commitment to publish key information regarding intellectual property rights legislations and the threats of piracy and counterfeiting to the nation's health and economic well-being.

Germany moreover has not established a single, central website for all intellectual rights information and therefore falls short of the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

Italy: 0

Italy has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. At present, only 6 of the 11 points described in the commitment are maintained at a sufficient quality on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the Italian Government needs to particularly expand the quality and scope of the information provided about piracy and counterfeiting and make the website easier to navigate so as to find relevant information.

The primary online resource relating to intellectual property rights of the Italian Government is that of the Italian Patent and Trademark Office available at: www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/welcome.html.¹⁰⁵²

This website has clear information fulfilling commitment components A and B. For instance, information regarding the legal protection of software programs is provided¹⁰⁵³. Separate sections include information on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices,¹⁰⁵⁴ fulfilling commitment components J and K.

Moreover, the website provides links to international bodies involved in the protection of IP rights¹⁰⁵⁵, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization. It also provides links to national and regional patent and trademark offices and to number of sites dedicated to the protection of IP rights¹⁰⁵⁶. Together these sections of the website fulfil commitment components H and I.

While general information on combating piracy and counterfeiting is present in some of the online guides¹⁰⁵⁷, the information is not centralized and does not explicitly address of the "threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities."

Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

Japan: 0

Japan has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. At present, only 4 of the 11 points described in the commitment

¹⁰⁵⁰ Productpiraterie gefaehrdet den Wirtschaftssandort Deutschland, Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, 7 October 2006, (Berlin) Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.dpma.de/infos/pressdienst/pm060710.html

¹⁰⁵¹ Federal Ministry of Justice, Intellectual Property. Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.bmj.bund.de/enid/5a615f4510d49b939bdb61bc3d3f812f,c7c6d5305f7472636964092d0933363038/Trade_and_Economic_Policy_Activities_within_the_FMJ_s_Remit/Intellectual_property_18j.html

¹⁰⁵² Infobrevetti – Informazione su brevetti e marchi, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 22 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/welcome.html

¹⁰⁵³ I Diritti Sul Software, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. http://www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/disc_software.php

¹⁰⁵⁴ La Discliplina, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/disc_legislazione.php

¹⁰⁵⁵ Information on Patents and Trademarks, Infobrevetti, (Rome). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/link_en.php

¹⁰⁵⁶ Information on Patents and Trademarks, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/link_en.php

¹⁰⁵⁷ La Lotta Contraffazione, Infobrevetti, (Rome). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 17 April 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/disc_contraf.php

appear on the government's primary intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the Japanese government needs to expand the range and quality of online information it provides about intellectual property rights.

The primary online resource regarding intellectual property rights maintained by the Japanese Government, is the website for the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), available online at: www.jpo.go.jp/.¹⁰⁵⁸ The JPO website clearly outlines both the mechanisms and procedures available to enforce and protect intellectual property rights in Japan. Some relevant law enforcement practices are also detailed on this website. It definitively fulfills commitment components A, B, J and K. However the website fails to detail the threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety, national interests, businesses and consumers. National and international measures taken to combat these piracy threats are also not specified. The JPO website does have links to other, mostly non-governmental sites which do attempt to address piracy threats to the public and economic interests.¹⁰⁵⁹ This information though is still not located at one central governmental site as the commitment mandate would infer.

The Japanese Copyright Office (JCO) is an arm of the Agency of Cultural Affairs within the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).¹⁰⁶⁰ While JCO oversees new initiatives, programs and legislation protecting intellectual property rights in Japan, the JCO does not have a website to detail them. However, the JCO is reportedly building a virtual copyright help desk that might become a major new primary source of online intellectual property right information published by the Japanese government.¹⁰⁶¹

Japan therefore fails full compliance to the St. Petersburg commitment because it lacks a single, central, governmentally-run website that disseminates all information regarding intellectual property rights in Japan.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

Russia: 0

Russia has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights, having made no progress towards fulfilling this commitment since the publication of the interim report. At present, only 6 of the 11 points described in the commitment are maintained at a sufficient quality on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the Russian government needs to enhance the quality and expand the scope of the information provided about piracy and counterfeiting.

The primary online resource for intellectual property rights (IPR) maintained by the Russian Government is at: www.copyright.ru.¹⁰⁶² This website provides information on securing copyrights, thus fulfilling commitment component A.¹⁰⁶³ In the news section of the website, there is information on national and international measures to combat intellectual property right violations, thus fulfilling components G, H and I.¹⁰⁶⁴ There is information on relevant legislation, fulfilling component J.¹⁰⁶⁵ There is also information on law enforcement practices, fulfilling component K.¹⁰⁶⁶

There is no information on counterfeiting and piracy as described in items from B to F. Thus, Russia gets a score of 0 for work in progress.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Jeremy Weiss

Analyst

¹⁰⁵⁸ Japan Patent Office, (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 5 April 2007. www.jpo.go.jp/

¹⁰⁵⁹ International Intellectual Property Protection Forum, (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last update: 27 March 2007. <http://www.iippf.jp/en/pirated.html>

¹⁰⁶⁰ Copyright Authorities of the Government, Copyright Research and Information Center. (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007. www.cric.or.jp/cric_e/csj/csj1.html

¹⁰⁶¹ Copyright Authorities of the Government, Copyright Research and Information Center. (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007. www.cric.or.jp/cric_e/csj/csj1.html

¹⁰⁶² copyright.ru Интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. www.copyright.ru/ru/

¹⁰⁶³ Mechanisms how to defend IPR, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/>, www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/?doc_id=114

¹⁰⁶⁴ Новости., Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/news/5/

¹⁰⁶⁵ Legislation, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/

¹⁰⁶⁶ Legislation practice, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/?doc_id=154
www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/23/

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has achieved full compliance with St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. At present, the UK government has all 11 information points referenced by the commitment available on the 'UK Intellectual Property Office' website, available at: <http://www.patent.gov.uk>.

Detailed information for business and individuals on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce intellectual property rights in London are addressed within the "Get IP Protection"¹⁰⁶⁷ and "Managing your IP"¹⁰⁶⁸ sections of the website. The "IP Crime" section of the website provides a link to the United Kingdom's "National IP Crime Strategy".¹⁰⁶⁹ This comprehensive document defines and discusses the threats posed by intellectual property crimes to public health, safety, national interests, consumers and business communities. This fulfills commitment components C, D, E, F and G.

As the mandate of the "National IP Crime Strategy" document is to provide both a national counteroffensive strategy to intellectual property crime at home and abroad, components H, I and K are also fulfilled. The website also provides published annual intellectual property enforcement reports. The purpose of these reports are to provide information on the progress of the United Kingdom's government fight against intellectual property crimes, as well as to set targets for future enforcement. These "Patent Office Annual Report and Accounts" documents further reinforce commitments H and I.

Lastly, the United Kingdom Patent Office website provides a copy of the "Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988", which is the United Kingdom's principal legislation on copyright. This information combined with information on the primary legislations that have amended the act, such as "The Copyright, etc. and Trade Marks (Offences and Enforcement) Act 2002" fulfills commitment component J.¹⁰⁷⁰

The United Kingdom Patent Office website provides a copy of the principal legislation on copyright, the "Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988," as well as the primary legislations that have amended the act, such as "The Copyright, etc. and Trade Marks (Offences and Enforcement) Act 2002."¹⁰⁷¹ The availability and information about these documents fulfills commitment component J and K.

Analyst: Mariann Lau

United States: 0

The United States has not complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights into one single website. The primary governmental online resource dedicated to intellectual property rights is that of the "United States Patent and Trademark Office" available at: <http://www.uspto.gov>. This website provides information on 6 of the 11 points referenced by the commitment. Another website, run by the U.S. Department of State, references the remainder of the commitments that were not included in the US government's central website for intellectual property rights. This information is available at: <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/homepage.htm>. All together, the information is available, but to achieve a full compliance with the commitment, all the information must be available on one centralized website. Moreover, regular updates of information is needed.

The "United States Patent and Trademark Office" website clearly fulfills commitment components A, B, J and K as it provides links to relevant legislations and regulations relating to patents, as well as patent procedures.¹⁰⁷² Information on US Patent Laws is provided, including relevant enforcement

¹⁰⁶⁷ Getting intellectual property protection, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/protect.htm

¹⁰⁶⁸ Managing your IP, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 1 May 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/manage.htm

¹⁰⁶⁹ Counteroffensive: An IP Crime Strategy, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, www.patent.gov.uk/ipcrimestrategy.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁰ For example, Acts and Statutory Instruments for Copyright, UK Patent Office, (London), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/copy/c-law/c-legislation.htm

¹⁰⁷¹ For example, Acts and Statutory Instruments for Copyright, UK Patent Office, (London), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/copy/c-law/c-legislation.htm

¹⁰⁷² Patent Business Goals (PBG) Final Rules, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. www.uspto.gov/web/patents/legis.htm

practices regarding the protection of patents,¹⁰⁷³ and a number of links regarding international cooperation on intellectual property rights. This content collectively fulfills commitment components H and I.¹⁰⁷⁴

Information regarding to the threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety, national interests, consumers and businesses, can be found at the U.S. Department of State's website for international programs.¹⁰⁷⁵ Here, commitment components C through G are fulfilled.

Analyst: Mariann Lau

European Union: N/A

The European Union maintains "The European Union On-Line" website, available at: <http://europa.eu/>.¹⁰⁷⁶ The "Activities" section of this website provides a link to activities within the European Union's "Internal Market"¹⁰⁷⁷, which then provides links to information on intellectual property rights. The "Introduction" of this website provides information on the harmonization efforts of the European countries on national laws and for stronger protection of intellectual property rights at the community level as well as the international level¹⁰⁷⁸

The main purpose of this website is to provide user-friendly fact sheets that summarize European Union legislation.¹⁰⁷⁹ Legislation includes the European Parliament and Council Directive Acts pertaining to different areas of intellectual property rights, such as copyright and related rights, Biotechnological inventions, trade mark laws, and counterfeit goods and piracy.¹⁰⁸⁰

Lastly, the website provides information on international treaties that the European Union has signed onto, such as the Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Relating to Trade and Pharmaceutical Patents, as well as the World Intellectual Property Organization: The Copyright treaty and the Performances and Phonograms treaty.

The website does not provide very detailed information on the dangers of intellectual property violations. Some information is provided at:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/index_en.htm. However it does not seem to be the purpose of this website, as this website primarily aims to provide information on the harmonization efforts of the European Union in regards to intellectual property rights.

Note that since the commitment speaks explicitly to "national governments", a compliance score for the EU is not assessed in this report.

Analyst: Mariann Lau

¹⁰⁷³ Patent Laws, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_laws.pdf

¹⁰⁷⁴ USPTO Policy, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. www.uspto.gov/main/policy.htm

¹⁰⁷⁵ Focus on Intellectual Property Rights, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/protecting.htm>

¹⁰⁷⁶ Europa, European Commission, (Brussels), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/>

¹⁰⁷⁷ Activities of the European Union - Internal Market, European Commission, (Brussels), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. http://europa.eu/pol/singl/index_en.htm

¹⁰⁷⁸ Summaries of Legislation, European Commission, (Brussels), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s06020.htm>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Summaries of Legislation, European Commission, (Brussels), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s06020.htm>

¹⁰⁸⁰ Summaries of Legislation, European Commission, (Brussels), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 1 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s06020.htm>

16. Trade: Export Subsidies and Agriculture [257]

“In agriculture, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong.”

*Trade*¹⁰⁸¹

Background

At the Doha Ministerial Conference held in November 2001, participants implemented the Doha Declaration, launching a new trade round to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system by preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.¹⁰⁸² The Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference was held in September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico. The Ministerial ultimately collapsed after the QUAD countries (US, EU, Japan and Canada) failed to reach an agreement with the G-20 bloc of developing countries (including Brazil, India and China). Nevertheless, the leaders of the G8 countries understand the importance of assisting less developed countries in their trade capabilities in order to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty.¹⁰⁸³

On 1 August 2004, the WTO General Council adopted the ‘July Package’ setting out a detailed work programme, which established a framework for placing the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) back on track for completion by 2006. Under the July Package, industrialized countries agreed to major concessions that they had previously resisted in Cancun. Wealthy states, in particular the EU, agreed to place all trade distorting agricultural subsidies on the table for discussion and committed to making “substantial” cuts; wealthy countries agreed to a ‘down payment’ on this deal in the form of an immediate 20% reduction in total current trade distorting agricultural subsidies beginning with the implementation period of a new WTO agreement; LDCs (including approximately 25 African states) received an agreement in principle to receive increased market access while maintaining the right to shelter their domestic industries; and three of the several Singapore Issues were dropped (foreign investment, competition policy, and government procurement) from the DDA with the fourth (trade facilitation) kept on in the understanding that it would only result in a “clarifying and improving” of current agreements in addition to the . In exchange, developing countries agreed to further open their markets to manufactured imports and agreed to continue negotiations on a deal regarding trade in services.¹⁰⁸⁴

The WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference (2005) set out to renew the resolve to complete the Doha Work Programme after a failure in previous efforts to achieve a viable consensus on reductions to export subsidies and domestic supports in agriculture tabled at the Doha (2001) and Cancun (2003) Ministerial conferences.¹⁰⁸⁵

The conclusion of the Hong Kong Conference made progress in establishing a credible commitment to an end date of 2013 for the elimination of export subsidies (no timeline was established for the elimination of trade-distorting domestic support).¹⁰⁸⁶ Members of the G8 recently reaffirmed this commitment at the St. Petersburg Summit (2006), in terms of specific projected results and rule-making to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. This is to be achieved by reductions, and the ultimate elimination, of all forms of export subsidies by the date set

¹⁰⁸¹ Trade, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 7 October 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/trade.html.

¹⁰⁸² Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁸³ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2004. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2004. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Trade: 2006 Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf.

out in the Hong Kong Ministerial, and, without any particular deadline, substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support.¹⁰⁸⁷

Team Leader: James Meers

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.11

Canada: 0

Although Canada has said that it has an interest in working towards the fulfillment of its St. Petersburg Trade commitments and has moved to break the monopoly of the Canada Wheat Board, it has introduced a major USD1 billion new agriculture subsidy program. In spite of the fact that Canada remains a highly competitive producer of agricultural commodities and is below average in terms of trade-distorting supports by comparison with other OECD members, Canada cannot receive a score better than 0 because of its new subsidies since St. Petersburg.¹⁰⁸⁸

On 26 January 2007, the WTO hosted an informal Ministerial Meeting following the suspension of Doha Round talks in July 2006 to restart the stalled trade negotiations. Although the meeting failed to achieve any significant breakthrough to resolve conflicts that arose during Doha,¹⁰⁸⁹ Canada reiterated its commitment "to more liberalized trade, to the rules-based multilateral trading system and to the objectives of the Doha Round."¹⁰⁹⁰ Canada's Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Chuck Strahl issued the following statement at the meeting: "Canada has a fundamental interest in further strengthening the international rules governing agricultural trade...We are committed to work constructively within the WTO to achieve progress in these negotiations for our entire agriculture sector."¹⁰⁹¹ In spite of this statement, Strahl also said that Canada will, during subsequent trade negotiations, "seek the elimination of all forms of export subsidies, the substantial reduction of trade-distorting domestic support, and real and significant market access improvements *while continuing to defend our supply-managed sectors*" (emphasis added).¹⁰⁹² In fact, Canada has recently introduced some significant protectionist policies in its domestic agricultural sector.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Trade, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Accessed: 16 January 16, 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/trade.html.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Trade Policy Review: Canada - Secretariat Report, World Trade Organization, (Geneva), 23 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tptr_e/tp280_e.htm.

¹⁰⁸⁹ WTO nations not able to reach deal on trade, Guardian, (Charlottetown), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1209320151&Fmt=3&clientId=12520&RQT=309&VName=PQD>.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Canada Welcomes Further Efforts to Advance the Doha Round, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 27 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007

¹⁰⁹¹ Canada Welcomes Further Efforts to Advance the Doha Round, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 27 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384793&Language=E&docnumber=16.

¹⁰⁹² Canada Welcomes Further Efforts to Advance the Doha Round, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 27 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384793&Language=E&docnumber=16.

On 9 March 2007, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper pledged USD1 billion in federal subsidies to assist Canadian farmers with rising production costs and damage sustained from natural disasters.¹⁰⁹³ Farmers will receive USD400 million directly, while the other USD600 million will be invested in a producer saving accounts which has been justified by Harper as a step towards "replacing the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization Program with programming that is more predictable, bankable and better enables farmers to better respond to rising costs."¹⁰⁹⁴ On 21 March 2007, the WTO published a report expressing concern over Canada's mildly aggressive protection of its supply management industries, and also indicated that Canada's "significant trade barriers still protect certain agricultural activities."¹⁰⁹⁵

Canada, however, has had some measurable success in reducing trade-distortions of agricultural products through efforts to dismantle the Canadian Wheat Board's (CWB) monopoly over the sale of Canadian wheat and barley.¹⁰⁹⁶ The CWB is the largest grain marketer in the world, accruing an annual revenue of USD4 billion and controlling 20% of the international wheat market.¹⁰⁹⁷ The results of a plebiscite on barley was announced on 4 April 2007, with 38% of farmers voting to keep the monopoly and another 48% voting to keep the Board while having the option to sell to other buyers; 14% voted to eliminate the Board completely. Based on the results of the plebiscite, the government intends to introduce regulation changes that will allow farmers to market their own grain beginning 1 August 2007.¹⁰⁹⁸

Analyst: Loretta Yau

France: -1

France has not complied with its G8 commitment undertaken at St. Petersburg to reduce domestic agricultural support measures and simultaneously eliminate export subsidies. On 11 January 2007, French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin met with European Commissioner for Trade Peter Mandelson and reaffirmed France's stance of maintaining its protective policies toward its agricultural sector.¹⁰⁹⁹

Former President Jacques Chirac echoed this position in 2006, supporting the 2003 reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to which France is a major beneficiary.¹¹⁰⁰ Describing the agricultural sector as "Europe's vocation," Chirac endorsed the conversion of large tracts of farm land to production of vegetable-based fuels and chemicals which serve to enhance the viability of the sector.¹¹⁰¹ Government inducements are provided for farmers to convert crops as well as research and development in expanding a non-food agricultural industry.¹¹⁰²

In August 2006, in an endeavour to continue trade talks after the failed Doha Round in Hong Kong (2005), French Agriculture Minister Dominique Bussereau visited non-subsidized farms in Australia.¹¹⁰³ Australian Federal Agriculture Minister Peter McGauran offered advice drawn upon his country's successful experience in eliminating agricultural support measures. In response, Bussereau defended

¹⁰⁹³ Harper Announces \$1-billion Pledge to Farmers, The Globe and Mail, (Toronto), 10 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1230140091&Fmt=3&clientId=12520&RQT=309&VName=PQD>.

¹⁰⁹⁴ Prime Minister Announces \$1 billion for Canadian Farmers, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=1566>.

¹⁰⁹⁵ PRESS RELEASE: PRESS/TPRB/280 TRADE POLICY REVIEW: CANADA, Secretariat report, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 21 and 23 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007 http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp280_e.htm

¹⁰⁹⁶ Tory Win Might See Canadian Wheat Board Blow in Different Direction. CanWest News, 25 Jan. 2006.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Canadian Wheat Board in the Fight of its Life: End of Monopoly?, National Post, (Ottawa), 11 December 2006: A5.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Strahl Says Barley Growers Have Spoken, Leader Post, (Regina), 5 April 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1250988461&Fmt=3&clientId=12520&RQT=309&VName=PQD>.

¹⁰⁹⁹ The Prime Minister Receives the European Commissioner for Trade, Portail Du Gouvernement, (Paris), 11 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/acteurs/press_releases_184/the_prime_minister_receives_57540.html.

¹¹⁰⁰ Meeting Between M. Dominique de Villepin, Prime Minister, and Mr. Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade, Portail Du Gouvernement, (Paris), 24 April 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/acteurs/press_releases_184/meeting_between_m.d.

¹¹⁰¹ Chirac Pushes for Bio-fuel farming, BBC News Online, (London), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5412528.stm.

¹¹⁰² Agriculture: Revitalising Rural Areas, Portail du Gouvernement, (Paris), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/chantiers/major_projects_94/agriculture_revitalisin.

¹¹⁰³ French agricultural subsidies, ABC Rural Online, (Sydney), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.abc.net.au/rural/content/2006/s1729547.htm.

France's domestic subsidies insisting that its agricultural sector is part of a regional social framework and ultimately contributes to French culture.¹¹⁰⁴

In 2006 and 2007 France has demonstrated no intention nor implemented any policy initiatives aimed at reducing trade-distorting supports and export subsidies. In view of these factors, France receives of score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

Germany: +1

In 2006 and 2007, Germany has taken significant steps to reduce export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic supports and thus earns a +1 for full compliance. In September 2006, Germany agreed to full transparency of expenditures in its agricultural sector under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).¹¹⁰⁵ The EUR43 billion support-market related expenditure and direct payments in 2007 "will be disclosed only after the review of the EU-budget and the CAP Health Check" for transparency.¹¹⁰⁶ The movement facilitates a shift on the part of Germany and some other nations, toward greater overall transparency of EU support systems and subsidization in agricultural products: "Transparency has become even more important now that subsidies have been decoupled from production."¹¹⁰⁷

Germany's pro-active stance to reduce agricultural subsidization in Europe was recently summarized in a statement published by Germany's Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection: "Member States will be obliged to cut direct payments beginning in 2005 (2005: 3%, 2006: 4%, as from 2007: 5%) in favour of the development of rural areas."¹¹⁰⁸ Germany recently announced that it will be introducing a phased period for drastic reductions in federal funding for agricultural development and subsidization.¹¹⁰⁹ In the 2007 Annual Budget, the maximum investment sums planned will be reduced from EU387.6 million in 2007 to EU1 million by 2013.¹¹¹⁰ Further, the BMELV Federal Organic Farming Scheme intends to also reduce governmental supports for organic farming in the next three years: "The BMELV budget earmarked around EUR20 million for 2005. Another EUR20 million has also been earmarked for the 2006 federal budget. The scheme is to be continued until 2010 with EUR16 million in 2007 and with EUR10 million per year from 2008 to 2010."¹¹¹¹

In assuming Presidency of both the EU and G8 in 2007, Germany has reaffirmed its intention to conclude Doha Round negotiations in discussions in Heilegindamm. On 24 January 2007, Dr. Joachim Wuermeling, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, outlined Germany's Trade Policy under Germany's Council Presidency during its EU Presidency: "As the holders of the Presidency, we will do our best to ensure that tangible results on Doha are on the table by the end of March."¹¹¹²

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya and Igor Churkin

¹¹⁰⁴ French agricultural subsidies, ABC Rural Online, (Sydney), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.abc.net.au/rural/content/2006/s1729547.htm.

¹¹⁰⁵ Who Gets What from the Common Agricultural Policy, Farmsubsidy, (Germany), 13 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.farmsubsidy.org/germany/Transparency_campaign_gaining_ground_in_Germany/130906.

