



G8 Research Group

St. Petersburg Interim Compliance Report

20 July 2006 to 31 December 2006

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16 February 2007
(