¹¹⁰⁶ German Initiative for Transparency in EU Agricultural Subsidies State of Play, (Germany), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.wwf.de/fileadmin/fm-wwf/pdf_neu/11_06_Vortrag_The_Distribution_of_Farm_Payments_in_Germany.pdf.

¹¹⁰⁷ GMF Hosts Discussion on Distribution of Farm Payments in Germany, The German Marshall Fund of the United States, (Germany), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.gmfus.org/event/detail.cfm?parent_type=E&id=332.

¹¹⁰⁸ Organic Farming in Germany, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 2 December 2006. www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_757134/SharedDocs/downloads/_EN/04-Agriculture/KeyElementsCommonAgriculturalPolicy,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/KeyElementsCommonAgriculturalPolicy.pdf.

¹¹⁰⁹ Bundeshaushalt 2007, Ministry of Finance, (Berlin), 2 April 2007. Date of Access: 3 April 2007. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/bundeshaushalt2007/pdf/epl10/s100388290.pdf>.

¹¹¹⁰ Bundeshaushalt 2007, Ministry of Finance, (Berlin), 2 April 2007. Date of Access: 3 April 2007. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/bundeshaushalt2007/pdf/epl10/s100388290.pdf>.

¹¹¹¹ Organic Farming in Germany, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 2 December 2006. www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_757134/EN/05-Agriculture/OrganicFarming2006.html__nnn=true#doc912842bodyText8.

¹¹¹² Dr. Joachim Wuermeling - Trade Policy Under Germany's Council Presidency, European Union, (Brussels), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 February 2007. http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/Speeches_Interviews/January/0124BMWiwuermelingINTA.html.

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce trade-distorting domestic support and export subsidies. As a member of the European Union, Italy is a party to all trade negotiations undertaken by the EU. Yet, despite the efforts of EU negotiators to find an acceptable framework for the reduction of subsidies, Italy has sought ways to continue to protect key commodities and sectors of the economy.

Since April 2006, the new majority of the coalition government led by Prime Minister Romano Prodi has largely excluded reductions in domestic supports and export tariffs on agricultural products from its large-scale reform agenda.¹¹¹³ During a visit to Brazil, Italy's current trade position was articulated by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Massimo D'Alema, defending the current Italian and EU trade policies: "We've been supporting trade agreements favouring the elimination of protectionist barriers for some time now. These agreements are made difficult today partly as a result of the protectionist agricultural policies of richer countries. I believe that, at the moment, the main obstacle is constituted more by United States' subsidy policies than by the European Union's."¹¹¹⁴ Since St. Petersburg, Italy has demonstrated little intention of actually drastically reducing its trade-distorting domestic subsidies or its export subsidies.

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

Japan: +1

Japan has worked hard to revive trade talks and has implemented important initiatives to dismantle some domestic trade-distorting mechanisms since the St. Petersburg G8 Summit. Thus Japan receives a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitment to substantially reduce trade-distorting domestic support and eliminating export subsidies. The Japanese government has exerted a strong effort to revive stalled Doha negotiations, focused mainly on pressuring the United States and the European Union to compromise on a subsidy reduction agreement. Japan's attempts to restart Doha trade talks has most recently been demonstrated in a meeting between Japanese Agriculture Minister, Toshikatsu Matsuoka and WTO Director General, Pascal Lamy in November 2006.¹¹¹⁵

In April 2007, Japan's Ministry of Agriculture announced it intends to implement a new system for pricing wheat which will link import costs to market prices two to three times a year, in lieu of the current practice of annual price fixing.¹¹¹⁶ The new system marks Japan's first change major change in pricing policy in 59 years. The move to more closely link wheat prices to market movements will change the status of grain to that of an "ordinary commodity," such as rice.¹¹¹⁷

In November 2006, Japan agreed to eliminate billions of dollars in farm subsidies, in part to stimulate suspended talks on trade by setting an example for other regions to follow. In what would be highly beneficial for Australian farmers in particular, the Asia-Pacific bloc, including the US, China and Japan, are strongly in favour of reopening trade talks by making "deeper reductions in trade-distorting farm support" in their own respective countries.¹¹¹⁸ However, Japan's new Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, has demonstrated little political will to deliver an Australia-Japan FTA that contains substantial concessions on agriculture.¹¹¹⁹ In a recent trade review report conducted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in March 2007, Japan's agricultural sector was described as "relatively protected from foreign competition" with high subsidies for farmers."¹¹²⁰ The report also stated that Japan's overall farm

¹¹¹³ The Italian election: Hopelessly Split?, CBC News Online, (Toronto), 12 May 2006. Access: 27 November 2006. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/italy>.

¹¹¹⁴ Communications: Minister Massimo D'Alema receives Comunita to speak about the Lula government and the foreign vote and to express the desire to overcome the economic obstacles between Brazil and Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2916&mod=2&min=1.

¹¹¹⁵ WTO Head Agree On Efforts To Restart Global Trade Talks, Kyodo News, (Geneva), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

¹¹¹⁶ Japan To Link Imported Wheat Prices To Market Trends, Dow Jones Commodity Services, (Tokyo), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

¹¹¹⁷ Japan To Link Imported Wheat Prices To Market Trends, Dow Jones Commodity Services, (Tokyo), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

¹¹¹⁸ US, Japan Cut Farm Subsidies, The Australian, (Australia), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,20867,20786843-601,00.html>.

¹¹¹⁹ From Selling Protection Worldwide to Leaning on Free-trading Aussies, The Australian, (Sydney), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹²⁰ WTO Points to Japan's Domestic Farm Support, Jiji Press, (Geneva), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 9 April 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

subsidies were above the average for Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member states, and urged Japan to further liberalize its agricultural market further.¹¹²¹

Analyst: Ryan Fang

Russia: 0

Russia registers a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce trade export subsidies and improve agricultural market access. A thorough and comprehensive amount of press releases, speeches, and news coverage indicate that Russia has put a significant emphasis on agriculture issues. Russia has demonstrated an active involvement and commitment to global talks. However, Russia is the only G8 member excluded from global trade negotiations, which includes the Doha Round, since it is not a member of the WTO.

According to GKS.ru (official site of the Federal State Statistics Service) there were 7,381 thousand of people employed in agricultural industry in Russia in 2005¹¹²². Average agricultural budget accounts for \$3 billion according to Aleksei Gordeev, the Minister of agriculture. Rough calculations give figure of USD474 per farmer the level of subsidies in agriculture in Russia is far behind of those in Western countries¹¹²³. For example, in 2005 subsidies per a USA farmer accounted for USD 62 thousand=USD 23 billion of total subsidies in the USA¹¹²⁴ for 369.3 thousand of farmers in the USA¹¹²⁵. This fact let us conclude, that Russian agricultural subsidies way below those of the US and in no way trade distorting.

Russia has indicated that upon accession to the WTO, as scheduled on 1 January 2008, it intends to further reduce tariffs in accordance with Doha agreements: "The weighted average rate of Russian duties on agricultural products will decrease by about 3 percentage points. Similar reductions will be made on the import tariffs of manufactured goods."¹¹²⁶ At present, Russia is continuing to engage in bilateral and multilateral talks and completing trade protocols with partners, as required for entry into the WTO. On 24 January 2007, Russia signed bilateral protocols with El Salvador and Costa Rica. Russia expects multilateral negotiations to be completed by the middle of 2007 with only 20 remaining issues that need to be resolved.¹¹²⁷

One of the contentious issues is agricultural subsidies, which Russia intends to increase from USD 3.5 billion to USD 9.5 billion, and efforts to bring national legislation in compliance with international standards.¹¹²⁸ However, it is important to emphasize, that the increase will only lead to a level of agricultural support in Russia amounting to less than USD 1300 per farmer, which is significantly lower than ones in the USA and in Europe. Russia has stated that import tariffs on agricultural products are to be cut from 21.5% to 18.9%, but no cuts will be made for any farm produce that is grown or produced in Russia in quantities sufficient for the saturation of the domestic market.¹¹²⁹

Russia's accession to WTO, which is scheduled to take place on 1 January 2008, the significant agreements that it has achieved, and its efforts to join the global trading community earn Russia a score of 0. Although Russia has taken significant steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment, a number of key issues regarding agricultural supports will remain to be resolved in 2007.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Mila Khodskaya

¹¹²¹ WTO Points to Japan's Domestic Farm Support, Jiji Press, (Geneva), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 9 April 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹²² Average number of employees by economic activity, GKS, (Moscow). Date of Access: 17 May 2007. http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/2006/b06_13/05-06.htm

¹¹²³ "Alexey Portanskiy: Russia's agriculture to get more opportunities for goods export after WTO Accession". 24 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. http://www.wto.ru/ru/press.asp?msg_id=18483

¹¹²⁴ "US farm subsidies, abolish". 31 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007 http://www.idebate.org/debatebase/topic_details.php?topicID=613

¹¹²⁵ Sector 11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. About May 2005 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers. Date of Access: 17 May 2007 http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2_11.htm

¹¹²⁶ Russian Export's Potential, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, (Ottawa), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006. [http://www.exportsupport.ru/1:ru/BNEWS.GET\\$BNEWS?n\\$mode=3&n\\$cid=223141](http://www.exportsupport.ru/1:ru/BNEWS.GET$BNEWS?n$mode=3&n$cid=223141)

¹¹²⁷ Russian WTO Negotiator Upbeat about Geneva Talks, Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070302/61494081.html>

¹¹²⁸ Russia in No Hurry to Join WTO, , Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 2 March 2007. Date of Access 17 May 2007. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070326/62624268.html>

¹¹²⁹ Agriculture and Russia's WTO Membership, Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://en.rian.ru/analysis/20061027/55180786.html>

United Kingdom: +1

Although there have been no immediate reductions in trade distortions and domestic supports in agriculture since the St. Petersburg Summit, the UK's announcement of eliminating all agricultural subsidies by 2020 and their efforts to advocate greater trade liberalization with other nations, particularly the EU, are indicative of cooperation and compliance with its commitments. The UK thus receives a score of +1.

Between January and May 2007, the United Kingdom has continued to support efforts to reduce trade-distorting domestic supports in agricultural products. In the closing speech of the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2007, British Prime Minister Tony Blair urged G8 participants to honor commitments made at previous G8 Summits.¹¹³⁰ In February 2007, Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown pledged a USD750 million Aid-For-Trade package in the hopes that it would encourage a new trade deal.¹¹³¹ The UK reinforced this position on 13 April 2007, announcing a plan to offer USD75 million over five years to help poor countries boost their exports.¹¹³²

In his speech on January 2007, the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs David Miliband announced the UK's long-term plans for agriculture indicating that the future: "role of government is to create opportunities and contracts, not protectionism and subsidies...I see an inevitable process of trade liberalization, with huge pressure to cut subsidies and end restraints on trade."¹¹³³ In his speech, Miliband declared that all state subsidies to farmers for food production would end by 2020, and that farmers that use greener practices that protect the environment may be eligible for government assistance: "The reforms of 2003 to 2005 were substantial, but the CAP remains unsustainable in the long term. It must evolve into a framework which gives you freedom to farm and to support yourselves from the market, while being rewarded by the taxpayer only for achieving specific environmental and landscape benefits."¹¹³⁴

The UK has also demonstrated a strong political will in advocating cuts to agricultural subsidization in Europe. Following the suspension of Doha negotiations in July 2006, the UK has placed noticeable pressure on the EU to establish a timeline for reform to its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): "Despite the useful progress made since 2003, the CAP still retains many aspects which pull down farm competitiveness and which stifle innovation and efficiency...We should address these issues in 2008."¹¹³⁵ The UK has also worked hard with other countries to revive trade negotiations on agriculture. On 28 November 2006, Chancellor Brown met with US Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson, renewing commitments to address the growth of international protectionism.¹¹³⁶

Analyst: Loretta Yau

United States: 0

Although the United States has continued to show optimism and political will in working with other trade partners and the WTO to revive discussions on agriculture, the U.S. has yet to make any significant reductions in domestic trade supports and agricultural export subsidies thus warranting a score of 0 for partial compliance.

The United States recently held talks with trade representatives from Brazil, the European Union, and Japan since the collapse of Doha in July 2006, but there are no indications that the U.S. intends to carry out dramatic reductions in its trade-distorting domestic supports and subsidies in the foreseeable

¹¹³⁰ Speech at Davos, 10 Downing Street, (London), 27 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.number-10.gov.uk/output/Page10858.asp>.

¹¹³¹ Brown Offers A Carrot, The Times, (London), 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=1213711321&sid=1&Fmt=3&clientId=12520&RQT=309&VName=PQD>.

¹¹³² Brown Offers \$75 million to Boost Developing Countries' Exports, The Guardian, (London), 14 April 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2007. <http://politics.guardian.co.uk/economics/story/0,,2057137,00.html>.

¹¹³³ Speech by Right Hon David Miliband MP at the Oxford Farming Conference, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, (London), 3 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/ministers/speeches/david-miliband/dm070103.htm.

¹¹³⁴ Speech by Rt Hon David Miliband MP to the Annual Meeting of the National Farmers Union, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, (Birmingham), 26 February 2007. Date of Access: 27 February 2007. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/ministers/speeches/david-miliband/dm070226.htm>.

¹¹³⁵ Speech by Right Hon David Miliband MP at the Oxford Farming Conference, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, (London), 3 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/ministers/speeches/david-miliband/dm070103.htm.

¹¹³⁶ The free trade evangelist, The Guardian, (London), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. <http://business.guardian.co.uk/story/0,,1959336,00.html>.

future.¹¹³⁷ In a recent meeting with WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy, U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab expressed future expectations for a trade deal to be met as negligible: "Are we near a breakthrough? No. We've got a long way to go for a breakthrough."¹¹³⁸ The probability of establishing a major agreement that would include the United States before the summer appears bleak unless it is conceded to the existing U.S. trade negotiating authority before it expires in July 2007.¹¹³⁹

In negotiations, the United States has offered to reduce its current USD23 billion farm subsidies down to USD19 billion per annum but has faced opposition from the G20 and EU which demand a much lower subsidy cut within a range of USD12 billion and USD15 billion per annum, respectively.¹¹⁴⁰ The United States has demonstrated reluctance to adhere to such concessions unless other members, particularly the EU, reciprocate by reconciling issues of agricultural protectionism.¹¹⁴¹ The 2007 Farm Bill proposal unveiled by Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns in February 2007, would reconfigure the USD25 billion a year the US currently pays in farm subsidies by shifting money from price supports to subsidies not tied to production, thereby reducing total subsidies allocated to farmers by 5 per cent.¹¹⁴² However, the Bush administration decided against cutting subsidies for the American dairy industry.¹¹⁴³

At the Cairns meeting in September 2006, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns stated: "We're willing to be at the table and negotiate our way through this...We're willing to cut our subsidies, but the EU has to be more flexible."¹¹⁴⁴ The U.S. rigidity on their position of reciprocal negotiations was further echoed by Schwab: "We are disappointed but we will not be deterred. Last October, the United States took a risk that's associated with leadership by putting on the table a major agricultural offer, expecting that it would be reciprocated by similarly bold moves by others. That has not happened yet."¹¹⁴⁵

Analyst: Ryan Fang

European Union: 0

Since the suspension of Doha negotiations in July 2006, efforts to resolve trade differences between the EU and other WTO members have proven unsuccessful. In previous multilateral meetings of trade ministers in Australia and Brazil, the EU advanced proposals to open its agricultural markets, which European Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson says would lead to significant access to its agricultural markets.¹¹⁴⁶ During the G8 Compliance period between July 2006 and May 2007, the EU has continued to demonstrate reluctance in making such trade concessions without the reciprocation by other partners, particularly the United States, in reconciling issues of market protectionism for agricultural and industrial goods and services. During her recent visit to India in March 2007, Mariann Fischer Boel, European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, echoed the EU's position on this point: "In respect of market access, we have signalled our readiness to make deep cuts, halving our average agricultural import tariff from 23 to 12 per cent. On domestic support: we have already made a huge effort. We now expect our trade partners to do the same. The US in particular must tame its

¹¹³⁷ Trade Representative Optimistic on Future Doha Talks, US Fed News, (United States), 13 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹³⁸ Trade Representative Optimistic on Future Doha Talks, US Fed News, (United States), 13 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹³⁹ Doha Trade Negotiations Collapse, USInfo, (Washington), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=July&x=20060724145101ebyeessedo3.396243e-02>.

¹¹⁴⁰ Doha Round : Slim Hopes for Getting Talks Back Off the Ground, Europolitics, (Brussels), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁴¹ USTR Rules Out Cutting Farm Subsidies Unilaterally, Asia in Focus, (Australia), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁴² Wealthy Farmers to Miss Out As US Reduces Subsidies, The Age, (Sydney), 2 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 April 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁴³ World Trade: US to Continue Dairy Subsidies, 3Media Group, (New York), 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 9 April 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁴⁴ Australia Meet Fails To Solve Trade Talks Deadlock, Hindustan Times, (India), 22 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁴⁵ U.S. Presses to Keep Ambition High, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, (Washington), 1 August 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2006/July/Statement_of_USTR_Susan_C_Schwab_US_Agriculture_Secretary_Mike_Johanns_on_WTO_Doha_Round.html.

¹¹⁴⁶ U.S., EU Report No Substantive Progress on Doha Difference, Inside U.S. Trade, (Washington), September 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx>.

trade-distorting programmes."¹¹⁴⁷ Despite its rigidity on the issue of reciprocation, the EU has demonstrated more optimism in moving toward greater reductions in agricultural subsidies. In a recent speech, Boel articulated the EU's mandate for trade in agricultural products for 2007 and beyond: "The European Union's commitment to the Doha Round remains at 100 per cent...In terms of domestic support, we have been able to offer a huge cut of 70 per cent to our ceiling on trade-distorting support...With regard to export competition, we have been far out in front of everyone else: we have offered to abolish our export refunds – 100 per cent of them!"¹¹⁴⁸

Although the EU's rhetoric and effort to revive trade negotiations have gained momentum in the latter part of 2006 and the beginning of 2007, the EU has yet to introduced any real cuts nor legislation to drastically reduce trade-distorting domestic supports of agricultural products. In October 2006, the EU did make some progress in addressing its St. Petersburg commitment following the EC's approval of increasing transparency in CAP farm subsidy payments with the introduction of a central database of all individual recipients of EU agricultural, regional and cohesion funds beginning in 2008.¹¹⁴⁹ Despite the EU's recent efforts at negotiation and a shift toward greater transparency however, there are major indications that existing fault lines between pro-liberal and protectionist factions of EU members will result in an inability to achieve consensus on substantial reform of agricultural policy in 2006-2007.¹¹⁵⁰ In a statement issued on 29 September 2006, Finnish Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Juha Korkeoja succinctly summarized this fracture: "We are on the same line and same direction but we differ on speed...The northern European EU-15 group is in favour of more speedy liberalisation than the southern group...".¹¹⁵¹ The EC's announcement in September 2006 at the European Agriculture Minister's meeting that radical reform to CAP is not likely to occur until the next budget period expires in 2013, only exacerbates hopes for immediate reform.¹¹⁵²

Although the EU has exerted some effort to cooperate with other WTO members to establish new agreements in 2006, unless significant reductions in domestic trade supports and agricultural export subsidies are eliminated, the EU receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: James Meers

¹¹⁴⁷ Speech by Mariann Fischer Boel at Mumbai University, Globalization and Agriculture, EU Agriculture and Rural Development, (Mumbai), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/136&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁴⁸ Speech by Mariann Fischer Boel at Mumbai University, Globalization and Agriculture, EU Agriculture and Rural Development, (Mumbai), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 3 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/136&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁴⁹ The EU's Annual Audit Report, Economic Intelligence Unit, (Washington), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁵⁰ EU Farm Ministers Divided Over Future of CAP, European Policy News, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁵¹ EU Farm Ministers Divided Over Future of CAP, European Policy News, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

¹¹⁵² European Commission Urges Major Farm Subsidy Reforms After 2013, Agence France Presse, (Paris), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx>.

17. Counterterrorism: Energy [263]

Commitment

"We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries."

G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism¹¹⁵³

Background

The commitment to secure global energy infrastructure was made by the member states of the Group of Eight (G8) on 16 July 2006 at the 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit. Although this commitment deals with energy, it must not be confused with energy security, but must be viewed within the framework of counter-terrorist measures and the physical security of energy infrastructure.

In 2006 a number of international conferences addressing the issue of counter terrorism were held in which a substantial proportion of G8 members participated. On 11 October 2006 Russia hosted the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism. Subsequently, a Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism was held on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow attended by all G8 members. On 30-31 October 2006 G8 members participated in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. NATO members of the G8 also took part in the NATO Riga Summit on 30-31 October 2006.

Team Leader: Julia Muravska

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.56

Canada: +1

Canada has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to secure its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack. Canada's compliance has been in the areas of the development of best practices and in the definition and ranking of the vulnerabilities of its critical energy infrastructure.

On 30-31 October 2006 Canada was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Canada and twelve other signatory nations pledged to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and

¹¹⁵³ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Research Group, (Toronto). 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html

confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”¹¹⁵⁴

On 7 September 2006, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission spokesman Aurele Gervais stated that Canadian nuclear infrastructure will be given increased security in light of increased terrorist threats since the September 11 attacks. Gervais’ statements were made following the August 2006 amendments to Canada’s Nuclear Security Regulations. These amendments also call for increased measures for identifying local threats to nuclear facilities and ensuring uninterrupted power supply during an attack.¹¹⁵⁵

Canada is also working alongside the United States to help coordinate security practices in the event of a terrorist attack targeting infrastructure. Speaking at the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, Dave Mackenzie, Canada’s parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Public Safety, stated that Canada is working with the American Department of Homeland Security and Energy to assess the impact on its energy infrastructure in the case of a terrorist attack. Canada has stated its commitment to continue working with public regulators and Canada’s private energy industry to develop best practices¹¹⁵⁶.

On the issue of offshore energy infrastructure the Director of Natural Resources Canada’s critical energy infrastructure protection division, stated that amendments will be made to Canadian regulations pertaining to offshore oil and gas rigs to provide better protection of infrastructure against potential terrorist attacks.¹¹⁵⁷

Canada also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006, both held in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”¹¹⁵⁸ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 Canada also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹¹⁵⁹

On 28 March 2007, the Canadian Ambassador to the United States Michael Wilson presented a paper entitled “Energy Security: A North American Concern” to the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA). The paper focuses on American-Canadian energy issues, as well as best practices for critical

¹¹⁵⁴ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹¹⁵⁵ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

¹¹⁵⁶ US, Canadian officials discuss securing infrastructure, Electric Power Daily (North America), 16 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/document?_m=d69d299165728577137cebe37572ad82&_docnum=2&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=9f853dcaca61ea946215e951831e18b2.

¹¹⁵⁷ Ministry moves to shield oil rigs from attacks, Ottawa Citizen, (Ottawa), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=1713dad1-49dd-4520-9ccb-ec28c096b648&p=1.

¹¹⁵⁸ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia’s G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹¹⁵⁹ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

infrastructure protection. The paper describes American and Canadian cooperation in safeguarding the North American bulk electric power system¹¹⁶⁰.

On 8 February 2007, in response to an alleged Al Qaeda website calling for terror strikes against Canadian oil and gas infrastructure, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided public warnings, in an effort to prepare Canadians against such an attack. All facilities that were believed to be at risk were immediately notified. According to Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day: "... Canada is not immune to threats. We take this threat seriously."¹¹⁶¹

Canada's Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) has drafted a report stating that any newly built nuclear reactors must be able to withstand severe explosions, including the impact of a major jetliner¹¹⁶². Experts believe that Canada's current Candu reactors could not withstand the impact of any such explosion. The report further states that the CNSC will not license the construction of any further Candu reactors unless they are retrofitted with technology that would protect them from such a terrorist attack.¹¹⁶³

A recent report by the Canadian Department of National Defence states that Canadian oil refineries could be targets of terrorist attacks. For this reason, Canadian Forces are planning an exercise in the Northwest Territories between 16-27 April 2007 to simulate possible energy infrastructure attacks, and plan their responses to it¹¹⁶⁴.

The Canadian government has announced a call to several public agencies for proposals to increase Canadian safety against a nuclear terrorist attacks¹¹⁶⁵. The Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission will have the opportunity to apply for a share of the \$28 million grant. If awarded to the aforementioned agencies, grants would likely be used to research securing nuclear facilities against possible terror attacks.

A 27 February 2007 Joint Statement by the leaders of the United States, Canada, and Mexico described the creation of the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP)¹¹⁶⁶. The program is designed in part to focus on coordination between the three nations in the face of a terrorist attack on critical energy infrastructure.

Analyst: Rasta Daei

France: +1

France has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure. France has been effective at developing best practices, defining and ranking the vulnerabilities of its critical infrastructure, and in promoting international cooperation on the issue.

In light of France's proposal to build several new nuclear reactors, the European Union (EU) issued approval for construction of a nuclear power plant in northern France which will employ new technologies to increase safety from terror attacks.¹¹⁶⁷

On 30-31 October 2006 France was a signatory of a "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. France and twelve other signatory nations conceded to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a

¹¹⁶⁰ CEA Advocates Canada-US Cooperation on Energy Security, CNW Telbec (Washington). 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <<http://www.unitednorthamerica.org/viewtopic.php?t=4443>>

¹¹⁶¹ Ian MacLeod, Ottawa heeding terror threat on oil industry, CanWest News (Ontario), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶² New nuclear stations must withstand aircraft impacts, but not the old ones, Greenpeace.org (Canada), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/press/press-releases/double-standard>>

¹¹⁶³ New nuclear stations must withstand aircraft impacts, but not the old ones, Greenpeace.org (Canada), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/press/press-releases/double-standard>>

¹¹⁶⁴ Pugliese, David. Defence report underlines terrorist threat to oil refineries, CanWest News (Ontario) 3 April 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁵ 28 M\$ Available for New Projects to Enhance Canada's Security Against Terrorism, CCNMatthews Newswire (Toronto). 11 December 2006. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁶ Joint Statement by Ministers Responsible for the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America, Federal Information & News Dispatch, Inc (Washington) 23 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

¹¹⁶⁷ France's nuclear safety commission to be in place by end of this month, Inside N.R.C., 4 September 2006. Date of Access: Dec 20, 2006. web.lexis-nexis.com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/universe/doclist?_m=1e05b4f4328627ff758b24a837458b92&wchp=dGLbVtz-zSkVA&_md5=bc94865027c8873e1b67b6b0366b69b4.

terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”¹¹⁶⁸

France also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”¹¹⁶⁹ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 France also participated in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries rubber-stamped a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹¹⁷⁰

On 26 October 2006, the European Union committed an extra EUR9 million in order to develop anti-terror safety programs in Europe. The funds will be used in part to protect the continent’s critical energy infrastructure. The European Union’s commitments for 2007 so far total EUR20 million. According to EU Commissioner for Justice and Security Franco Frattini, the wide-reaching project would: “cover everything from prevention and protection to response, pursuit and prosecution.”¹¹⁷¹ Discussions included differentiating between European critical infrastructure and national critical infrastructure, a ranking system for the level of risk of an attack. Among other countries, France attended the session, suggesting sharing of liquid explosive intelligence among EU countries.

France has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹¹⁷² which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which France is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled “critical infrastructure protection” detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well assigning EUR20 million to the objective.¹¹⁷³ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹¹⁷⁴ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU’s 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its “key priorities”¹¹⁷⁵, and that “Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential.”¹¹⁷⁶

¹¹⁶⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹¹⁶⁹ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia’s G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹¹⁷⁰ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

¹¹⁷¹ Commission proposes directive and plan for improving protection of critical infrastructure in Europe, Agence Europe, (Brussels), 13 November, 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

¹¹⁷² <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹¹⁷³ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹¹⁷⁴ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism. AbHaber Information Network (Brussels). 9 March 2007. Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹¹⁷⁵ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels) 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹¹⁷⁶ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

France also participated in the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, which focused on the study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹¹⁷⁷ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, "We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are] private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership," echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹¹⁷⁸ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, "analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority."¹¹⁷⁹

Analyst: Rasta Daei

Germany: 0

Germany has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to increase the security of its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack, insofar as it has begun to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries. In addition, much of the German compliance was carried out in concert with other nations, and through participation in international conferences.

Germany was a signatory of a "statement of principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism which took place on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco. Germany agreed, along with twelve other nations to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹¹⁸⁰

In addition, Germany has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors." The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals and projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for the protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation toward that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector— by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

As a member of the European Union, Germany has been involved in the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection. (EPCIP). First proposed in 2005, EPCIP has developed over the past two years as important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first in its definition of European critical infrastructure needing protection,¹¹⁸¹ lists specific

¹¹⁷⁷ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹¹⁷⁸ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁷⁹ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁸⁰ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

¹¹⁸¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), Published 7 June 2006, Updated 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597>

vulnerabilities and suggests best practices, that could be adapted after all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations etc.)¹¹⁸². Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific “principles, processes and instruments” to operate EPCIP in the future in December 2006.¹¹⁸³ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹¹⁸⁴ Funding for the trial programme has been incorporated into the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme, Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹¹⁸⁵ The EU has already allotted EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 periods.¹¹⁸⁶

Germany was also present at NATO’s Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹¹⁸⁷

Germany has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹¹⁸⁸ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In the CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Programme, the EU has stated it will be funding research with emphasis on “protection against crime and terrorism,” as well as specifically “increasing the security of infrastructures and utilities,” further naming energy as one of them. The Programme has reserved EUR1.4 billion for this purpose.¹¹⁸⁹

Speaking for the federal Ministry of Education and Research, Minister Anette Schavan reiterated that “security and liberty go hand in hand” at the European Conference on Security Research in Berlin. The conference was held as part of Germany’s EU presidency. They focused on our society’s “dense infrastructure networks for... energy” and the vital importance of keeping them going.¹¹⁹⁰

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which Germany is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled “critical infrastructure protection” detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well assigning funds (20 million €).¹¹⁹¹ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹¹⁹² and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU’s 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is

¹¹⁸² The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, the Council’s Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁸³ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf

¹¹⁸⁴ EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006 Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁵ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹¹⁸⁶ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹¹⁸⁷ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

¹¹⁸⁸ Ankara Hosts Global Initiative Against Nuclear Terrorism, Turkish Weekly, (Ankara), 13 February 2007. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630>
Laying new diplomatic foundations to defeat twenty-first century threats: the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington), 22 February 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹¹⁸⁹ Security, CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Program, CORDIS Europa, European Commission, (Brussels), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007.

¹¹⁹⁰ Europe to invest millions in security research, Heise Online. March 27 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.heise.de/english/newsticker/news/87434>

¹¹⁹¹ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹¹⁹² European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism, AbHaber Information Network, (Brussels), 9 March 2007. Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

among the “key priorities”¹¹⁹³ for the component of protect, and that “Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential.”¹¹⁹⁴

Germany also participated in the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, which focused on the study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹¹⁹⁵

Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, “We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership,” echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹¹⁹⁶ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, “analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority.”¹¹⁹⁷

Analyst: Daniela Scur and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure its energy infrastructure against terrorist attack. Italy’s activities have been centred primarily on participation in international initiatives.

On 31 October 2006, Italy was a signatory to a “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Italy agreed, along with twelve other nations to: “improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”¹¹⁹⁸

In addition, Italy has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.” The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals as projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for a protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation to that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

As a member of the European Union, Italy has been involved in the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection. (EPCIP). First proposed in 2005, EPCIP has developed over the past two years as important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first

¹¹⁹³ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹¹⁹⁴ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹¹⁹⁵ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹¹⁹⁶ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, European Commission, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁹⁷ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security European Commission, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹¹⁹⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

in its definition of European critical infrastructure needing protection,¹¹⁹⁹ lists specific vulnerabilities and suggests best practices, that could be adapted after all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations etc.)¹²⁰⁰. Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific “principles, processes and instruments” to operate EPCIP in the future in December 2006.¹²⁰¹ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹²⁰² Funding for the trial programme has been incorporated into the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme, Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹²⁰³ The EU has already allotted €137.4 million for the 2007-2013 periods.¹²⁰⁴

Italy was also present at NATO’s Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹²⁰⁵

As a member of the EU, Italy has allocated funds for energy security research. In the CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Programme, the EU has stated that it will be funding research with emphasis on “protection against crime and terrorism,” as well as specifically “increasing the security of infrastructures and utilities,” further naming energy as one of them. They have reserved EUR1.4 billion for this purpose.¹²⁰⁶

Furthermore, Italy has identified key vulnerabilities for potential terrorist attacks. The European Commissioner for Justice Freedom and Security, Italian Franco Frattini, reiterated during the two day European Security Research Conference in March 2007 the “borderless nature” of terrorism, and the need for cooperation. Here he defined as key vulnerabilities the need for “joint surveillance capability for maritime and coastal authorities” and information sharing.¹²⁰⁷ During this same conference, Frattini observed that a large portion of the critical infrastructure in Europe is privately owned, and that governments need to work in close partnership with them.¹²⁰⁸

Italy has also taken significant steps in international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear terrorism prevention. It participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹²⁰⁹ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which Italy is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled “critical infrastructure protection” detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well assigning funds (20 million €).¹²¹⁰ The Council of

¹¹⁹⁹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), Published 7 June 2006, Updated 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597>

¹²⁰⁰ The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, the Council’s Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁰¹ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf

¹²⁰² EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm

¹²⁰³ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹²⁰⁴ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), noticias.info (Barcelona). Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513>

¹²⁰⁵ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

¹²⁰⁶ Security, CORDIS Seventh Research Framework Program, CORDIS Europa. 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/cooperation/security_en.html

¹²⁰⁷ Shaping EU homeland security, ISN ETH (Zurich), 28 March 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/news/sw/details.cfm?id=17425>

¹²⁰⁸ EU Research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv.com. 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771>

¹²⁰⁹ <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹²¹⁰ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe’s Information Society, Thematic Portal. (Köln), 1 February 2007, Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²¹¹ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its "key priorities"¹²¹², and that "Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹²¹³

Analyst: Daniela Scur

Japan: 0

Japan has registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action for securing global critical energy infrastructure. The score is based on Japan's participation in international counterterrorism conferences and recent efforts to assess emerging potential risks of terrorist attacks. However, not much progress has been made in either defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, or developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

On 8-9 November 2006, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) organised and chaired the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries. The conference recognised the usefulness of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in ensuring nuclear security.¹²¹⁴

Japan also took part as a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco on 30-31 October 2006. Japan and twelve other signatory nations committed to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²¹⁵

Japan, as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was party to the Ha Noi Declaration, the result of the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam on 18-19 November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure."¹²¹⁶

Japan participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²¹⁷ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

¹²¹¹ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism, AbHaber Information Network, (Brussels), 9 March 2007, Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²¹² The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²¹³ EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²¹⁴ Chairman's Conclusions from the Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asian Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/11/1110-3.html.

¹²¹⁵ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹²¹⁶ 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

¹²¹⁷ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

On 29 November 2006, Japan's Ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, H.E. Mr. Akio Suda, remarked on the importance of public/private sector co-operation at the Global Forum for Partnerships between Government and Businesses to Counter Terrorism. He emphasised the necessity of "information sharing on crimes and terrorism" and "operational coordination" in the event of an "emergency situation." Mr. Suda also noted the strides being made by the private sector in securing "critical infrastructure, such as nuclear and other power plants, electricity, gas, and oil related facilities."¹²¹⁸

A 16 December 2006 meeting of Energy Ministers from China, India, the Republic of Korea, the United States, and Japan, issued a joint statement to "enhance global energy security" through "safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas."¹²¹⁹

Finally, from 12-13 February 2007, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which Japan is part, met for a second time in Ankara, Turkey. The Initiative seeks to "deprive terrorists of the ability to attack nuclear facilities" and encourages "broader engagement of the private sector."¹²²⁰

The Initiative released a statement that included a commitment to "strengthen material accounting, control, and physical protection" and to "enhance civilian nuclear facility security." The Initiative is scheduled to meet again in June 2007 in Kazakhstan.¹²²¹

Analyst: Gabe De Roche

Russia: 0

Russia demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to protect the security of critical energy infrastructure by participating in international counter-terrorism conferences and assessing the security vulnerabilities of nuclear industry. However, limited progress was made on assessing the emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

In September, 2006 Russian Federation ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing terrorism and protocol on amendments to the European Charter on preventing terrorism¹²²².

According to the minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov statement, "the agenda of energy security is the priority in dialogue on energy that we conduct with EU and other bilateral and multilateral partners"¹²²³.

Russia has been one of the driving forces behind the international Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, which was conceived at the G8 Summit and took place on 11 October 2006 in Moscow. This seminar was specifically a G8 initiative, intended to bring about business-government cooperation between and within the member states.¹²²⁴ Eight of the twenty presented proposals by business and scientific community leaders were concerned with the security of energy infrastructure.

The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism hosted in Moscow on 28-30 November 2006. The Forum, with significant Russian governmental participation and leadership, pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²²⁵ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for

¹²¹⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda, Ambassador in Charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation of Japan, at the Global Forum for Partnerships between Government and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/speech0611.html>

¹²¹⁹ Full Text of Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers' Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

¹²²⁰ Ankara Meeting Considers Ways to Confront Nuclear Terrorism, US State Department (Washington, DC), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=February&x=20070212113345sjhtrop0.1374781>

¹²²¹ Second Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Joint Statement of the Co-Chairmen (Ankara, Turkey), US State Department (Washington, DC), 13 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/80487.htm>

¹²²² Russian information agency RIAN, (Moscow). Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/world/relations/20060916/53946500.html>

¹²²³ Russian information agency RIAN, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/politics/20061004/54498980.html>

¹²²⁴ Seminar on Concrete Proposals to Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership Against Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.mid.ru/nsrkonfl.nsf/0/46A51A03816E5B4BC3257227003634EA?OpenDocument

¹²²⁵ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. www.en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html

cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments that establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 30-31 October 2006 Russia became a signatory of the "Statement of Principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Russia and twelve other signatory nations pledged to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²²⁶

On 12 January 2007 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Secretary Samuel Bodman and Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergey Kiriyeenko have submitted to Presidents Bush and Putin the fourth report of the Senior Interagency Working Group on implementation of the February 2005 Bratislava Checklist. The report contains data pertaining to the US-Russian cooperation in the sphere of security of nuclear energy sector, in particular the physical security of fissile material¹²²⁷.

On 9-11 February 2007 Russia participated in the 43rd Security Conference in Munich the central topics of which were terrorism and energy security.¹²²⁸

On 12-13 February 2007 Russia took part in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara. The aim of the meeting was to adopt a plan to implement the statement of principles agreed upon by these nations at an October 2006 meeting in Rabat. Participants agreed to meet again in Kazakhstan in June 2007 to review the progress of Global Initiative activities, take specific steps to address gaps in implementation and agreed on the 2007-2008 Action Plan.¹²²⁹

As for the promotion of international conventions on counter-terrorism, Russia as the G8 presiding country "vigorously calls on other countries for signing international documents on fighting the terrorism, especially actual UN International Convention on Combating Nuclear Terrorists' Acts", as Russian State Duma Speaker Mr. Gryzlov said¹²³⁰.

Analysts: Yulay Sultanov and Sarah Koerner

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure energy infrastructure. This score resulted, in part, from the UK's formation of a separate institution, the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) to deal specifically with securing energy infrastructure from potential terrorist attack. In addition, this score stems from the UK's participation in several international conferences on the subject.

The Security Office of the United Kingdom has long assessed the domestic energy sector as one of the targets for international terrorism, placing it within the context of Osama bin Laden's threat to attack economic interests.¹²³¹

Since 1 August 2006, the Security Service and the Home Office have made the government's counter-terrorism strategy as well as the system of national threat levels—which assesses the level of the current threat from terrorist attack—available to the public. The levels "are a tool for security practitioners

¹²²⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹²²⁷ High-level Group prepared Report for Presidents of the USA and Russia on nuclear safety. ROSATOM. 15 January 2007. http://www.rosatom.ru/news/3411_15.01.2007 Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

U.S and Russia Develop Action Plan to Enhance Global and Bilateral Nuclear Energy Cooperation. 19 December 2006. Embassy of the United States in Russia. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://moscow.usembassy.gov/bilateral/doe_news.php

¹²²⁸ Munich Conference on Security Policy. <http://www.securityconference.de/> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

¹²²⁹ Ankara Hosts Global Initiative Against Nuclear Terrorism, 13 February 2007. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

Laying new diplomatic foundations to defeat twenty-first century threats: the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Strengthening the Global Partnership. 22 February 2007.

<http://www.sgproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm> Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

¹²³⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. <http://www.mid.ru/ns-g8.nsf/4681a749b12257b3432569ea003614e4/8c478c835dfa2f74c32571e9004b4f8b?OpenDocument> Date of Access: 29 December 2006

¹²³¹ The Threats – Targets, The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. <http://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html>

working across different sectors of" Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), which includes the energy sector. This availability of information about the threat to CNI demonstrates the UK government's assessment and definition of potential threat to the energy sector from terrorist attack.¹²³²

As a member of the European Commission, the UK has been a party to the adoption of the Communication on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), as well as a proposal for a Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure on 12 December 2006.¹²³³ This constitutes the protection of the European critical infrastructure, including the energy sector, from terrorism and other disruptions, and is defined as "critical infrastructure that, if disrupted or destroyed, would significantly affect two or more Member States or a single Member State if the critical infrastructure is located in another Member State"¹²³⁴ and the UK has expressed its readiness to contribute "fully" to the initiative where community involvement is justified.¹²³⁵

In addition, the UK has participated in the G8-initiated Seminar on specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the subsequent Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, held on 28-30 November in Moscow. The Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum, which pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors." The Forum charged the working groups with working towards the implementation of the proposals and projects of cooperation between the government and businesses. Furthermore, the Forum called for a protection of all critical energy infrastructure and for intensive government-business cooperation to that end. However, even though the Forum discussions stated that the energy sector is vulnerable to terrorist attack, the results of the Forum and the Seminar lack specificity and concrete data in ranking and defining the vulnerabilities of energy infrastructure, as well as assessing potential risks of terrorist attack. The Forum and Seminar did, nevertheless, develop best practices for security of the energy sector— by endorsing an array of government-business partnerships.

The UK was a signatory of a "statement of principles" at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism which took place on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco. Germany agreed, along with twelve other nations to: "improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."¹²³⁶

In addition, the UK participated in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara,¹²³⁷ which aimed to promote cooperation among the key nuclear states in the area of securing nuclear facilities from potential attacks.

The UK was also present at NATO's Riga Summit, which took place on 29 October 2006, where the member countries rubber-stamped a new policy paper identifying global terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure as among the main risks the alliance must address over the next decade.¹²³⁸

¹²³² Threat Levels: the System to Assess the Threat from International Terrorism, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page478.html>

¹²³³ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

¹²³⁴ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

¹²³⁵ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml>

¹²³⁶ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm>

¹²³⁷ <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> <http://www.sgproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm>

¹²³⁸ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission, of which the UK is a member, hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled "critical infrastructure protection" detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well as assigning funds (20 million €).¹²³⁹ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²⁴⁰ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among the "key priorities"¹²⁴¹ for the component of protect, and that "Reducing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹²⁴²

Notably, the UK government set up the Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) in the beginning of February 2007. CPNI was the result of merging the National Security Advice Centre (NSAC) and the National Infrastructure Security Co-ordination Centre (NISCC). The sole task of CPNI is providing advice to relevant businesses and organizations on how to protect their assets—which comprise the UK's national infrastructure and include energy infrastructure—from potential terrorist attack.¹²⁴³

The UK participated in the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, where study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹²⁴⁴ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, "We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership," echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹²⁴⁵ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, "analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority."¹²⁴⁶

Analyst: Julia Muravska

United States: +1

The United States has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure global energy infrastructure from terrorism. The United States achieved this primarily through its organisation of or participation in various international conferences and declarations on the subject of the protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks. Furthermore, the United States has made strides in developing a system of best practices to be applied across all sectors (including the promotion of public/private partnerships).

In an 18 July 2006 speech immediately following the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert G. Joseph elaborated on the newly created Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which the U.S. is a co-sponsor. He specifically mentioned "protecting [nuclear] materials at the source,"¹²⁴⁷ addressing and identifying the particular vulnerability of nuclear energy facilities. Furthermore, the U.S. co-sponsored the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 30-31 October 2006 in Rabat, Morocco, to "provide guidelines for keeping track

¹²³⁹ Koln Information Society: Objectives. Europe's Information Society, Thematic Portal, European Commission, (Brussels), 1 February 2007. Date of Access 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹²⁴⁰ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism. AbHaber Information Network (Brussels). 9 March 2007. Date of Access 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²⁴¹ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²⁴² EU research to protect critical infrastructure. Euractiv. (Brussels) 26 March 2007. Date of Access 29 March. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²⁴³ The Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure, (London). Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.cpni.gov.uk/default.aspx>

¹²⁴⁴ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07. (Berlin) 26-27 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹²⁴⁵ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁴⁶ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security. 26 March 2007. Date of Access 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁴⁷ The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: A Comprehensive Approach to Today's Most Serious National Security Threat, Robert G. Joseph Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, (Washington), 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.state.gov/t/us/rm/69124.htm

of nuclear substances, ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities, and combating trafficking that could deliver nuclear materials into the hands of terrorists."¹²⁴⁸ The initiative is concerned with developing best practices for the protection of the nuclear energy sector, but not other energy sectors. Additionally, by 27 October 2006, the United States had helped Russia secure fifty of its naval nuclear sites from the threat of terrorist attack.¹²⁴⁹ Although this was done in the context of preventing nuclear proliferation, the result of the undertaking was to protect nuclear energy infrastructure.

The United States also recently participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government-business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²⁵⁰ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task implementation of various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 29 October 2006 the United States also took part in the NATO Riga Summit. At the Summit, participant NATO countries produced a policy paper identifying the most imminent risks of global terrorism of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.¹²⁵¹

The U.S., as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was also party to the Ha Noi Declaration, which resulted from the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi on 18-19 November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure,"¹²⁵² using language that closely resembles the G8 commitment.

At a meeting of Energy Ministers on 16 December 2006 including the United States, China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, delegates called on "all countries of the international community to enhance global energy security" through "safeguarding critical energy infrastructure and sea route security for transportation of oil and gas."¹²⁵³ On 23 January 2007, Andrew Grant, the Deputy Director of the Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, delivered an address in Crystal City, Virginia, in which he emphasized the importance of developing Best Practices and Information Sharing between the public and private sectors in order to secure the "maritime supply chain" against terrorist attack.¹²⁵⁴

Also on 23 January 2007, President Bush announced plans to "double the current capacity of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 1.5 billion barrels by 2027" as an "insurance policy" in the event of a "terrorist attack on the energy supply chain."¹²⁵⁵ In a 7 February 2007 appearance before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Homeland Security, Committee on Appropriations, US Secretary of

¹²⁴⁸ U.S.-Russian Led Initiative against Nuclear Terrorism Holds First Meeting, International Herald Tribune, (Paris), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/10/30/africa/AF_GEN_Morocco_Nuclear_Terrorism.php.

¹²⁴⁹ U.S. Helps Russia Secure Nuclear Sites Against Theft, Attack, Department of State, (Washington), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=October&x=20061027161309ndyblehs0.1712458.

¹²⁵⁰ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹²⁵¹ NATO rapid-reaction force gets nod, The Peninsula Online, (Qatar), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=World_News&subsection=Rest+of+the+World&month=November2006&file=World_News2006113043348.xml.

¹²⁵² 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting: Ha Noi Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

¹²⁵³ Joint Statement of Five-Country Energy Ministers' Meeting, Xinhua, (Beijing), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/16/content_5496899.htm.

¹²⁵⁴ Transformational Diplomacy to Protect the Maritime Supply Chain, Remarks by Andrew Grant, Deputy Director of the Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/79524.htm>

¹²⁵⁵ Twenty In Ten: Strengthening America's Energy Security, White House Office of Communications (Washington, DC) and US State Department, 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79330.htm>

Homeland Security Michael Chertoff named his department's five priorities,¹²⁵⁶ of which the third was the protection of critical infrastructure, including "energy (electrical, nuclear, gas and oil, dams)."¹²⁵⁷

From 12-13 February 2007, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, of which the United States is part, met for a second time in Ankara, Turkey. The Initiative seeks to "deprive terrorists of the ability to attack nuclear facilities" and encourages "broader engagement of the private sector."¹²⁵⁸ The Initiative released a statement that included a commitment to "strengthen material accounting, control, and physical protection" and to "enhance civilian nuclear facility security." The Initiative is scheduled to meet again in June 2007 in Kazakhstan.¹²⁵⁹

On 23 April 2007, US Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff reiterated the protection of critical infrastructure as one of five priorities of his department. He emphasised public/private partnerships and remarked that as regards critical infrastructure, emergency preparedness means "acquiring the right tools, planning what you would do to deal with an exigency, and then training and exercising against it." He also mentioned a system of best practices that includes "background checks on truck drivers who carry hazardous material, [and] new credentialing requirements for workers with access to sensitive transportation facilities."¹²⁶⁰

Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

The European Union: +1

The EU has registered a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its commitment to protect global energy infrastructure from terrorist attack. A 2005 Green Paper titled the European Programme for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) recently developed into important legislation protecting critical infrastructure. EPCIP ranks energy infrastructure first in its definition of critical infrastructure requiring protection,¹²⁶¹ lists specific vulnerabilities, and suggests best practices to be adapted once all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations, etc.)¹²⁶². While partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific "principles, processes and instruments" in December 2006 for future EPCIP operation.¹²⁶³ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.¹²⁶⁴ Funding for the work programme is included in the general EU budget, and financial planning for EPCIP has been extended for 2007-2013 in the EU programme: Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security Related Risks.¹²⁶⁵ The EU has already allocated EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 period.¹²⁶⁶

In November 2005 the EU also issued a Green Paper on the Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN), which engages specialists from different member states in assessing EU-wide threats and risks.¹²⁶⁷ Both the EPCIP and the CIWIN are further codified by a 12 December

¹²⁵⁶ Michael Chertoff, Secretary United States Department of Homeland Security, Before the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Homeland Security Committee on Appropriations, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington D.C.), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/testimony/testimony_1170954411014.shtm

¹²⁵⁷ Goal 3: Protect Critical Infrastructure, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington D.C.), 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2007. http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/testimony/gc_1170960511909.shtm

¹²⁵⁸ Ankara Meeting Considers Ways to Confront Nuclear Terrorism, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2007&m=February&x=20070212113345sjhtrop0.1374781>

¹²⁵⁹ Second Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Joint Statement of the Co-Chairmen, US State Department, (Washington D.C.), 13 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/80487.htm>

¹²⁶⁰ Remarks by Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff to the Sacramento Metro Chamber of Commerce, US Department of Homeland Security, (Washington, D.C.), 23 April 2007, Date of Access: 28 April 2007.

¹²⁶¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

¹²⁶² The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, The Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 December 2006.

¹²⁶³ Communication from the Commission on a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, Commission of the European Communities, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/terrorism/protection/docs/com_2006_786_en.pdf.

¹²⁶⁴ EPCIP European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection, European Commission, Justice and Home Affairs, (Brussels), November 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/epcip/funding_epcip_en.htm.

¹²⁶⁵ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

¹²⁶⁶ EU: The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), Noticias.Info, (Barcelona), 13 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.noticias.info/Asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=248513.

¹²⁶⁷ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597. European Commission presents package of new measures

2006 communication from the EC specifying "the principles, processes and instruments proposed to implement EPCIP," and including the precise role that CIWIN will play along with EPCIP.

The EC also participated in the G8 Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 11 October 2006 in Moscow, and the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism on 28-30 November 2006 in Moscow. The G8 Seminar featured eight proposals for government business partnerships aimed at protecting the various aspects of critical energy infrastructure. Results of the G8 Seminar were subsequently presented at the Global Forum. They pledged to promote the establishment of "informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors."¹²⁶⁸ Participants in the Forum commissioned working groups with the task of implementing the various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments to establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships. Since appropriating funds in December 2006, the EU has maintained an active role in promoting and improving protection of critical infrastructure.

In Köln, Germany, the European Commission hosted a meeting on 1 February for Information and Communications Technologies and explained specific methods for researchers in related industries to respond to proposals made under the 2007/2008 work programme. The meeting included an objective titled "critical infrastructure protection" detailing desired outcomes and impacts for protection, as well as assigning EUR20 million to the objective.¹²⁶⁹ The Council of the EU has also reiterated its support for further development of CIWIN and EPCIP,¹²⁷⁰ and reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure protection identified originally in the EU's 2005 Counter Terrorism Strategy which clearly states that creating a programme for protection of critical infrastructure is among its "key priorities"¹²⁷¹, and that "[r]educing the vulnerability across Europe of critical infrastructure to physical and electronic attack is essential."¹²⁷²

At the European Conference on Security Research, held in Berlin from 26-27 March, study of security, including that of infrastructure was promoted.¹²⁷³ Franco Frattini, Justice and Security Commissioner stated, "We need better protection for critical infrastructures in Europe. The majority... [are]...private undertakings and we need to work in close partnership," echoing ideas put forth during the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism conducted earlier in the year.¹²⁷⁴ He also emphasized the importance of Member State co-operation, the problem of solely bi-lateral solutions and the need to, "analyze the threats and costs and then decide which infrastructures should have priority."¹²⁷⁵

Analyst: Sarah Koerner

to improve protection of critical infrastructure in Europe, EU Press Release, (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 19 December 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN<europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1752&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN%20.

¹²⁶⁸ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. http://en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

¹²⁶⁹ Köln Information Society: Objectives. Europe's Information Society, Thematic Portal, Europa, (Köln), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 21 March 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/istevent/koln2007/cf/network-detail.cfm?id=1071

¹²⁷⁰ European Union Decisive Fight against Terrorism, AbHaber Information Network, (Brussels) 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. http://www.abhaber.com/news_page.asp?id=3354

¹²⁷¹ The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy, The Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 21 March 2007. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>

¹²⁷² EU research to protect critical infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 29 March 2007. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-research-to-protect-critical-infrastructure/article-162771?Ref=RSS>

¹²⁷³ European Conference on Security Research SRC '07, (Berlin), 26-27 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.src07.de/index.php?lang=en>

¹²⁷⁴ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, Europa, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹²⁷⁵ Speech by Franco Frattini, European Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, Europa, (Brussels), 26 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/188&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

18. Stabilization and Reconstruction [288]

Commitment

"In order to facilitate the UN's rapid and efficient response to crises, G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it works to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning, and the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO;"

*G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction*¹²⁷⁶

Background

At the Sea Island Summit of 2004, G8 Leaders adopted an Action Plan on Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations that committed the G8 to various deliverables including training and equipping 75,000 troops by 2010 to increase global capacity to conduct peace support operations with a focus on Africa, and developing a transportation and logistics support arrangement to help provide transportation for deploying peacekeepers and logistics support to sustain units in the field.¹²⁷⁷ The commitment made at the St. Petersburg summit is an extension of the commitment made at Sea Island.

The purpose of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is to assist Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security. The Department prepares, directs and manages UN peacekeeping operations in order to effectively fulfill their mandate under the Security Council, General Assembly and Secretary-General. In implementing Security Council mandates, DPKO maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict.¹²⁷⁸

In 1994, the UN set up a supply and logistics base in Brindisi, Italy, in order to facilitate the storage and maintenance of reusable assets from closing missions. According to the UN, this arrangement has resulted in increased efficiency and considerable savings, and has led to the redistribution of equipment and lowering of costs to newly-created missions. The Brindisi Logistics Base also provides a satellite communications relay system supporting operations at United Nations Headquarters, peacekeeping missions and a number of other field offices.

General financial issues related to peacekeeping are addressed by the General Assembly. The budgets of individual missions are considered separately, while the Secretary-General submits a report to the General Assembly on financial issues regarding peacekeeping missions.¹²⁷⁹

Team Leader: Samreen Beg

¹²⁷⁶ G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/stabilization.html>.

¹²⁷⁷ Fact Sheet: G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations. G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/fact_peace.html

¹²⁷⁸ United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations, (New York). Date of Access: October 2006. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>

¹²⁷⁹ United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations, (New York). Date of Access: October 2006. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/specpk.htm>

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall		0	

Canada: 0

The Canadian government has registered partial compliance with its commitment to ensure that equipment and resources are made available in advance to the UN as it pursues new peacekeeping and peace support operations.

The Canadian government has offered verbal support for several UN reforms. On 20 October 2006, Colonel Jacques Morneau, Military Advisor of Canada, made a statement to the Fourth Committee of the 61st session of the General Assembly on behalf of Canada, as well as Australia and New Zealand (CANZ), reinforcing a "strong commitment to support DPKO in its reform of peace operations and to the Department itself."¹²⁸⁰ He also expressed concern over the strain on DPKO resources, in particular the Military and Police Divisions and offered to work with the DPKO on doctrine development.¹²⁸¹ Similarly, on 13 December 2006, Olivier Poulin, Representative of Canada, made a statement to the Fifth Committee of the 61st Session of the General Assembly on behalf of (CANZ) stating that due to the recent surge in peacekeeping operations, "we must reinforce DPKO to ensure proper management of all the operations".¹²⁸²

Canada's assessed financial contribution to UN peacekeeping operations amounted to US\$133.6 million for the period from the 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, approximately 2.8% of the UN peacekeeping budget.¹²⁸³ From July 2006 to March 2007, Canada contributed on average 133 military observers, police, and troops to UN peacekeeping missions.¹²⁸⁴ However, Canada's ranking in the world for military and police contributions fell from 51 to 61 over the same period.¹²⁸⁵

Canada continues to lend verbal and financial support to several projects including the Mission Startup & Management Project,¹²⁸⁶ and the Electronic Learning for African Peacekeepers (ELAP) Project, which demonstrates a commitment to both strengthening the DPKO's capacity and bolstering regional

¹²⁸⁰ CANZ Statement to the Fourth Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 12 November 2006. http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/newyork/statements/unga-en.asp?id=7880&content_type=2.

¹²⁸¹ CANZ Statement to the Fourth Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 12 November 2006. http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/newyork/statements/unga-en.asp?id=7880&content_type=2.

¹²⁸² CANZ Statement on the financing of UNIFIL, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 13 December 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/ottawa/statements/security-en.asp?id=8437&content_type=2

¹²⁸³ Canada's Financial Contribution to the United Nations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. http://geo.international.gc.ca/canada_un/ottawa/policy/financial_contribution-en.asp.

¹²⁸⁴ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 31 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>

¹²⁸⁵ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 31 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>

¹²⁸⁶ The Mission Start-up Project, Peace Dividend Trust, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (New York), 2007. Date of Access: 14 May 2007. <http://www.peacedividendtrust.org/en/?sv=&category=MSU&PHPSESSID=19810310412>.

organizations, but it has not publicly called for reforms that would see the establishment of pre-positioned peace support equipment in Brindisi.

Analyst: Kirby Dier

France: 0

France has not yet fulfilled its G8 commitment to pursue UN reforms that will ensure resources are made available to the organization as it works to establish new peace support operations.

France has been a supporter of the establishment and operation of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, of which it is now a member, whose goals are broadly congruent with the reforms called for at St. Petersburg. However, France has yet to commit funds to the newly established United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, a mechanism that would support post-conflict stabilization initiatives.¹²⁸⁷

With regards to peacekeeping support, France remains a great contributor of troops. It has deployed 14 300 troops in various UN missions including: MINUK in Kosovo, UNIFIL in Lebanon, ONUCI in Cote D'Ivoire, MINUSTAH in Haiti and MONUC in the Democratic Republic of Congo.¹²⁸⁸ Many of France's efforts since the St. Petersburg Summit have been focused on its response to the conflict in Lebanon. France is the second greatest contributor of troops to the UNIFIL mission in Lebanon with around 1650 soldiers. When interviewed, the French leader of the blue helmets, General Alain Pellegrini said that the UNIFIL mission has been partially accomplished.¹²⁸⁹ Furthermore, on 24 March 2007, French forces completed their first mission above Afghanistan, greatly increasing the air-ground capabilities of the PAMIR and NATO missions there.¹²⁹⁰

In February and March 2007, France participated in two sessions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which discussed the "Peace Operations 2010" proposal to reform UN peacekeeping.¹²⁹¹ It is uncertain, however, whether France actively pursued reforms in these forums. There is also no evidence that France has worked to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations equipment pre-positioning in Brindisi. Moreover, it has not publicly stated its support for reforms that would increase pre-authorized funds to help the DPKO's planning, nor has it supported the augmentation of the UN's authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new peacekeeping operation.

Analyst: Aziza Mohammed

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment regarding UN reforms that would see enhanced funds and pre-positioned resources for UN peace support operations.

Germany has articulated its support for enhancing the UN's capacity to provide stabilization and reconstruction assistance through UN peace support operations. The 2006 White Book on German Security Policy by the Federal Ministry of Defence states that Germany is lobbying to equip the UN with the resources necessary for the "fulfilment of its tasks."¹²⁹² The paper also expresses the need for shared operational norms in peace operations. The training of UN staff and troops by German military thus contributes to creating capacities for UN peace operations.¹²⁹³

Germany is also a large contributor to EU and UN peacekeeping operations.¹²⁹⁴ For instance, Germany pledged over a third of the total sum contributed by the EU (€400 million), to assist in the diffusion of

¹²⁸⁷ Peacebuilding Fund Reflects Commitment to Sustained Engagement in Countries, General Assembly PBC/4, 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 May 2007. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2006/pbc4.doc.htm>.

¹²⁸⁸ Operations Exterieures, Ministry of Defense, (Paris), 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema/enjeux_defense/operations_exterieures January 2007.

¹²⁸⁹ EUROPE L'Interview, Ministry of Defense, (Paris), 2 February 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema/enjeux_defense/operations_exterieures/entretien/02_02_07_interview_du_general_pellegrini_sur_europe_1.

¹²⁹⁰ Afghanistan-Premier bilan, Ministry of Defense, (Paris), 2 April 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007. http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema/enjeux_defense/operations_exterieures/afghanistan/breves/02_04_07_afghanistan_hai_premier_bilan.

¹²⁹¹ Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations Adopts 2007 Report, Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, General Assembly GA/PK/194 (New York), 23 May 2007. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/gapk194.doc.htm>.

¹²⁹² Weißbuch 2006 zur Sicherheitspolitik Deutschlands und zur Zukunft der Bundeswehr, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin), p. 53. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.weissbuch.de/download/Weissbuch_2006_Vollversion.pdf.

¹²⁹³ Weißbuch 2006 zur Sicherheitspolitik Deutschlands und zur Zukunft der Bundeswehr, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin), p. 54. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.weissbuch.de/download/Weissbuch_2006_Vollversion.pdf

¹²⁹⁴ Securing Peace and Global Security, Germany Info (Washington). Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://www.germany.info/relaunch/info/publications/infocus/terror/mil.html>

the conflict in Lebanon.¹²⁹⁵ The German armed forces are currently providing 850 troops and eight vessels.¹²⁹⁶

Furthermore, Germany has been an active participant of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, which is poised to ease the provision of funds for new UN operations.¹²⁹⁷ Germany has pledged to actively contribute its expertise to this body.¹²⁹⁸ Furthermore, Germany is taking part in European efforts to support the work and functioning of this body.¹²⁹⁹

Germany has not, however, taken specific steps to ensure an increase in advance resources available to the UN and in particular the DPKO, to enable better identification of personnel in advance, or to strengthen the UN logistics base in Brindisi. Moreover, pursuing reforms at the UN with regards to the objectives contained in the commitment has not been articulated as a priority for the federal government.¹³⁰⁰

Analysts: Viktor Brech, Arina Shadrikova, and Tatiana Lanshina

Italy: 0

Italy has a strong record of involvement with various UN missions.¹³⁰¹ Former Italian Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini said in late 2005 that Italy was bound by an "unwavering adherence" to "the principles and values of multilateralism, beginning with peace and security."¹³⁰²

Italy's involvement with the United Nations' peacekeeping operations was recognized with the UN's decision to position its Logistics Base (UNLB) in the Southern Italian city of Brindisi. On 3 November 2006 the Italian Republic was pleased to announce that, "As a result of our growing role in peacekeeping operations, one of Italy's priorities will be to foster the reinforcement and expansion of the Brindisi base, which performs a function essential to the preparation and logistical management of all the UN's peacekeeping operations."¹³⁰³

In the same press release the government announced that it supported the establishment of a Standing Police Capacity at Brindisi, which is to be "employed in the reorganisation of the forces of law and order of countries facing post-conflict difficulties."¹³⁰⁴ Italy promises to make an "active contribution"¹³⁰⁵ to this new force.

In a speech to the International Labour Organization Italian President Giorgio Napolitano made it clear that his nation was proud of the work that Italy has been doing with the DPKO and drew particular attention to the Brindisi Logistics Base. This is an indication that the Italian republic sees the improvement of the Brindisi base as a national priority.¹³⁰⁶ In February of 2007 the head of the UN

¹²⁹⁵ Aid for Lebanon, Relief Web (New York), 30 January 2007. Date of Access: 19 May 2007. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/Y SAR-6XXNZH?OpenDocument>.

¹²⁹⁶ For a Sovereign Lebanon, Office of the Federal Government (Berlin), 4 February 2007. Date of Access: 18 April 2007. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/04/2007-04-02-nahostreise-dritter-tag-libanon__en.html.

¹²⁹⁷ Press Office of Federal Foreign Office. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/VereinteNationen/ReformVN/PeaceBuildingCommission.html>.

¹²⁹⁸ VN-Kommission für Friedenskonsolidierung, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: 05 January 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/VereinteNationen/ReformVN/PeaceBuildingCommission.html>.

¹²⁹⁹ Themen und Ziele der laufenden, 61. Generalversammlung der Vereinten Nationen, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 25 September 2006. Date of Access: 05 Januar 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/VereinteNationen/GV61.html>.

¹³⁰⁰ Speech by minister of state Gernot Erler at the Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 05 Januar 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2006/061214-ErlerZIF.html>.

¹³⁰¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs hails selection by UN Secretariat General of the Brindisi logistical base as the headquarters of the Standing Police Capacity, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747.

¹³⁰² Interview with Foreign Minister Gianfranco Fini in *La Stampa*, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 14th December 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2179&mod=4&min=1.

¹³⁰³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs hails selection by UN Secretariat General of the Brindisi logistical base as the headquarters of the Standing Police Capacity, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747.

¹³⁰⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs hails selection by UN Secretariat General of the Brindisi logistical base as the headquarters of the Standing Police Capacity, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747.

¹³⁰⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs hails selection by UN Secretariat General of the Brindisi logistical base as the headquarters of the Standing Police Capacity, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747.

¹³⁰⁶ Speech by the President of the Italian Republic on the Occasion of his visit to the ITC-ILO/UN Campus in Turin, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, (Geneva), 26 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://missions.itu.int/~italy/>.

General Assembly, Sheika Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, visited the Brindisi base and thanked Italy for its “strong contribution in terms of infrastructure and personnel” to the Brindisi base and for Rome’s July 2006 decision to finance the base with €2.4 million.¹³⁰⁷

Italy has also been elected to a seat at the UN Peacebuilding Commission.¹³⁰⁸ However, it is unclear whether Italy has actively pursued reforms that would see an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO’s planning, or would enable the UN to identify personnel in advance of the UNSC resolution mandating a new peace support operations.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment with regards to stabilization and reconstruction through UN reform.

On 26 February 2007, Mr. Takahiro Shinyo, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations issued a statement at the 61st session of the General Assembly in which he expresses Japan’s support for the Secretary-General’s proposed restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.¹³⁰⁹

Japan has also demonstrated its support for peacebuilding. Japan confirmed its contribution of \$20 million to the new UN Peacebuilding Fund Furthermore, a mechanism that would support post-conflict stabilization initiatives.¹³¹⁰ Furthermore, in a March 2007 publication, its ministry of foreign affairs has also declared that “Japan on its part, will continue to be active in the area of peacebuilding by providing seamless and comprehensive support, strengthening its contributions of personnel and making further intellectual contribution.” It continued with the admission that “Japan needs to employ greater initiative to make use of Asian experience in order to provide insights to peacebuilding activities, amidst the global rise in the needs for peacebuilding, particularly in Africa.”¹³¹¹

Its support for various DPKO missions also remains high. Since February 2007, Japanese civilian police officers have been deployed in Timor-Leste to help in peacebuilding efforts. In March 2007, Japan held a symposium regarding Timor-Leste for the future activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. In a statement by Kenzo Oshima, the permanent representative of Japan at the public meeting of the Security Council, Japan supported extension of the UNMIT mandate for one year.¹³¹² Further to its activities in Timor-Leste Japan has deployed 8184 Self-Defense Forces personnel under the Special Measures Law for Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq.¹³¹³ In a statement by Ken Mukai, counsellor of Permanent Mission of Japan on financing UNIFIL, Japan supported strengthening the capacity of the Security Council in peacekeeping operations. It however undermined this by threatening to cut funding to the mission if it did not receive better breakdowns of expenditures.¹³¹⁴

Despite its support for various DPKO missions, Japan has failed to address the establishment of pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi or the identification of personnel in advance of a UNSC-mandated PKO.

Analyst: Aziza Mohammed

¹³⁰⁷ Italy: UN Assembly Head Visits Brindisi Logistics Base, Adnkronos Information: The Information Gateway. 27 Feb 2007. Date of Access: 17 Mar 2007 www.adnki.com/index_2Level_English.php?cat=Politics&luid=8.0.390037540&par=0.

¹³⁰⁸ United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, United Nations, (New York) Date of Access: January 3 2007. <http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/questions.htm>.

¹³⁰⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Takahiro Shinyo, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, (Tokyo), 26 February 2007. Date of Access: 29 May 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0702-4.html>.

¹³¹⁰ Peacebuilding Fund Reflects Commitment to Sustained Engagement in Countries, General Assembly PBC/4, 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 May 2007. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2006/pbc4.doc.htm>.

¹³¹¹ Japan’s Efforts on Peacebuilding, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), March 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/effort0704.pdf>.

¹³¹² Statement by Mr. Kenzo Oshima Permanent Representative of Japan at the Public Meeting of the Security Council on the Relationship Between the United Nations and Regional Organizations In Particular The African Union in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (New York), 21 March 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2007 <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0703-7.html>.

¹³¹³ Japan’s Efforts on Peacebuilding, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Tokyo), March 2007. Date of Access: April 13 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/effort0704.pdf>.

¹³¹⁴ Statement by Mr. Ken Mukai Counsellor of Permanent Mission of Japan On agenda item 144: Financing UNPK forces in the Middle East. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2007/un0703-5.html> 21 March 2007

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment.

On 20 September 2006, Russia's Foreign Minister, Sergey Lavrov, issued a statement to a UN Security Council (UNSC) Meeting in which he remarked: "It is necessary to build up the positive cooperation experience of the UNSC with its regional and subregional partners in Africa, including the African Union, ECOWAS, SADC, and IGAD." He noted further that "the most important area of the [UN]'s cooperation with regional organizations is peacekeeping."¹³¹⁵

In a 2 October 2006 statement to a plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Russia's ambassador to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, "welcomed the establishment of the UN Commission on Peacebuilding, and expressed the intention of his country to participate actively in the work of that body."¹³¹⁶ In the framework of Russia's chairmanship of the UNSC, debates were held on the effective work of the Peacebuilding Commission. The main issue that was discussed during this period was global peace and security.¹³¹⁷

In January 2007, under Russia's chairmanship of the UNSC, three resolutions were approved, and several key commitments were made, including the situation in Nepal, Cote-d-ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Haiti and Sudan.¹³¹⁸

On 29 March 2007, the Prime Minister of Russia Michail Fradkov signed the Government resolution 384-p that approved the Proposal of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to contribute annually US\$2,000,000 on voluntary basis to the UN Peacebuilding Fund.¹³¹⁹

However, it is unclear whether Russia has pursued reforms in the UN to ensure that the UN has authority to identify personnel in advance for peacekeeping operations, or to establish pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi.

Analysts: Yulay Sultanov, Arina Shadrikova, Katya Gorbunova, and Viktor Brech

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially fulfilled its commitment to pursue reforms in the UN to ensure that resources are available to the UN as it mandates new peace support operations.

The UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) notes the UK's commitment to work to "...strengthen the capacity of the United Nations [in order to] improve the UN system's early action to prevent conflict through lead[ing] and manag[ing] peace operations, drawing on effective and well trained military forces and civilian personnel..."¹³²⁰ It also indicates that the British government wishes to "improve the quality" of UN peacekeeping by deploying "More, better trained personnel (military, police and civilian) with clearer operational guidelines."¹³²¹

The UK is a major contributor to the United Nations, and increased its contribution by a further £200 million in March of 2006.¹³²² However, there is no specific evidence of a British move to increase pre-authorization funding to support DPKO planning.

¹³¹⁵ Summary of Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Security Council Meeting on Cooperation between UNSC and Regional Organizations, New York, September 20, 2006, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 20 September 2006. Date of access: 25 April 2007. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/7C72B3D5DE5A9B6FC32571F00037E888?OpenDocument.

¹³¹⁶ The speech of Russian representative in UN Vitaly Churkin, United Nations (New York), 2 October 2006. Date of access: 25 April 2007. www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=6273.

¹³¹⁷ Interview of the Russia's Permanent Representative to the UN Vitaly Churkin to INTEFAX information agency on the results of the RF Chairmanship in the UN Security council in January 2007. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow). Date of access: 25 April 2007. Information Bulletin. 13 February 2007.

¹³¹⁸ Interview of the Russia's Permanent Representative to the UN Vitaly Churkin to INTEFAX information agency on the results of the RF Chairmanship in the UN Security council in January 2007. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Information Bulletin, (Moscow). 13 February 2007. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³¹⁹ The Information Bulletin of Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 3 April 2007 (Moscow). Date of access: 25 April 2007. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/cfe3badef0f2e8c0c32572b200473f55/\\$FILE/03.04.2007.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/cfe3badef0f2e8c0c32572b200473f55/$FILE/03.04.2007.doc).

¹³²⁰ United Nations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London), August 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1013618390263>.

¹³²¹ United Nations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), August 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1013618390263>.

¹³²² At a Glance: The Budget, BBC World News, (London), 22 March 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4832848.stm.

The UK has been for several years a strong supporter of reform at the DPKO. It has supported the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission¹³²³ (of which it is now a member¹³²⁴) and the use of that organization to suggest reforms to the current state of affairs at the DPKO.

The UK has also been a supporter for several years of the UN's Standing Police Capacity. Speaking in 2005, Adam Thomson, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom's mission to the United Nations Special Political and Decolonisation Committee said that the Standing Police Capacity will, "provide both a start-up capability for the policing component of peacekeeping missions."¹³²⁵ Such a reform would give the DPKO the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC mandate, as they would be permanently 'on call'.

While this support is in line with the United Kingdom's commitment at St. Petersburg, it is the continuation of an existent policy, which was formed by the European Union several years ago. Currently, it is also unclear whether the United Kingdom is actively supporting the establishment of pre-positioning of operational equipment at Brindisi.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

United States: 0

The American government has not yet fully complied with the St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment.

On 20 June 2006, the House of Representatives, in the State Department Appropriations Act, 2007 (H.R. 5672) provided US\$1,135,327,000 to pay U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations for the fiscal year 2007, as requested by President George Bush on 6 February 2006.¹³²⁶ From July 2006 to March 2007, the United States contributed on average 324 military observers, police and troops to UN peacekeeping missions.¹³²⁷ However, the United States' ranking in the world for military and police contributions fell from 33 to 43 over the same period.¹³²⁸

In the 2008 Budget request, President Bush requested an additional \$200 million for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities" to fund unforeseen United Nations expenses, including \$184 million in 2007 to support the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and \$16 million for the UN mission in East Timor.¹³²⁹ In addition, President Bush approved the drawdown of approximately US\$3,000,000 in commodities and services from the Department of Defense to provide for the transportation of Indonesian troops for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on 2 October 2006.¹³³⁰

The United States has made contributions to peacekeeping outside the UN mechanism. US Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds multilateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations not funded by the United Nations.¹³³¹ According to the Department of State, these funds also help to "build capabilities in countries seeking to participate in international peace support missions".¹³³² The

¹³²³ By 2007-08, improved effectiveness of UK and international support for conflict prevention, through addressing long-term structural causes of conflict, managing regional and national tension and violence, and supporting post-conflict reconstruction, where the UK can make a significant contribution, in particular Africa, Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 30 September 2005, Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.fco.gov.uk/Files/KFile/SR04_Sept05_040106,0.pdf.

¹³²⁴ United Nations Peacebuilding Commission Membership, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (New York), 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. <http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/membership.htm>.

¹³²⁵ European Union at United Nations, European Union, (Brussels), 21 October 2005, Date of Access: 3 January 2007 http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5174_en.htm.

¹³²⁶ CRS Issue Brief for Congress: United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress, United States Diplomatic Mission to Italy, (Rome), 5 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://italy.usembassy.gov/pdf/other/IB90103.pdf>.

¹³²⁷ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 31 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>.

¹³²⁸ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 31 March 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>.

¹³²⁹ Budget 2008 Appendix: Additional 2007 and 2008 Proposals, White House, (Washington), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2008/pdf/appendix/sup.pdf>

¹³³⁰ Memorandum for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, (Washington), 2 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/10/20061002-13.html>.

¹³³¹ FY 2007 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations: Military Assistance: Peacekeeping Operations, Department of State, (Washington), 13 February 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/60649.pdf>.

¹³³² FY 2007 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations: Military Assistance: Peacekeeping Operations, Department of State, (Washington), 13 February 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/60649.pdf>.

requested budget for US PKO for the fiscal year 2007 is US\$200,500,000.¹³³³ In addition, according to the Department of State, the U.S. has worked with NATO and other partners to strengthen the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) during the transition to a UN force. In addition to financial contributions, the U.S. has provided the maintenance of vehicles, communications equipment, pre-deployment training, and airlifts for 34 AMIS camps.¹³³⁴

Beyond its regular assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, and its support for regional security organizations, the United States has not taken any significant actions to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, nor increase pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning as was established at St. Petersburg.

Analyst: Kirby Dier

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to United Nations peacekeeping reforms.

Speaking on behalf of the European Union on 22 September, 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Finland Erkki Tuomioja (Finland held the presidency of the European Union in the second half of 2006) stated that the EU and UN should continue to work through the Steering Committee created in 2003 by the "Joint Declaration on EU-UN Cooperation in Crisis Management" in order to enhance coordination between the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Political Affairs. He also asserted that the EU was committed to exploring how to create better mechanisms to address conflict prevention, collect early warning of conflicts and garner the political will necessary to respond to evolving crises. Finally, he stated that the EU wanted regional organizations to have increased responsibility and ownership of efforts to solve regional conflicts, but that this must be done within a UN framework and with the support of the Security Council.¹³³⁵

On 13 December, 2006, Mikael Raivio, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the UN, stated that the European Union was committed to continuing to grant all necessary financial means to the Secretary-General to implement the Security Council's call of 11 August 2006 for an increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to a maximum of 15,000 troops.¹³³⁶ The EU has also been active in stabilization efforts in Southeast Asia this past year. In December 2006, two hundred EU-led peace monitors ended their year-long mission in Indonesia's Aceh province on the northern tip of Sumatra, where they oversaw a deal that ended thirty years of fighting between government troops and separatists.¹³³⁷

Most recently, in 19 February 2007, Mr. Thomas Matussek, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the UN issued a statement on behalf of the EU welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the latest recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to reform the DPKO. According to Ambassador Matussek, the DPKO's Military Division is experiencing severe capacity shortfalls, and what is needed is a more integrated approach to UN peace support operations.¹³³⁸

Despite the EU's strong support of UN missions and its willingness to pursue reforms to make peacekeeping missions more effective, it has not taken any significant action to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, nor to increase pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning as was established at St. Petersburg.

¹³³³ FY 2007 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations: Military Assistance: Peacekeeping Operations, Department of State, (Washington), 13 February 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/60649.pdf>.

¹³³⁴ America: Helping the People of Sudan, Department of State, (Washington), 25 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/71633.pdf>.

¹³³⁵ Seventh High Level Meeting Between the UN and Regional and Other Intergovernmental Organizations: EU Statement by Foreign Minister Tuomioja, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, (Helsinki), 22 September 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. <http://www.utrikesministeriet.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=80885&nodeid=15554&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>.

¹³³⁶ Security Council Calls for an End to Hostilities Between Hizbollah, Israel, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 1701 (2006), Security Council, United Nations (New York), 11 August 2006. Date of Access: 1 November 2006. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>.

¹³³⁷ Could EU's Global Sway be Rising as U.S. Clout Ebbs? International Herald Tribune, (Neuilly Cedex), 16 January, 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/01/16/europe/EU-GEN-EU-Soft-Power.php?page=1>.

¹³³⁸ EU Presidency Statement – United Nations: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Statement to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations by Mr. Thomas Matussek, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, German Presidency of the EU, (New York), 19 February 2006. Date of Access: 29 May 2007. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_6813_en.htm.

Analysts: Samreen Beg and Janet Chow

19. Global Partnership: Non-Proliferation [306]

Commitment

"We remain committed to our pledges in Kananaskis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership, initially in Russia, to support projects to address priority areas identified in Kananaskis and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions."¹³³⁹

*St. Petersburg Statement on Non-Proliferation*¹³⁴⁰

Background

Introduced at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of WMD is aimed at assisting Russia and former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapon stocks. This initiative was spearheaded by the United States under the auspices of threat reduction measures intended to minimize the potential of rogue states and terrorist organizations to acquire access to large, often poorly guarded, stocks of weapons of mass destruction, or the materials needed to develop such weapons.

Given that these weapons stocks are improperly or insufficiently secured primarily due to prohibitive disarmament costs, G8 member states pledged to collectively raise USD20 billion over ten years to fund Global Partnership program initiatives. At the Gleneagles summit and again at St. Petersburg the G8 member states renewed their commitment to their 2002 pledge. The pledges made at Kananaskis to the Global Partnership are as follows:

Member State	Original Currency	2002 US Dollars*	2006 US Dollars†
Canada	CAD1 billion	\$637 million	\$882 million
France	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.24 billion
Germany	€1.5 billion	\$1.4 billion	\$1.86 billion
Italy	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.2 billion
Japan	USD200 million	\$200 million	\$200 million
Russia	USD2 billion	\$2 billion	\$2 billion
United Kingdom	€750 million	\$706 million	\$932 million
United States	USD10 billion	\$10 billion	\$10 billion
European Union	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.2 billion

*Source: G8 Senior Officials Group Annual Report presented at the Annual Summit of the G8 Heads of State and Government, Evian, June 2003.*¹³⁴¹

** Using the IMF's average market exchange rate for 2002*

† Using the IMF's average market exchange rate for Q1 through Q3 2006

Team Leader: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹³³⁹ Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html.

¹³⁴⁰ Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html.

¹³⁴¹ Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction Annual Report, G8 Senior Officials Group, (Evian), June 2003. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/global_partnership_against_the_spread_of_weapons_and_materials_of_mass_destruction_-_g8_senior_officials_group_-_annual_report.html.

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		+1
France	0	
Germany		+1
Italy	0	
Japan		+1
Russia		+1
United Kingdom		+1
United States	0	
European Union	0	
Overall		+0.55

Canada: +1

Canada registers full compliance with its 2002 commitment made in Kananaskis to engage in nuclear non-proliferation activities.

Canada has prioritized the safe disposal of nuclear materials as part of its non proliferation strategy, following through with consistent allocation of funds. On 17 July 2006, Canada announced a planned contribution of CAD100 million toward the construction of chemical weapons destruction facilities in Russia.¹³⁴² The announcement included a pledge of CAD24 million to defuel and dismantle three nuclear submarines in northwestern Russia, bringing the total number of submarines dismantled with Canada's cooperation to nine.¹³⁴³ It also included CAD4.3 million for 15 new research projects at research institutes in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union aimed at providing "peaceful, sustainable employment opportunities for former weapons scientists."¹³⁴⁴

On 23 November 2006 Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Mackay tabled in Parliament the annual report of the Global Partnership Program. The report outlined the contributions made by Canada to the Global Partnership Program thus far and also set an agenda for future Canadian priorities with respect to the Global Partnership. The report states that Canada will continue its commitment to the construction of the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Construction Facility, which is set to be completed by 2008, and may spearhead the development of a similar facility in Kizner beginning in 2007.¹³⁴⁵

Among the other commitments outlined in the report was the continued investment in the decommissioning of 12 nuclear submarines in the Russian Arctic Fleet, a project which is expected to be completed by 2010.¹³⁴⁶ The Canadian government has earmarked CAD100 million to the project and, in early November 2006, the Zvezdochka shipyard in Severodvinsk in Russia began disposal of a B-244 Viktor III class multipurpose nuclear submarine with Canadian funding.¹³⁴⁷ On 29 March 2007, it was reported that the decommissioning of the seventh nuclear submarine had begun at Zvezdochka.¹³⁴⁸

¹³⁴² Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴³ Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴⁴ Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴⁵ Global Partnership Program: Making a Difference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20052006-en.asp>.

¹³⁴⁶ Global Partnership Program: Making a Difference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20052006-en.asp>.

¹³⁴⁷ Global Partnership Update: Fall Edition, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), December 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf.

¹³⁴⁸ Russian nuclear sub being decommissioned for Canadian cash, ITAR-TASS, (Moscow),

On 7 May 2007 the Canadian government announced that it would contribute CAD5 million towards the upgrade of security systems at airports and other border crossings in Ukraine to prevent nuclear terrorism.¹³⁴⁹

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

France: 0

Although France reiterated its commitment to fulfilling its 2002 pledge made in Kananaskis to support non-proliferation initiatives, it has not made any significant new financial commitments to the Global Partnership Program since the St. Petersburg Summit.

On 30 December 2006 Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a federal law ratifying the Russian-French intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the disposal of chemical weapons in Russia, which was signed in Moscow on 14 February 2006.¹³⁵⁰ The agreement outlines the “practical use of a free financial and technical aid by France in order to implement the Russian prioritized programmes of destroying the Russian chemical weapons stock, creation and maintenance of facilities for the disposal of these weapons, and to solve accompanying ecological problems.”¹³⁵¹ During the implementation of the agreement France will take part in the launching of an ecological monitoring project at the chemical weapons disposal plant in Shchuch’ye, a project to which France will make an initial commitment of EUR6 million.¹³⁵² France has also committed itself to the refitting of the nuclear waste incinerator in the Zvezdochka shipyard located in Russia, a project which it will fund up to EUR7 million going into 2008.¹³⁵³

Analyst: Hana Dhanji

Germany: +1

Germany registers full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to continue supporting the Global Partnership Program.

On the 2 August 2006, the first stage of a EUR125 million storage facility for nuclear submarine reactors in Saida Bay in the Murmansk region was completed. The project was financed by Germany.¹³⁵⁴ This paved the decision to continue the project until 2008; the complex is a shore-based long-term storage facility for the storage of 120 reactor bobs, including all necessary infrastructure and is expected to be fully operational by December 2008.¹³⁵⁵

Furthermore, German officials worked together with the United States and Russia in a secret operation to transfer almost 600 pounds of abandoned, Soviet-made nuclear material from a former East German research lab to a secure site in Russia on 22 December 2006.¹³⁵⁶ This operation was carried out under the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, a Bush administration program launched in 2004 to combine and speed-up efforts to lock down nuclear materials and weapons around the world.¹³⁵⁷

On 18 January 2007 the Strengthening the Global Partnership Project and the Europe Program – both of which are initiatives of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies – co-hosted a luncheon

¹³⁴⁹ Canada Announces \$5 million to upgrade border and airport security in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2007.

¹³⁵⁰ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

¹³⁵¹ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

¹³⁵² Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

¹³⁵³ Annex to the Global Partnership Report, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/22.html.

¹³⁵⁴ The First Part of a Facility for Storage of Reactor Compartments of Nuclear Submarines Put into Operation in Murmansk Region, Defense and Security, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Moscow), 2 August 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006 www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/murmansk08.02.06.htm.

¹³⁵⁵ Nuclear service ships problem hard to tackle, Murmansk seminar agrees, Bellona, (St. Petersburg), 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/serviceships>

¹³⁵⁶ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. [sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm](http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm).

¹³⁵⁷ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. [sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm](http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm).

roundtable discussion with Mr. Hellmut Hoffman, Germany's Director for Nuclear Arms Control and Nonproliferation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Director Hoffman remarked on Germany's nonproliferation priorities during its 2007 G8 and EU presidencies.¹³⁵⁸

The German 2007 national budget includes an allocation of EUR57 million towards supporting Russia in the framework of the Global Partnership.¹³⁵⁹

Analyst: Sandro Gianella and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

The government of Italy has continued to support its Global Partnership commitments reiterated at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, although there were no new financial commitments registered by the Italian government since the summit. However, the decommissioning of the Kirov-class nuclear-powered battle cruiser *Admiral Ushakov* – a project funded by Italy – is expected to begin in 2007.

On 9 October 2006, talks between an Italian delegation and the Zvydochka project in Severodvinski were held. The talks concerned the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the decommissioned cruiser.¹³⁶⁰ In November 2004 Italy had expressed its readiness to allot EUR60 million for the dismantlement of the *Admiral Ushakov*.¹³⁶¹ On 25 January 2005 Italian sources reported that SOGIN (Società Gestione Impianti Nucleari or the Society for the Management of Nuclear Systems) had come to a preliminary agreement with the Russian Atomic Energy Agency to commit EUR66 million to fund dismantlement of three Victor-class submarines and the *Admiral Ushakov*.¹³⁶² The Italian parliament was expected to take about two years to approve the project and commit the pledged funds.¹³⁶³ According to a Zvyozdochka project spokesman, the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the *Admiral Ushakov* is expected to begin in 2007.¹³⁶⁴

Analyst: Joseph Tabago

Japan: +1

The government of Japan has registered full compliance in meeting the Global Partnership commitments reiterated at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg.

On 12 September 2006, Deputy Foreign Minister Shintaro Ito announced at a press conference in Vladivostok that Japan had allocated JPY20 billion in a joint project with Russia to dismantle five Victor-class nuclear submarines by 2010.¹³⁶⁵ The project will be conducted under the Star of Hope program, which was adopted during Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's visit to Russia on 11 January 2003. The first Victor class submarine will be decommissioned in Zvezda Shipyard in the upcoming months and will take approximately 10 months to complete.¹³⁶⁶

On 30 August 2006, the chief of Russia's Federal Atomic Agency (Rosatom) Sergei Kiriyeenko and Japan's Katsutoshi Kaneda discussed cooperation in the area of nuclear-powered submarine recycling. As part of an agreement, Japan agreed to finance the construction of a floating complex worth USD35 million to process liquid radioactive waste.¹³⁶⁷

¹³⁵⁸ Events, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), 18 January 2007. Date of Access: 14 March 2007. http://www.sgppproject.org/events/events_index.html.

¹³⁵⁹ Bundeshaushalt 2007, Bundes Finanz Ministerium, (Berlin), 2007. Date of Access: 27 March 2007. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/bundeshaushalt2007/pdf/epl09/s090268787.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁰ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinski, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/101206italycruiser.htm.

¹³⁶¹ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶² Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶³ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶⁴ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinski, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/101206italycruiser.htm.

¹³⁶⁵ Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date Access: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

¹³⁶⁶ Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

¹³⁶⁷ Russia and Japan discuss nuclear submarine recycling, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/RusJapanSub8.30.06.htm.

Japan has also continued to demonstrate its strong support for international agreements concerning nuclear non-proliferation. On 20 September 2006, Shintaro Ito reiterated Japan's commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, noting that "Japan is taking every diplomatic opportunity to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty."¹³⁶⁸ In addition to conducting bilateral consultations with emerging nuclear states such as India, Pakistan and Israel, Japan has also provided developing countries with training in monitoring seismological activity.¹³⁶⁹ This is in an attempt to improve international detection and verification capacity around nuclear testing.

Analyst: Joseph Tabago

Russia: +1

Russia complied with the commitment to persevere in the implementation of the pledge made in Kananaskis.

Russia has dismantled 148 out of 197 decommissioned Soviet-era nuclear submarines, a Russian Federal Nuclear Power Agency official said 26 December 2006¹³⁷⁰. In the end of February Russia's Nerpa shipyard scrapped one more submarine¹³⁷¹.

By the end of 2006, Russia scrapped 75% of the nuclear submarines discarded from the Navy or 148 of the 197 submarines. At present, Russia scraps approximately 18 nuclear submarines a year. By now, 120 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Northern Fleet and 77 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Pacific Fleet, 97 submarines were scrapped in the North and 51 submarines were scrapped in the Far East. Along with this, there are 23 nuclear submarines at the stage of scrapping (10 in the North and 13 submarines in the Far East) and 23 submarines are awaiting scrapping (12 in the North and 11 in the Far East)¹³⁷².

The scrapping of all nuclear submarines is expected to be completed in 2010. The scrapping of one submarine costs approximately \$7 million on average¹³⁷³.

The program of scrapping Russian nuclear submarines is partially financed with other countries' assistance. Costs of scrapping 39 submarines (which constitutes 26 per cent of all scrapped submarines) were born by foreign countries. For instance, Canada is prepared to start financing the scrapping of Russian nuclear submarines in the Far East¹³⁷⁴.

The first of four unique pontoons, designed to ensure safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines, has been built at the Snezhnogorsk shipyard Nerpa (Murmansk Region)¹³⁷⁵.

At the Murmansk seminar on the problems of decommissioning of nuclear service vessels on 7 February 2007 it was declared that the joint Russian-German nuclear decommissioning project is in progress at Saida Bay on Russia's Kola Peninsula, with the objective of creation of a shore-based long-term storage facility for the storage of 120 reactor blocks, including all necessary infrastructure. The project is aimed at improving and maintaining the safety of the environment and arranging for the

¹³⁶⁸ Remarks by H. E. Mr. Shintaro Ito, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Third CTBT Ministerial Meeting, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 20 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/remark0609.html.

¹³⁶⁹ Remarks by H. E. Mr. Shintaro Ito, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Third CTBT Ministerial Meeting, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 20 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/remark0609.html.

¹³⁷⁰ "Russia scraps 148 out of 197 decommissioned nuclear submarines" 27 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122706subs.htm>

¹³⁷¹ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁷² Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁷³ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. <http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027,%202007.PDF>

¹³⁷⁴ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁷⁵ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme". 6 April 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>

material and technical development of the Russian sites involved in nuclear submarine decommissioning for the smooth and dynamic course of the decommissioning process.¹³⁷⁶

In case of chemical weapons, at the end of last year, 15 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons in Russia had already been destroyed, Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency, reported in an exclusive ITAR-TASS interview, after attending the December session of the Conference of States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention in The Hague¹³⁷⁷.

By now (14 March 2007) Russia destroyed more than 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 7 007 tons of the weapons¹³⁷⁸. The Chemical Weapons Convention set terms for Russian second stage of destruction of chemical weapons of first category as 29 April 2007. By that time Russia is expected to destroy 20 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 8,553.4 tons of the weapons¹³⁷⁹.

The last 28 kilograms of lewisite were destroyed at a facility in Kambarka, Udmurtia, on 20 April 2007, which wound up the second phase of the national program to eliminate chemical weapons. Also, on 20 April 2007, the Maradykovo facility, Kirov region, completed the detoxication process of the last aircraft bomb. Russia therefore delivered on its promise to destroy 8,000 tonnes of toxic agents by April 29, 2007¹³⁸⁰.

The Russian budget allocated \$718 million, or 18.3 billion rubles, for the work on the chemical weapons destruction program in 2006. Budget allocations in 2007 will be close to \$980 million, or more than 26 billion rubles¹³⁸¹.

Analysts: Elena Bylina and Ekaterina Mamontova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a high level of compliance with regards to its commitments made at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg. In 2006 the UK made substantial progress on dismantling Russian nuclear submarines, redirecting former nuclear weapons scientists, increasing the security of nuclear materials, and establishing of a co-operative programme for the transportation and storage of spent nuclear fuel from the Aktau reactor.¹³⁸² According to the Fourth Annual Global Partnership report, the British government remains fully committed to continuing threat reduction work under the Global Partnership banner and Ministers agreed to improve the framework within which the UK delivers its threat reduction work in establishing new governance arrangements for the programme, which will provide a more flexible and effective structure for the work over the next few years. The new arrangements, since April 2007, created a single budget, subsuming the funds previously held by DTI and MOD.¹³⁸³ The programme has a ring-fenced budget of GBP 32.5 million for the period 2005-06 and 2007-08.¹³⁸⁴

The United Kingdom is also working with the Nuclear Safety Programme (NSP) with the aim of promoting the adoption of internationally recognized nuclear safety and regulatory standards within the civil nuclear industry in the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe in order to minimize the potential for nuclear mismanagement.¹³⁸⁵ The Department of Trade and Industry,

¹³⁷⁶ Strengthening the Global Partnership, Nuclear service ships problem hard to tackle, Murmansk seminar agrees, 7 February 2007, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070210bellona.htm>

¹³⁷⁷ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁷⁸ Interview with Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency, Chemical Disarmament, (Moscow), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/921.html>

¹³⁷⁹ By the moment Russia has destroyed 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons 14 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/919.html>

¹³⁸⁰ Russia destroys last 28 kg of lewisite in Kambarka, Udmurtia. ITAR-TASS, (Moscow), 20 April 2007. Date of Access: 24 April 2007. <http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/level2.html?NewsID=11456780&PageNum=0>

¹³⁸¹ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

<http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027,%202007.PDF>

¹³⁸² Global Partnership Nuclear Non-Proliferation – Government Policy, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/uk-policy/page13280.html

¹³⁸³ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁸⁴ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁸⁵ Nuclear Safety, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/programme-portfolio/nsp/index.html

together with British Nuclear Group as project managers, are working closely with beneficiary organizations to develop project proposals that address their nuclear safety priorities.¹³⁸⁶

On 18 July 2006 the Ministry of Defense announced that it will continue to play a significant role in the international effort to destroy chemical weapons in Russia by helping to build a second destruction facility in Kizner, which, like the facility in Shchuch'ye, will be a key Russian facility for the destruction of lethal nerve agents.¹³⁸⁷ The Minister of State for the Armed Forces stated, that "together, working with Russia and other international donors, we are making a real difference, helping to make the world safer by eliminating these terrible weapons."¹³⁸⁸ In total, the Ministry of Defence has placed contracts worth some GBP44 million to date at Shchuch'ye.¹³⁸⁹ According to the Ministry of Defense, up to USD100 million of the United Kingdom's EUR750 million Global Partnership pledge will be made available to Russia for the destruction of its chemical weapons stockpile.¹³⁹⁰

The Department of Trade and Industry announced on 29 September 2006 that, with the help of GBP21 million in British funds, a new facility to safely store nuclear fuel was built at the Amaflot site in Murmansk.¹³⁹¹ This is the largest completed project to date under the United Kingdom's Global Partnership commitments. The facility provides safe storage for 3,500 spent fuel rods in 50 storage cases.¹³⁹²

In addition, Great Britain implemented a portfolio of projects which should secure over 1000 sustainable jobs for former weapons scientists and completed a major engineering study to direct international collaborative effort to ensure the timely removal from Andreeva Bay of some 30 tonnes of spent nuclear fuel.¹³⁹³ Furthermore, under the auspices of the Arctic Military Environmental Co-operation (AMEC) programme, Royal Navy salvage experts assisted Norway in the safe transport of the last nuclear submarine from the Arctic submarine base at Gremikha; it is set to be dismantled in 2007, using UK and Norwegian funds.¹³⁹⁴ On 6 April 2007, it was announced that the first of four pontoons designed to ensure safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines had been built at the Snezhnogorsk shipyard Nerpa in the Murmansk region.¹³⁹⁵ The pontoons are being constructed using UK funds and are expected to be completed by June 2007.¹³⁹⁶

The United Kingdom also had its Global Partnership programme evaluated by Chatham House, which found that the UK programme has been well-planned and organized, appropriately funded, efficient and above all effective.¹³⁹⁷ The report further states that the UK sets an example for other donors and potential donors to follow by demonstrating that with careful management, pledges to the Global Partnership can and should be converted into real and productive expenditure.¹³⁹⁸

¹³⁸⁶ Nuclear Safety, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/programme-portfolio/nsp/index.html.

¹³⁸⁷ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁸⁸ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁸⁹ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁰ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁹¹ UK funds GBP21m safe store for historic Soviet spent nuclear fuel, Government News Network, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/detail.asp?ReleaseID=230672&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False.

¹³⁹² UK funds GBP21m safe store for historic Soviet spent nuclear fuel, Government News Network, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/detail.asp?ReleaseID=230672&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False.

¹³⁹³ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁴ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁵ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme, Interfax, (London), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>.

¹³⁹⁶ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme, Interfax, (London), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>.

¹³⁹⁷ The UK Contribution to the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, 2002-06, Chatham House, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/pdf/research/niis/GlobalPartnershipWMD0107.pdf>

¹³⁹⁸ The UK Contribution to the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, 2002-06, Chatham House, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/pdf/research/niis/GlobalPartnershipWMD0107.pdf>

United States: 0

The United States has registered a sufficient level of compliance with the Strategic Global Partnership initiative.

New legislation had been introduced to remove restrictions on the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. The congressionally-imposed conditions on Nunn-Lugar have inhibited the amount of work that can be done to eliminate and safeguard weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. Each year, a six-month, thirteen step certification and waiver process must be completed before appropriated funds can be obligated to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Temporary waiver of the restrictions has created a lot of paperwork that distracts from the program's mission of destroying nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.¹³⁹⁹

On 31 January 2007 the US House of Representatives passed a fiscal 2007 spending bill that increases funding for two nuclear nonproliferation programs by more than USD60 million. A number of defense nuclear nonproliferation programs receive the same funding they did in fiscal 2006 under the long-term continuing resolution, but two received sizable boosts. The International Nuclear Material Protection and Cooperation program received a USD50 million injection, rising from USD422.7 million to USD472.7 million under the House resolution. Much of funding is to be directed toward monitoring systems at transit points on the Russian border and ports to prevent nuclear smuggling.¹⁴⁰⁰ The Global Threat Reduction Initiative also received additional support. Funded at USD97 million in the 2006 fiscal year budget, it received USD115.5 million in the House spending plan. The program seeks to repatriate U.S. and Russian spent reactor fuel being used in other nations, and to convert research reactors from using highly enriched uranium to more proliferation-resistant low-enriched fuel.¹⁴⁰¹

On 1 November 2006, US Cooperative Threat Reduction officials met with their Russian counterparts in Moscow to discuss a new strategy to resume work on the unfinished chemical weapon destruction plant at Shchuch'ye, one of seven planned chemical weapons destruction facilities in Russia aimed at eliminating Russia's chemical weapon stockpiles. The facility was originally scheduled for completion by 2005, but the timeframe was pushed back to 2008. The US made the most significant pledge towards the facility of all G8 member states and hopes to retain oversight over the project and release funds only as work is completed to satisfaction. Both the US and Russia aim to reduce their respective stockpiles by 20 percent by April 2007, 45 percent by the end of 2009, and the entire stock of chemical weapons eradicated by April 2012.¹⁴⁰²

However, the Shchuch'ye project has stalled. The White House has eliminated funding allocated to the Shchuch'ye plant in the 2008 and 2009 fiscal budgets.¹⁴⁰³ Furthermore, US\$270 million in CTR funds from 2005, 2006 and 2007 remains unspent due to disputes over whether the money should continue to be managed by the Denver-based Parsons firm, or whether control should be transferred to Russian federal agencies.¹⁴⁰⁴ A key reason for this move away is the continuing difficulties in working cooperatively with the Russian government and its official entities.¹⁴⁰⁵

The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) budget proposed for fiscal year 2008 is approximately USD\$348 million, which is approximately USD\$100 million less than traditional funding allocations towards CTR since Kananaskis.¹⁴⁰⁶ Three important trends appear to be emerging within the CTR program: a declining overall budget overall, a significant shift of funding away from chemical and nuclear weapons to biological threat reduction, and the declining centrality of WMD security and

¹³⁹⁹ Repeal of Nunn-Lugar Restrictions Introduced in the Senate and House, US Federal News Agency, (Washington D.C.), 8 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 April 2007. <http://lugar.senate.gov/pressapp/record.cfm?id=267300>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Jon Fox, House Bill Boosts 2007 Nonproliferation Funding, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070201funding.htm>.

¹⁴⁰¹ Jon Fox, House Bill Boosts 2007 Nonproliferation Funding, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070201funding.htm>.

¹⁴⁰² Russia, U.S. Discuss New Path for CW Disposal Plan, Global Security Newswire, (Washington), 2 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/110206cwdestruction.htm.

¹⁴⁰³ Chris Schneidmiller, U.S. Eliminates New Funding for Russian CW Disposal, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://204.71.60.36/d_newswire/issues/2007_3_1.html#EEB66428.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Chris Schneidmiller, U.S. Eliminates New Funding for Russian CW Disposal, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://204.71.60.36/d_newswire/issues/2007_3_1.html#EEB66428.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR.

elimination efforts in Russia as compared to other former Soviet states. The CTR program's 2008 budget also demonstrates a refocusing of its priorities and resources to nonproliferation opportunities in the non-Russian former Soviet states.¹⁴⁰⁷

On 29 September 2006, the US Department of Energy and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) reached an important agreement-in-principle with the Government of Kazakhstan to move forward with the down-blending of highly enriched uranium (HEU) currently stored at Kazakhstan's Institute of Nuclear Physics.¹⁴⁰⁸ The project will be administered through the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) will work with Kazakhstan and will contribute at least USD4 million to the threat reduction initiative.¹⁴⁰⁹ The mission of GTRI is to identify, secure, recover and facilitate the final disposal of high-risk vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials around the world as quickly as possible.¹⁴¹⁰

Analyst: Ekaterina Mamontova

European Union: 0

The European Union has registered a respectable level of compliance with its EUR1 billion pledge to the Global Partnership. The EU pledge is concentrated in several key areas, including EUR125 million for ISTC/STCU former weapons scientist assistance and EUR550 million for nuclear safety assistance, which includes EUR50 million for nuclear submarine dismantlement and EUR23 million for fissile material safeguards.¹⁴¹¹ The pledge is managed by the European Council's Joint Action program and the European Commission's TACIS program, which provides grant-financed technical assistance to Eastern Europe and Central Asia.¹⁴¹²

TACIS is currently funding the USD30 million dismantlement of the *Lepse*, a retired service vessel for the nuclear-powered ice-breaker fleet operated by Murmansk Shipping Company. The *Lepse* contains 640 spent nuclear fuel assemblies which are assumed to be in poor condition. Protected by concrete to reduce radiation, the radioactivity within the hull of the *Lepse* has been estimated as high as 28,000 TBq (750,000 Ci).¹⁴¹³

On 31 January 2007 talks in Kiev between the head of the Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision, Konstantin Pulikovskiy, and the head of Ukraine's State Committee for Nuclear Regulation, Yelena Mikolaichuk revealed significant difficulties surrounding the EU-financed construction of a storage facility for spent nuclear fuel in the Chernobyl exclusion zone.¹⁴¹⁴ The facility should have gone into operation in 2003, then its opening was postponed to 2005, and it has not yet gone into operation. Both Mr. Pulikovskiy and Ms. Mikolaichuk expressed disappointment and frustration over the management of the project and recommended that similar ventures not be undertaken in either Ukraine or Russia. Mr. Pulikovskiy stated that the project was "another example showing that not everything foreign companies offer should be taken at face value ... both Russia and Ukraine have technologies and highly qualified specialists to implement such projects on their own."¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴⁰⁷ Isabelle Williams, Analysis of the U.S. Department of Defense's Fiscal Year 2008 Cooperative Threat Reduction Budget Request, Partnership for Global Security, (Washington D.C.), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://www.partnershipforglobalsecurity.org/documents/dod_fy08_budget_request_analysis.pdf.

¹⁴⁰⁸ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁹ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴¹⁰ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴¹¹ Donor Factsheet: EU, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), 2004. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/EU.html.

¹⁴¹² The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, (Brussels), DATE Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

¹⁴¹³ The *Lepse* project, Bellona, (Oslo), June 1997. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.bellona.org/english_import_area/international/russia/status/4107.

¹⁴¹⁴ Delay in building nuclear fuel storage blamed on foreign firms, ISAR-TASS, (Moscow), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070131gpdelay.htm>.

¹⁴¹⁵ Delay in building nuclear fuel storage blamed on foreign firms, ISAR-TASS, (Moscow), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070131gpdelay.htm>.

The EU budget cycle ended in 2006. New allocations are slated to be made in 2007 and consultations around new concepts and regulations for the TACIS program are currently underway.¹⁴¹⁶ The proposed EU budget for the 2007 fiscal year includes mention of a EUR6.7 billion investment in external relation actions, which includes "a new instrument to ... address trans-border challenges including nuclear safety and non-proliferation, the fight against trafficking, organised crime and terrorism."¹⁴¹⁷

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹⁴¹⁶ The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, European Commission, (Brussels). Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

¹⁴¹⁷ Proposed Budget 2007: Focus on economic growth and progress. European Union, (Brussels), 3 May 2006. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/559&format=PDF&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

20. Middle East: Lebanon [307]

Commitment

"We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference."¹⁴¹⁸

*Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit*¹⁴¹⁹

Background

Three days prior to the commencement of the 2006 G8 Summit at St. Petersburg, Hezbollah guerillas kidnapped two Israeli soldiers and killed three others in a cross-border raid. In response to the attack, the Israeli government sanctioned a full-scale military operation against Lebanon, including air and artillery strikes, incursions by ground troops and a naval blockade. The Lebanese Higher Relief Council estimates that the Israeli offensive resulted in the nearly 1,200 casualties¹⁴²⁰ and the Lebanese government estimated the cost of damage to its infrastructure and economy at USD3.6 billion.¹⁴²¹

On 16 July 2006, at the St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 leaders issued a joint statement in which they expressed their "deepening concern about the situation in the Middle East, in particular the rising civilian casualties on all sides and the damage to infrastructure."¹⁴²² In that same statement the G8 leaders made the commitment to attend a donors conference and extend financial support to Lebanon for its reconstruction and humanitarian relief efforts.

The International Donor Conference for Lebanon was held on 31 August 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden. Close to 60 governments and organizations were invited to attend.¹⁴²³ Conference organizers aimed to raise approximately USD500 million, but in total more than USD940 million in new funds were pledged at the conference.¹⁴²⁴ At the time of the conference this brought the total pledges raised to help with the rebuilding of Lebanon to USD1.2 billion.¹⁴²⁵

On 27 January 2007 a second donors conference was held in Paris. The International Conference for Support to Lebanon, or Paris III, was the third in a series of international conferences hosted by the French government and designed to provide economic aid for Lebanon. The conference was attended by 38 states and institutions and included representatives from all the G8 member states. Approximately USD7.6 billion was pledged at the conference towards the reconstruction of Lebanon.¹⁴²⁶

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the total commitments to Lebanon by the G8 member states in response to the 2006 crisis amounted to approximately USD261 million, with an additional USD177 million in uncommitted pledges.¹⁴²⁷ The contributions by G8 member states equal approximately 51 percent of the total pledge amounts recorded by the OCHA FTS. The FTS, however, only recorded pledges made in association with the 2006 Lebanon Crisis until the end of 2006, and does not earmark pledges made in 2007 (such as those made at Paris III) as being tied to the 2006 Lebanon Crisis.

¹⁴¹⁸ Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html.

¹⁴¹⁹ Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html.

¹⁴²⁰ Humanitarian Factsheet on Lebanon, UN Department of Public Information, (New York), 11 August 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2006. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/iha1215.doc.htm.

¹⁴²¹ Donors make huge Lebanon pledge, BBC News International Edition, (London), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5303410.stm.

¹⁴²² Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html.

¹⁴²³ International donor conference for Lebanon, Permanent Mission of Sweden, (Geneva), 16 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. www.swedenabroad.com/pages/news____51797.asp&root=9864.

¹⁴²⁴ Donor Pledges for Lebanon Far Exceed Targets, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2152475,00.html.

¹⁴²⁵ Donors make huge Lebanon pledge, BBC News International Edition, (London), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5303410.stm.

¹⁴²⁶ International Conference for Support to Lebanon – Paris III: First Progress Report, Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance, (Beirut), 4 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf.

¹⁴²⁷ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table B, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R24_E15146____07050707.xls.

The OCHA FTS reports that the total individual contributions of G8 each member state in relation to the 2006 Lebanon Crisis are as follows:

Country	USD Committed	USD Pledged	USD Total
Canada	\$11,127,284	\$7,013,857	\$18,141,141
France	\$22,337,032	-	\$22,337,032
Germany	\$6,065,188	\$3,709,382	\$9,774,570
Italy	\$33,152,043	\$7,908,728	\$41,060,771
Japan	\$3,992,100	-	\$3,992,100
Russia	\$1,750,000	-	\$1,750,000
United Kingdom	\$19,371,276	-	\$19,371,276
United States	\$106,432,575	\$121,663,757	\$228,096,332
European Union	\$57,647,038	\$37,688,442	\$95,335,480

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service¹⁴²⁸

According to the Lebanese Ministry of Finance, the pledges made by G8 member states at the Paris III conference, which in most cases include previous commitments, are as follows:

Country	USD Committed
Canada	\$15,000,000
France	\$650,000,000
Germany	\$134,000,000
Italy	\$156,000,000
Japan	\$4,000,000
Russia	\$0
United Kingdom	\$115,000,000
United States	\$890,000,000
European Union	\$486,000,000

Source: Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance¹⁴²⁹

Team Leader: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹⁴²⁸ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table B, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007.
http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R24_E15146__07050707.xls.

¹⁴²⁹ International Conference for Support to Lebanon – Paris III: First Progress Report, Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance, (Beirut), 4 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007.
http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf.

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress
Canada		+1
France		+1
Germany		+1
Italy		+1
Japan		+1
Russia		+1
United Kingdom		+1
United States		+1
European Union		+1
Overall		+1.00

Canada: +1

The Government of Canada has demonstrated a high level of compliance with the St. Petersburg G8 Summit's commitment to the Lebanon crisis by attending the Stockholm International Donors Conference on 31 August 2006 and by offering both financial and humanitarian aid.¹⁴³⁰

On 20 July 2006, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced an initial pledge of CAD1 million towards humanitarian assistance efforts in Lebanon.¹⁴³¹ Of this pledge, CAD500,000 was immediately allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On 16 August 2006, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the creation of a Lebanon Relief Fund comprised of CAD25 million to be allocated over two years to assist various UN initiatives, the Red Cross and other multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations.¹⁴³² More specifically, a pledge of CAD2 million from this fund is allocated to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Early Recovery Initiative for Lebanon. The funds were earmarked to assist in efforts to contain and decontaminate an oil spill near the Lebanese coast. A Canadian environmental expert and a Canadian helicopter were assigned to survey the damage from the spill.¹⁴³³ CIDA also assisted the United Nations Mine Action (UNMAS) Voluntary Trust Fund, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the WHO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Lebanese Landmine Resource Centre by way of contributions of CAD1.25 million, CAD1.75 million, CAD1.5 million, CAD1 million and CAD209,340 respectively.¹⁴³⁴

Parliamentary secretary Ted Menzies headed the Canadian delegation at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm on behalf of Josée Verner, Canada's Minister of International Cooperation and Minister responsible for Official Languages and La Francophonie.¹⁴³⁵ Canada pledged a total of CAD34 million in both financial and humanitarian aid at the conference.¹⁴³⁶ On 25 January 2007, Josée Verner, Minister of International Cooperation and Minister for La Francophonie and Official Languages

¹⁴³⁰ Ted Menzies to attend International Conference for Lebanon's early recovery, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-83016646-RLA>.

¹⁴³¹ The Government of Canada announces immediate humanitarian assistance to Lebanon, Office of the Minister of International Cooperation, (Ottawa), 20 July 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/MIC-720134729-NV9.

¹⁴³² Prime Minister Announces New Lebanon Relief Fund, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), 16 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://news.gc.ca/cfmx/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=233399>.

¹⁴³³ Canada helps clean up oil spill off Lebanon coast, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-830134246-NSA.

¹⁴³⁴ Lebanon Relief Fund Update, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-912165625-SKB>

¹⁴³⁵ Ted Menzies to attend International Conference for Lebanon's early recovery, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-83016646-RLA>.

¹⁴³⁶ Stockholm conference on Lebanon's early recovery-Canadian detailed statement, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-831221730-4Q2.

attended the International Conference on Support to Lebanon, or Paris III, in Paris, France.¹⁴³⁷ Canada added a grant of CAD20 million at the conference to help the Government of Lebanon get out of deficit and debt problems.¹⁴³⁸

As of 25 April 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that Canada has committed a total of USD18,141,141 in response to the Israel-Lebanon Conflict of 2006.¹⁴³⁹ Of this funding, USD7,013,857 is allocated through the Lebanon Relief Fund and USD442,478 to establish a UN Joint Logistics Centre.¹⁴⁴⁰ The rest of the funds are distributed among initiatives with other governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations such as the Canadian Embassy in Beirut, the Lebanese Red Cross Society, Save the Children and World Vision.

Analyst: Farah Saleem

France: +1

France has demonstrated full compliance with its commitment to Lebanon. France attended the Stockholm conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, with European Affairs Minister Delegate Catherine Colonna leading the French delegation.¹⁴⁴¹ At the conference, France pledged USD25.5 million, of which USD16.6 million was in loans.¹⁴⁴² To date, France has committed USD22,337,032 to humanitarian and economic relief in Lebanon,¹⁴⁴³ including aid for internally displaced persons, equipment for landmine clearance, 15 bridges, foodstuffs and medical supplies. This aid was distributed through both the French-Lebanese bilateral relationship and in partnership with several non-governmental organizations and international organizations, including UNICEF, the World Food Program, and UNHCR.¹⁴⁴⁴

On 25 January 2007, France hosted a conference of international donors on Lebanese reconstruction.¹⁴⁴⁵ The conference was both a follow-up to the Stockholm Donor Conference for Lebanon's reconstruction as well as part of a long-term effort to address Lebanon's debt and the status of its economy.¹⁴⁴⁶ Dubbed Paris III, the conference marked the third time the French have hosted a meeting to help Lebanon since 2001, when the Paris I conference raised USD659 million.¹⁴⁴⁷ President Chirac pledged a USD650 million concessionary loan on behalf of France at the conference. The loan is intended to stabilize Lebanon's economy in the face of its overwhelming debt.¹⁴⁴⁸ France also pledged over USD8 million in the form of grants to the Lebanese government as well as NGOs and UN agencies working in Lebanon, which will be channeled towards security, education and defense. Projects include new public libraries and increased security for the Lebanese coast.¹⁴⁴⁹

¹⁴³⁷ Minister Verner to attend an important international conference on support for Lebanon, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 24 January 2006. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/MIC-1241165-LVU>.

¹⁴³⁸ International Conference of Support to Lebanon – Canadian Statement, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-12691737-JS4>.

¹⁴³⁹ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07042507.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07042507.pdf.

¹⁴⁴¹ International Conference on Lebanon's Reconstruction (Stockholm, August 31, 2006), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/lebanon_294/the-united-nations-and-lebanon_4122/international-conference-on-lebanon-reconstruction-31.08.06_5813.html.

¹⁴⁴² Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Rebuild Lebanon, (Stockholm), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/00000122_Stocholm%20Progress%20Report.doc.

¹⁴⁴³ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 22 April 2007. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁴ French participation in multilateral humanitarian programs, Ministère Des Affaires Etrangères, (Paris), 8 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/lebanon_294/the-united-nations-and-lebanon_4122/unifil-france-helps-ensure-the-task-of-monitoring-lebanon-coastline-11.09.06_5304.html#sommaire_15.

¹⁴⁴⁵ Rebuilding Lebanon: the task ahead, BBC News, (London), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/6169402.stm.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform, Lebanese Republic, (Beirut), 2 January 2007. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20document_Final_Eng%20Version.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁷ Ailing Lebanese economy has high hopes for donor conference, German Press Agency, (Beirut), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. rawstory.com/news/2006/Ailing_Lebanese_economy_has_high_ho_01172007.html.

¹⁴⁴⁸ Donors in Aid Boost for Lebanon, BBC News, (London), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2007. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6296729.stm

¹⁴⁴⁹ Donor Coordination and External Assistance: Briefing Note for Core Group Meeting, Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance, (Beirut), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2007. http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/DonorCoordinationandExternalAssistance.pdf

France has also committed over 2,000 troops to the UN Peace Mission in Lebanon,¹⁴⁵⁰ and will lead the mission until February 2007.¹⁴⁵¹ The French contingent consists of 400 troops participating in UNIFIL, and an additional 1,700 air and naval troops situated off the coast of Lebanon that are now dedicated to the UNIFIL mission.¹⁴⁵² French army divisions were also sent to rebuild bridges in Beirut.¹⁴⁵³

France has also been a vociferous supporter of the implementation of UN Resolution 1701, which was passed to end the conflict between Israel and Lebanon. In April 2007, the French Foreign Ministry issued a presidential statement, indicating a support for an independent mission to monitor compliance with aspects of the resolution and calling for a final solution to questions surrounding the Shebaa Farms and Lebanese-Israeli border.¹⁴⁵⁴

France has already fully committed its pledge of USD22,337,032, the bulk of which has been allocated to food aid and humanitarian assistance.¹⁴⁵⁵

Analyst: Farnam Bidgoli

Germany: +1

Germany registered an acceptable level of compliance with regard to its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people. Despite calls for the German government to act as a mediator in the Middle East, Chancellor Angela Merkel's spokesman stated that Germany's role would not go beyond the context of the G8 and the EU.¹⁴⁵⁶ This includes strong support for UN Security Council Resolution 1701, stressing the importance of rapid implementation.¹⁴⁵⁷

Germany has repeatedly shown support for both Lebanon and Israel and hopes to revitalize the Middle East Quartet in order to continue peace talks within the region.¹⁴⁵⁸

On 21 July 2006, the Federal Development Ministry provided Lebanon with EUR2 million in emergency aid, of which EUR500,000 was sent directly to the International Red Cross.¹⁴⁵⁹ Furthermore, on 4 August 2006, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development increased emergency aid by EUR2 million.¹⁴⁶⁰ At the Stockholm Donors Conference on 31 August 2006, the German government pledged EUR22 million.¹⁴⁶¹ Speaking at the conference, Federal Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul stressed the importance of moving away from immediate relief to sustainable reconstruction in Lebanon.¹⁴⁶²

¹⁴⁵⁰ France boosts Lebanon Peace Force, BBC News, (London), 25 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/5283660.stm.

¹⁴⁵¹ French aid for Lebanon reconstruction arrives, Euronews, (Lyon), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=detail_info&article=377210&lng=1.

¹⁴⁵² Televised speech given by M. Jacques Chirac, President of the Republic, on France's action to promote peace in Lebanon and the Middle East, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, (Paris), 24 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/statement_by_the_president_of_the_republic_on_the_situation_in_middle-east.58549.html.

¹⁴⁵³ French aid for Lebanon reconstruction arrives, Euronews, (Lyon), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=detail_info&article=377210&lng=1.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Lebanon: adoption in the UN Security Council of A Presidential Statement on the Implementation of Resolution 1701, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, (Paris), 17 April 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2007. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/lebanon_294/lebanon-adoption-in-the-un-security-council-of-presidential-statement-on-the-implementation-of-resolution-1701-april-17-2007_9048.html

¹⁴⁵⁵ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 5 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁴⁵⁶ German Foreign Minister Plans Middle East Trip, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 21 July 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2106580,00.html>.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Germany to help with reconstruction effort, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, (Berlin), 7 September 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-05-deutscher-einsatz-nur-unter-geordneten-bedingungen__en.html.

¹⁴⁵⁸ EU Summit Closes With Focus on Middle East, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2273665,00.html>.

¹⁴⁵⁹ Federal Foreign Minister Steinmeier concluded his diplomatic tour of the Middle East, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 25 July 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2006/060725-BMNaHostReise.html>.

¹⁴⁶⁰ Federal Development Ministry increases aid for refugees in Lebanon, Government of Germany, ReliefWeb, (Berlin), 4 August 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/VBOL-6SGH95?OpenDocument>.

¹⁴⁶¹ Germany pledges 22 million euros for Lebanon, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, (Berlin), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/08/2006-08-31-geberkonferenz-stockholm__en.html.

¹⁴⁶² Germany pledges 22 million euros for Lebanon, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, (Berlin), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/08/2006-08-31-geberkonferenz-stockholm__en.html.

In order to protect Lebanon's coastal border, Germany announced its plans to send a maritime task force, rather than ground troops, to Lebanon – a decision applauded by the international community in regards to its sensitivity towards Israel.¹⁴⁶³ On 15 October 2006, German naval units became fully operational with the deployment of 2,400 naval troops, the second largest contingent of the EU countries.¹⁴⁶⁴

On 25 January 2007 at the Paris III conference, Germany pledged a total of EUR103 million to humanitarian aid and reconstruction in Lebanon.¹⁴⁶⁵ This pledge was intended to represent Germany's total contribution, including its commitments made prior to Paris III. "We want to help the people in an extensive and effective way and stabilize the political situation in Lebanon," stated German Development Minister Wieczorek-Zeul.¹⁴⁶⁶ Of the amount pledged, the Development Ministry has earmarked EUR63 million towards vocational training, water supply and sanitation.¹⁴⁶⁷ Thus far, 32 damaged vocational schools have been repaired, with 10,000 students back in school.¹⁴⁶⁸ Construction plans for two damaged schools are expected to begin shortly.¹⁴⁶⁹ Programs regarding water supply and sanitation are in progress.¹⁴⁷⁰

In addition to naval security, Germany has also made contributions towards strengthening border control with EUR40 million.¹⁴⁷¹ Funds will be allocated specifically for the use of freight scanners designed to scan items moving across the Lebanon-Syria border.¹⁴⁷² Deputy Interior Minister, August Hanning, declared that, "[t]his project will be very developed and modern and is aimed at showing the Lebanese how to monitor the border in a good way".¹⁴⁷³ In addition, Germany has provided technical support to the Lebanese customs department at Beirut International Airport, protecting its ports and borders in order to provide the highest level of security.¹⁴⁷⁴

Germany has also promised to revive the Middle East Quartet in order to promote peace talks within the region upon assuming the EU presidency.¹⁴⁷⁵ The Middle East Quartet met in Washington on 2 February 2007, discussions focused on the Israel-Palestine conflict in order to ensure regional stability.¹⁴⁷⁶

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Germany has pledge a total of USD9,774,570 to Lebanon in response to the 2006 crisis, of which more than USD6 million has already been committed.¹⁴⁷⁷ According to the Progress Report published by the Lebanese

¹⁴⁶³ Back from Vacation, Merkel Takes Stock of Government, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2142449,00.html>.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Germany assumes command of the Maritime Task Force, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 15 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2006/061015-Bundesmarinelibanon.html>.

¹⁴⁶⁵ Conference on Lebanon's reconstruction in Paris, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 31 March 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Nahost/LibanonKonferenz.html>

¹⁴⁶⁶ Donors Pledge Billions in Aid to War-Scarred Lebanon, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2327009,00.html>

¹⁴⁶⁷ Wieczorek-Zeul: We will continue to support Lebanon! Germany pledges over 100 million euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Bonn), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20070125_2.html

¹⁴⁶⁸ Lebanon needs further support: Wieczorek-Zeul travels to Paris for Lebanon conference, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Bonn), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20070125_1.html

¹⁴⁶⁹ Lebanon needs further support: Wieczorek-Zeul travels to Paris for Lebanon conference, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Bonn), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20070125_1.html

¹⁴⁷⁰ Lebanon needs further support: Wieczorek-Zeul travels to Paris for Lebanon conference, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Bonn), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20070125_1.html

¹⁴⁷¹ FACTBOX – Donor's conference raises \$7.6 bln for Lebanon, Reuters, (London), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/topNews/idUSBAL54232020070125?pageNumber=4>

¹⁴⁷² Wieczorek-Zeul: We will continue to support Lebanon! Germany pledges over 100 million euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Bonn), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20070125_2.html

¹⁴⁷³ Germany promises 'modern' project to monitor Syrian border, The Daily Star, (Beirut), 6 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2007. http://www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=2&article_id=80184

¹⁴⁷⁴ Merkel: "We Want to See Lebanon Sovereign and Independent", Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 2 April 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2428825,00.html>

¹⁴⁷⁵ EU Summit Closes With Focus on Middle East, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2273665,00.html>

¹⁴⁷⁶ Middle East Quartet meeting in Washington, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 5 February 2007. Date of Access: 31 March 2007. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Nahost/Nahostquartet010207.html>

¹⁴⁷⁷ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 23 April 2007. Date of Access: 23 April 2007. http://www.ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146___07042207.pdf

Ministry of Finance, Germany has pledged USD134 million, of which USD43 million has been confirmed.¹⁴⁷⁸

Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: +1

The Italian government registered an acceptable level of compliance with regard to its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people. In addition, Italy has also stated its willingness to provide military support within the context of the United Nations.

On 18 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Massimo D'Alema, announced to the Chamber of Deputies on Recent Developments that Italy has "urged regional actors to act responsibly, and been ready even to bear a military burden, in addition to the political and economic ones foreseen by the G8 declaration."¹⁴⁷⁹ The Italian government has consistently promised to deploy 2,000-3,000 troops, as well as offering to lead the force in order to decrease fighting.¹⁴⁸⁰ The ground troops are promised to arrive in two groups, collectively creating the largest national contingent of UNIFIL forces. The first group arrived on 3 September 2006.¹⁴⁸¹

On 25 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs D'Alema approved an emergency aid plan to be sent to the citizens of Lebanon.¹⁴⁸² The Italian government then made a financial pledge of USD39 million at the Stockholm Donors Conference.¹⁴⁸³ Deputy Minister Patrizia Sentinelli, who led the Italian delegation to the conference, stated the funds would go towards healthcare, education, reconstruction, and the creation of a civil peace corps.¹⁴⁸⁴ In addition, USD6.5 million was pledged towards the reconstruction of a vital bridge on the Beirut-Damascus highway.¹⁴⁸⁵ According to the Presidency of Council of Ministers report, the Lebanese government has already received the funds promised.¹⁴⁸⁶

Italy has also shown an interest in encouraging bilateral-economic trade relations.¹⁴⁸⁷ On 27 October 2006, the first Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned.¹⁴⁸⁸ The purpose of the mission was to reopen economic ties with the Lebanese government and local entrepreneurs in sectors such as building, infrastructure, agriculture and the environment.¹⁴⁸⁹

On 25 January 2007 at the International Conference for Support to Lebanon, Italy's total amount pledged was EUR120 million, with EUR65 million in low interest rate credits and a gift of EUR55 million.¹⁴⁹⁰ In addition, Italy has also offered to suspend Lebanon's commercial debt repayments to

¹⁴⁷⁸ International Conference for Support to Lebanon – Paris III: First Progress Report, Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance, (Beirut), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007.

http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf

¹⁴⁷⁹ Address by Minister D'Alema before the Chamber of Deputies on Recent Developments in the Middle East, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 18 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2525&mod=3&min=1.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Italy's Gesture on Lebanon Yields Pride and Worry, The New York Times, posted on Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 27 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2607&mod=2&min=1

¹⁴⁸¹ UNIFIL Deployment Boosted by Italy's Arrival in Lebanon, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 3 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2154779,00.html>.

¹⁴⁸² Information paper – Minister D'Alema approves emergency aid plan for the people of Lebanon, The Minister, posted on Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 23 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2536&mod=1&min=1.

¹⁴⁸³ Donors make huge Lebanon pledge, BBC News International Edition, (London), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5303410.stm.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Information paper – Deputy Minister Sentinelli chairs the first "Participatory Table on the Material and Social Reconstruction of Lebanon, Communication, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 7 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2627&mod=1.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Italy gives Lebanon €30 million (US\$39 million) for reconstruction from Israeli war, recovery updates posted on Rebuild Lebanon, (Beirut), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006.

<http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/english/f/NewsArticle.asp?CNewsID=622>.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Lebanon: On the Road to Reconstruction and Recovery, The Presidency of the Council of Ministers, posted on Rebuild Lebanon, (Beirut), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/PCMRRecoveryReconstructionReportDec15.pdf.

¹⁴⁸⁷ Minister D'Alema in Beirut, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1804.

¹⁴⁸⁸ First Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned, recovery updates posted on Office of the Prime Minister, (Beirut), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/english/f/NewsArticle.asp?CNewsID=531>.

¹⁴⁸⁹ First Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned, recovery updates posted on Office of the Prime Minister, (Beirut), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/english/f/NewsArticle.asp?CNewsID=531>.

¹⁴⁹⁰ FACTBOX – Donor's conference raises \$7.6 bln for Lebanon, Reuters, (London), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/topNews/idUSBAL54232020070125?pageNumber=5>

Italy.¹⁴⁹¹ On 14 February 2007, anniversary of the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, Minister D'Alema reiterated Italy's support for stability and full sovereignty of Lebanon.¹⁴⁹² On 17 February 2007, Italian Major-General Claudio Graziano took full control of UNIFIL forces from France.¹⁴⁹³ In co-operation with other nations, Italy has also agreed to remove thousands of unexploded cluster bombs in southern Lebanon.¹⁴⁹⁴

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that Italy has pledged a total of USD40,933,867 towards humanitarian and reconstruction projects in Lebanon.¹⁴⁹⁵ Of this pledge, USD33,025,139 has already been committed.¹⁴⁹⁶ USD27,309,691 of committed funds have been in the form of direct transfers to the Lebanese government. The remaining committed funds have been allocated to organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, and the World Health Organization. According to the Progress Report published by the Lebanese Ministry of Finance, Italy has pledged a total of USD156 million.¹⁴⁹⁷

Analyst: Tatyana Zeljkovic

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with the St. Petersburg commitment concerning the Middle East. On 27 July 2006 Japan pledged assistance totaling USD2 million through the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the form of food, medical supplies, and shelter.¹⁴⁹⁸

On 31 August 2006 Japan was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm, Sweden by then-Senior Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda, who announced that Japan was ready to provide USD3 million in aid after examining the details of the early recovery plan announced at the conference.¹⁴⁹⁹

Mr. Kaneda stated that Japan is in accordance with the view that the stability and the development of Southern Lebanon is of paramount importance for the stability of the entirety of Lebanon and that the clearance of landmines is an essential step for that goal. Japan, therefore, also extended USD2 million through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to a project aimed at removing threats of landmines and unexploded ordnance in southern Lebanon to be implemented by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).¹⁵⁰⁰ Mr. Kaneda stressed the government of Japan's commitment to financially support the activities of Japanese NGOs in implementing emergency humanitarian assistance for displaced persons.¹⁵⁰¹

On 10 November 2006 Japan extended emergency grant aid consisting of USD3 million through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and

¹⁴⁹¹ FACTBOX – Donor's conference raises \$7.6 bln for Lebanon, Reuters, (London), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/topNews/idUSBAL54232020070125?pageNumber=5>

¹⁴⁹² Statement by Minister D'Alema on the second anniversary of the assassination of Rafik Hariri, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 14 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. http://www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1892

¹⁴⁹³ Italian takes command of UN force in south Lebanon, Reuters, (London), 18 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSN18206248>

¹⁴⁹⁴ US says Israel cluster bomb use possible violation, Reuters, (London), 29 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSN29175581>

¹⁴⁹⁵ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 5 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 5 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁴⁹⁷ International Conference for Support to Lebanon – Paris III: First Progress Report, Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Finance, (Beirut), 22 March 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20First%20Progress%20Report.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁸ Remarks by Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the International Recovery Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/lebanon/remark0608.html.

¹⁴⁹⁹ Remarks by Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the International Recovery Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/lebanon/remark0608.html.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Remarks by Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the International Recovery Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/lebanon/remark0608.html.

¹⁵⁰¹ Remarks by Mr. Katsutoshi Kaneda Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Occasion of the International Recovery Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/lebanon/remark0608.html.

through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).¹⁵⁰² This aid fulfilled Japan's pledge made at the Stockholm Donors Conference.¹⁵⁰³

On 25 January 2007, at the International Conference for Support to Lebanon held in Paris, Masatoshi Wakabayashi, Special Envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister stressed the importance of Lebanese stability as a means to achieve peace in the Middle East. Mr. Wakabayashi reiterated Japan's commitment towards stability in the in the fields of water provision and the environment.¹⁵⁰⁴

To date, Japan has contributed a total of USD3,992,100 toward the humanitarian and economic needs of the people of Lebanon.¹⁵⁰⁵ The Japanese financial commitments have included USD1 million allocated to the World Health Organization, USD1,992,100 towards the United Nations Mine Action Service, USD500,000 to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and USD500,000 to the World Food Programme.¹⁵⁰⁶

Analyst: Kyle D'Souza

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people by continuing to provide financial and humanitarian aid to Lebanon.

Russian Deputy Foreign minister Alexander Saltanov represented Russia at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm in August 31, 2007.¹⁵⁰⁷ During the Conference several bilateral contributions have been made.

The main contribution of Russia to postwar reconstruction is direct (based on bilateral Russian-Lebanese agreement) participation of Russian military engineers in rebuilding transport infrastructure. Since August Russian government had sent 4 hospital aircrafts with humanitarian aid on board and carried out a humanitarian relief operation for Lebanon worth a total of about 1.75 million dollars¹⁵⁰⁸, by OCHA estimation.¹⁵⁰⁹

According to the Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in Lebanon, Russia has provided to Lebanon donations in kind (food, medicine, etc.), estimated at 123 tons.¹⁵¹⁰

As a response to the request of Lebanese prime minister Fuad Signora Russia proposed to Lebanese government help – sending engineering and sapper units of Russian army that would rebuild some ruined bridges, “which separated Lebanon so urgently needs” – said minister of defense Ivanov¹⁵¹¹. Russian field engineer battalion (307 soldiers) was sent to Lebanon at the beginning of October to render assistance in postwar reconstruction according to the decision of Russian Parliament.¹⁵¹² Russian soldiers built nine bridges (instead of planned six) with a total length of 529 meters and 1500

¹⁵⁰² Emergency Humanitarian Aid Grant of Lebanon, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, (Tokyo), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/11/1110-4.html>.

¹⁵⁰³ Emergency Humanitarian Aid Grant of Lebanon, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, (Tokyo), 10 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/11/1110-4.html>.

¹⁵⁰⁴ Dispatch of Mr. Masatoshi Wakabayashi, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister, to Attend the International Conference for Support to Lebanon. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, (Tokyo), 24 January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2007/1/0124-3.html>

¹⁵⁰⁵ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Mikhail Kamynin, the Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Interfax News Agency Regarding the Size of the Planned Russian Aid to Lebanon, Russian ministry of foreign affairs, (Moscow), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/F5F094B099EE05E0C32571DB0055D11C

¹⁵⁰⁸ Mikhail Kamynin, the Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Question from Interfax News Agency Regarding the Size of the Planned Russian Aid to Lebanon, Russian ministry of foreign affairs, (Moscow), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/F5F094B099EE05E0C32571DB0055D11C

¹⁵⁰⁹ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf.

¹⁵¹⁰ Lebanon: On the Road to Reconstruction and Recovery. A Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On the post-July 2006. Recovery & Reconstruction Activities, Government of Lebanon, (Beirut), 21 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/On%20the%20Road%20to%20Reconstruction%20and%20RecoveryEn.pdf/.

¹⁵¹¹ Lebanon will Help Russia, Rossiya State Television, (Moscow). 7 September 2007. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. <http://www.vesti.ru/news.html?id=99240>

¹⁵¹² RIAN, (Moscow), Date of Access: 20 December 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/society/20061027/55181633.html> .

meters of temporary roads, were transported 7500 tons of loads¹⁵¹³. The operation ended in December, the 10th 2006.

Within a comparatively short time the Russian battalion also inspected to the presence of dangerously explosive objects more than 15 thousand square meters of territory, after rendering harmless about 20 unexploded ammunition¹⁵¹⁴.

Furthermore, in an August 2006 statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spokesman Mikhail Kamynin indicated that Russia would also be willing to provide medical treatment to civilians injured during the war¹⁵¹⁵.

The Governor of the Russian region Kemerovo also hosted one hundred Lebanese children affected by the war to vacation in Kuznetsk Basin in order to rest and receive medical attention¹⁵¹⁶.

In an October 2006 statement to the Russian Federation Council, Defence Minister Sergei Lavrov indicated that the Russian government expended nearly 500 million rubles (nearly USD18.5 million) on the operation¹⁵¹⁷.

In December 2006, President Vladimir Putin hosted Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora in the Kremlin. The two leaders discussed the Israeli-Lebanese conflict, and President Putin emphasized his government's support for the rebuilding of Lebanese economy and infrastructure¹⁵¹⁸.

On 25 January 2007 Russia took part in the International Donors conference on Lebanon held in Paris. According to the announcement of the Deputy Foreign Minister and special representative of Russian President in the Middle East Alexander Saltanov made at the conference Russian government intends to render additional assistance to Lebanon. By the moment Russian aid to postwar Lebanon is estimated at \$ 30 million.¹⁵¹⁹

Hence, Russia complies fully with the commitment and scores "+1".

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Farnam Bidgoli

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment made at the St. Petersburg Summit. On 31 August 2006 the United Kingdom was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm by International Development Secretary Hilary Benn, who announced that GBP4 million (USD7.5 million) of UK funding already pledged to Lebanon would be used to help provide water, sanitation, munitions clearance, other multisectoral support, and bridges in response to the priorities identified in Lebanon's Early Recovery Plan.¹⁵²⁰

In September 2006, during a visit to Lebanon, Prime Minister Tony Blair signaled the United Kingdom's strong support for Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora and his government.¹⁵²¹ During this visit, the United Kingdom's offer to play a role in security sector reform was welcomed by Lebanon. The United Kingdom had "made certain contributions that reduced the damage that might or could have been inflicted on Lebanon," according to Prime Minister Siniora.¹⁵²²

¹⁵¹³ Russia informed United Nations about the restoration of infrastructure in Lebanon 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. <http://on.freehostia.com/?q=politics/foreign/20070123/59580701.html>

¹⁵¹⁴ Russia informed United Nations about the restoration of infrastructure in Lebanon 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. <http://on.freehostia.com/?q=politics/foreign/20070123/59580701.html>

¹⁵¹⁵ Mikhail Kamynin, the spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answers a question from Interfax News Agency regarding the size of the planned Russian aid to Lebanon, ReliefWeb, (Geneva), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EKOI-6T82YK?OpenDocument.

¹⁵¹⁶ 100 Lebanese children to visit Kuznetsk Basin for rehabilitation, Regnum News Agency, (Moscow), 17 August 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. www.regnum.ru/english/689989.html.

¹⁵¹⁷ Russian information agency "RIAN": Date of Access: 18 November 2006. <http://www.rian.ru/economy/20061027/55177050.html>

¹⁵¹⁸ Beginning of Meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, President of Russia, (Moscow), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/speeches/2006/12/15/1932_type82914_115461.shtml.

¹⁵¹⁹ Russia considers further ways to help Lebanon, United Nations, (New York City), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/russian/radio/print.asp?NewsID=2045>

¹⁵²⁰ Benn announces further UK support for Lebanon and Palestinians at Stockholm Conference, Department for International Development, (London), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 12 November 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/lebanon-palestinian-relief.asp.

¹⁵²¹ Lebanon Brief: Background. United Kingdom Strategy and Background Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1153392729775>.

¹⁵²² Lebanon Brief: Background. United Kingdom Strategy and Background Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1153392729775>.

In addition to humanitarian funding the United Kingdom has committed over USD2.5 million to clear spent and unexploded ammunitions.¹⁵²³ On 13 September 2006 it was announced that funds from the United Kingdom had been used towards the building of prefabricated bridges in the south of Lebanon.¹⁵²⁴

On 1 December 2006, during British Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett's visit to Lebanon, the United Kingdom announced a further contribution of approximately USD2,244,000 towards the United Nations Mines Actions Service (UNMAS) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) for further munitions clearance work in Lebanon.¹⁵²⁵ This brings the United Kingdom's total contribution towards de-mining work in Lebanon this year to approximately USD5,202,340.¹⁵²⁶

On 25 January 2007 at the Paris III conference, UK Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett announced USD 48 million of new aid for Lebanon, to go through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). According to Foreign Minister Beckett, "one of the most disadvantaged groups in Lebanon are the Palestinian refugees" and the United Kingdom expects that a large portion of this money will go to them.¹⁵²⁷

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reports that the total contribution of the United Kingdom to its Lebanon commitment stands at USD19,371,276, all of which has already been committed.¹⁵²⁸ Funding from the United Kingdom has helped to provide health care, food, water, and sanitation to the Lebanese people.¹⁵²⁹

Analyst: Kyle D'Souza

United States: +1

The Government of United States of America registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment established at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg. On behalf of the Government of United States, Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, Director of US Foreign Assistance and USAID Administrator confirmed President George W. Bush's immediate assistance package of USD230 million when he attended the Stockholm Donors Conference on Lebanon's Early Recovery on 31 August 2006.¹⁵³⁰

Of the total American aid package, USD180 million was earmarked specifically for infrastructure, economy rebuilding and environmental cleanups.¹⁵³¹ On 24 August 2006, the US Department of State announced that USD13.5 million of the funds allocated for Lebanon would go towards refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other conflict victims.¹⁵³² In addition, USAID provided 700 metric tons of wheat¹⁵³³ and 300 metric tons of lentils to the World Food Program in late August 2006. The oil spill clean up project worth USD5 million was also successfully completed on 12 January

¹⁵²³ Lebanon: Frequently Asked Questions, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1155215622782>.

¹⁵²⁴ Lebanon: Frequently Asked Questions, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1155215622782>.

¹⁵²⁵ British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett Arrives in Lebanon, British Embassy, (Beirut), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006.

¹⁵²⁶ British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett Arrives in Lebanon, British Embassy, (Beirut), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006.

¹⁵²⁷ Beckett Announces \$48M of new aid for Lebanon, Relief Web International, (Geneva), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 11 April 2007. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/YSAR-6XSRTX?OpenDocument&rc=3&cc=Ibn>

¹⁵²⁸ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 5 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁵²⁹ Lebanon: Frequently Asked Questions, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London). Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1155215622782>.

¹⁵³⁰ USAID Press Release: United States Affirms Support for Siniora Government as Plans for Lebanon Recovery and Reconstruction Get Underway, USAID, (Washington D.C.), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060831.html>.

¹⁵³¹ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #32, (Washington D.C.), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/lebanon/fy2006/lebanon_ce_sr32_08-31-2006.pdf.

¹⁵³² Additional United States Contribution to Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Other Conflict Victims in Lebanon and Neighboring Countries, US Department of State, (Washington D.C.), 24 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/71511.htm>.

¹⁵³³ US Provides Wheat for Humanitarian Assistance in Lebanon, USAID, (Washington D.C.), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://jordan.usaid.gov/press_display.cfm?id=881

2007.¹⁵³⁴ In conjunction with the Government of Lebanon, USAID announced a reconstruction project of the Mudeirej Bridge worth USD30 million in late February 2007.¹⁵³⁵ More recently, USAID in partnership with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education signed a memorandum of understanding to launch the Lebanon Education Assistance for Development (LEAD) program to carry out public school rehabilitation projects.¹⁵³⁶ These initiatives are all part of the immediate assistance package of USD230 million.

As an early response to the crisis in Lebanon, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice pledged USD25 million in immediate humanitarian assistance and the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) was deployed to the region on 23 July 2006 to assess humanitarian need.¹⁵³⁷ It was soon supported by a Washington, DC-based Response Management Team as well as the US Military. From 25 July to 24 August, USAID's Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided 3,000 tarps, 40,000 blankets, and 18 emergency health kits in support of relief operations in Lebanon.¹⁵³⁸ The DART consigned these relief supplies to the Red Cross (ICRC), the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), International Medical Corps (IMC), and Mercy Corps for delivery to nearly 300,000 beneficiaries in Beirut and southern Lebanon. The total US Government-donated commodities are valued at more than USD590,000, including transport.¹⁵³⁹ The most notable disaster assistance from the US came in the form of food commodities and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance support, valued at USD10 million and more than USD9.6 million, respectively.¹⁵⁴⁰

On 22 September, The US-Lebanon Partnership Fund team traveled to Lebanon and witnessed the devastation firsthand.¹⁵⁴¹ This particular fund was created to develop nationwide awareness and resources for Lebanon by a few private sector US companies. A similar initiative by Lebanese Americans termed the Lebanese American Renaissance Partnership (LARP) was assisted by USAID in January 2007.¹⁵⁴² Partnering with Citibank, the United States' Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has also developed a public-private assistance program worth USD120 million, for local small and medium enterprises, the education sector and families. Further support through the Export-Import Bank of the United States is provided by way of loans worth USD7.5 million.¹⁵⁴³ All the missions aim to help the Lebanese economy in various capacities.

The United States, with the help of state agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as international non-governmental organizations, has carried out various humanitarian efforts since the crisis. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) reported nearly USD65.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Lebanon in its 2006 Fiscal Year and in 2007 Fiscal Year as of 5 January 2007.¹⁵⁴⁴ At the International Conference on Support to Lebanon held in Paris, France on 25 January

¹⁵³⁴ US Completes Oil Spill clean up in Lebanon, USAID, (Washington D.C.), 12 January 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2007/pr070112.html>

¹⁵³⁵ US Government Announces Award for Reconstruction of \$30 million Bridge Project in Lebanon, (Washington D.C.), 28 February 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2007/pr070228.html>

¹⁵³⁶ United States signs Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Education to Upgrade Lebanese Public Schools, Embassy of the United States, (Beirut), 12 March 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/pdf/pr070312_usaid_lebanon.pdf

¹⁵³⁷ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Information Bulletin #5, (Washington D.C.), 25 July 2006. Date of Access: 05 January 2006. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/lebanon/fy2006/lebanon_ce_ib05_7-25-2006.pdf.

¹⁵³⁸ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington D.C.), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/lebanon/fy2007/lebanon_ce_sr10_12-29-2006.pdf.

¹⁵³⁹ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington D.C.), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/lebanon/fy2007/lebanon_ce_sr10_12-29-2006.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington D.C.), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/lebanon/fy2007/lebanon_ce_sr10_12-29-2006.pdf.

¹⁵⁴¹ US-Lebanon Partnership Fund, United States, (Washington), 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.lebanonpartnership.org/>

¹⁵⁴² USAID Hosts Lebanese-American Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 21 February 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2007/pr070221_2.html

¹⁵⁴³ United States Assistance to Lebanon Fact Sheet, USAID, (Washington D.C.), 26 January 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/factsheets/2007/fs070126.html>

¹⁵⁴⁴ Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2006, Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance, (Washington D.C.), 2006. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/annual_reports/pdf/AR2006.pdf

2007, the Government of United States pledged an additional USD770 million towards rebuilding the country and its government.¹⁵⁴⁵

As of 25 April 2007, a total of USD108,336,243 has been allocated through USAID for humanitarian assistance.¹⁵⁴⁶ The aid is grouped into four major areas, which as follows: infrastructure rehabilitation, shelter, livelihood and agriculture and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Other significant areas include environmental cleanups, food security, psychosocial support, health, water, sanitation and emergency relief supplies. As of 25 April 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that the US has committed a total of USD286,715,561.¹⁵⁴⁷ Of the above total pledge, USD121,663,757 remains uncommitted.¹⁵⁴⁸ A coordinated effort to improve the devastation in Lebanon, by various US government and international non-governmental agencies is reported to continue through May 2007.¹⁵⁴⁹

Analyst: Farah Saleem

European Union: +1

The European Union registered a high level of compliance with the Lebanon commitment established at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, pledging substantial financial support to assist in reconstruction efforts, the reestablishment of internal security and the economic recovery of the private sector. In addition, the EU has demonstrated a commitment to addressing the humanitarian needs that have developed as a result of the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict.

The EU was represented at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm by Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Commissioner for External Relations & European Neighbourhood Policy.¹⁵⁵⁰ At the donors conference the EU made a pledge of EUR42 million for Lebanon's early recovery.¹⁵⁵¹ This package included EUR10 million to assist Lebanon in the post-conflict reconstruction process, EUR4 million towards the improvement of internal security conditions, EUR18 million towards the reinforcement of the private sector competitiveness, and an additional EUR10 million to be directed towards other needs identified by the Lebanese government.¹⁵⁵² The EU also allocated EUR11 million to the International Migration Office at the outset of the Israel-Lebanon Conflict in order to facilitate the evacuation of migrant workers.¹⁵⁵³

The European conducted a 15-day assessment mission to Lebanon beginning on 11 September 2006, in which member states of the EU visited Beirut, Aytaroun, Bint Jbeil, Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Marjayoun, and Kham as well as the Beqa'a region. The mission was aimed at carrying out a "rapid damage assessment in the fields of public infrastructure, energy, water, environment, transport and, more generally, economic and social development."¹⁵⁵⁴

By October 2006 the EU had also pledged an additional EUR50 million in humanitarian aid for Lebanon, EUR20 million of which to be facilitated through the European Commission Humanitarian Aid

¹⁵⁴⁵ US unveils 770 million dollar aid plan for Lebanon, Agence France-Presse, (Paris), 24 January 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/YSAR-6XRTRF?OpenDocument>

¹⁵⁴⁶ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington D.C.), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/pdf/061229_Lebanon_SitRep_10.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁷ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 25 April 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁸ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 25 April 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_07010421.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington D.C.), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 25 April 2007. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/pdf/061229_Lebanon_SitRep_10.pdf.

¹⁵⁵⁰ List of Participants, Conference of Lebanon's Early Recovery, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, (Stockholm), 28 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/06/82/61/e559da3c.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵¹ Lebanon: Commission pledges €42 million for early recovery, European Union Directorate General Communication, (Brussels), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006.

¹⁵⁵² Lebanon: Commission pledges €42 million for early recovery, European Union Directorate General Communication, (Brussels), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1138&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹⁵⁵³ The European Union Response to the Crisis in Lebanon, Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Lebanon, (Beirut), 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.dellbn.cec.eu.int/en/humanaid/press16sep06.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵⁴ The European Union Response to the Crisis in Lebanon, Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Lebanon, (Beirut), 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. <http://www.dellbn.cec.eu.int/en/humanaid/press16sep06.pdf>.

Service (ECHO).¹⁵⁵⁵ Priorities identified for the funds included water and sanitation, shelter, food and household goods, activities generating income, healthcare and psycho-social counselling, and mine clearance.¹⁵⁵⁶

At the Paris III conference on 25 January 2007, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso and European Neighbourhood Policy Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner presented a new assistance package, bringing the EU's total assistance for Lebanon to EUR522 million since the Lebanon Crisis began in July 2006.¹⁵⁵⁷

By the end of 2006 the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported the EU pledged a total of USD95,335,480 to the Lebanon relief effort, of which USD57,647,038 had already been committed.¹⁵⁵⁸ Funds from the EU commitment have been directed primarily towards food aid and humanitarian assistance, although some funds have also been allocated to the repair and redevelopment of Lebanon's infrastructure.¹⁵⁵⁹

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹⁵⁵⁵ Lebanon: The Commission grants another €30 million for victims of the fighting, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006.

¹⁵⁵⁶ Lebanon: The Commission grants another €30 million for victims of the fighting, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006.

¹⁵⁵⁷ International Donor Conference focuses on Lebanon, European Union Directorate General Communication, (Brussels), 25 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007.

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/focus/lebanon_conference_en.htm.

¹⁵⁵⁸ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table B, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007.

¹⁵⁵⁹ Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table B, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007.

http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R24_E15146___07050707.xls.

Appendix A: Interpretive Guidelines

[To be added; currently available at http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006_guidelines.pdf]

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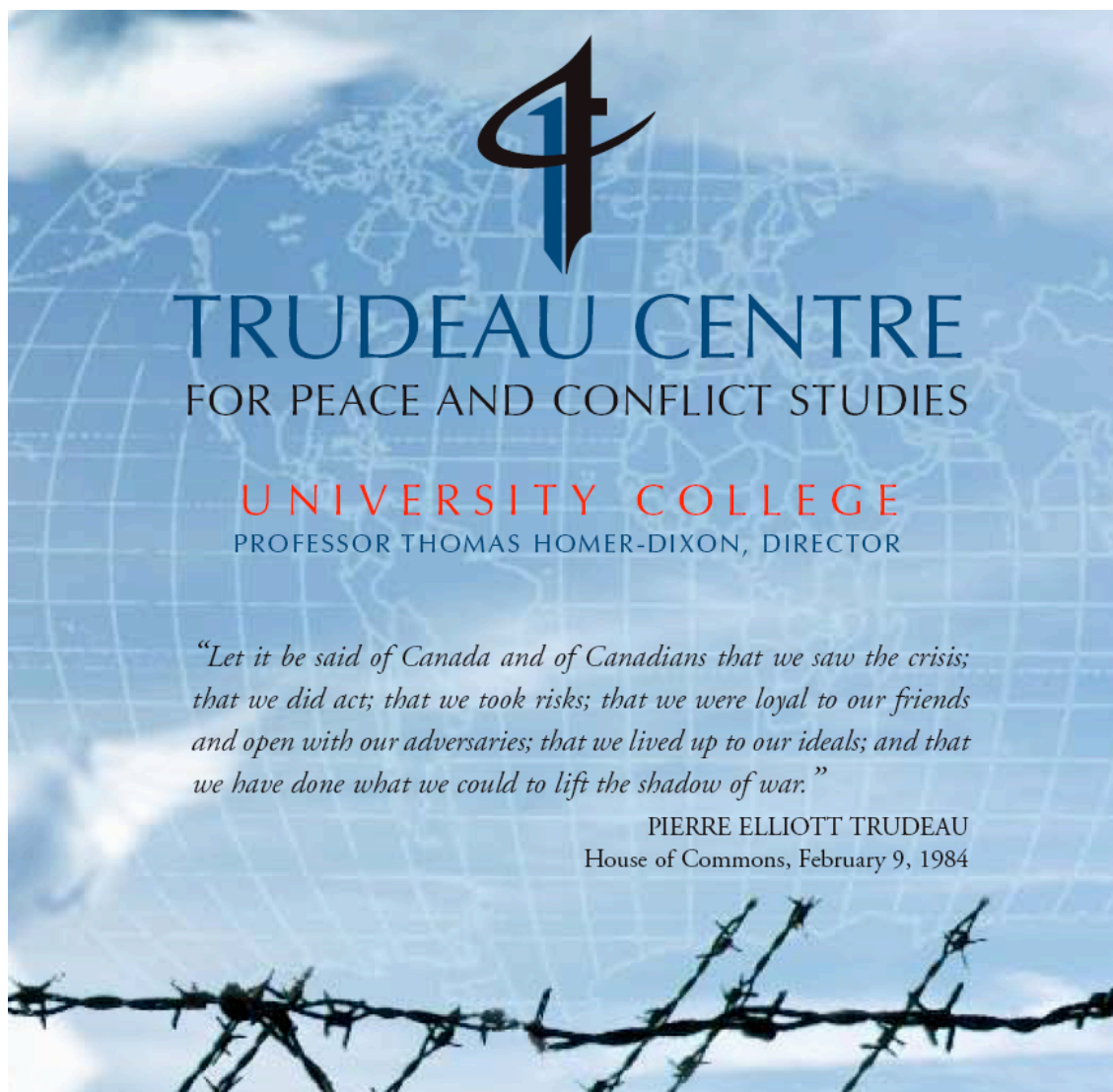
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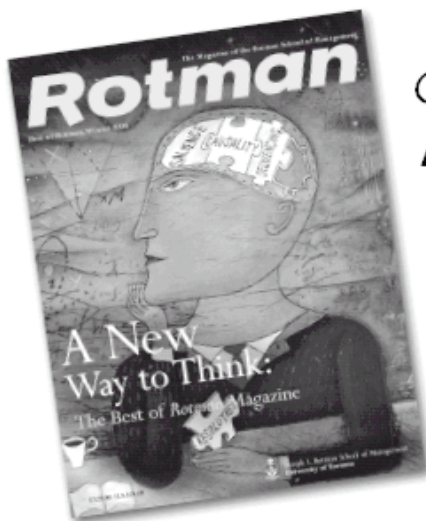
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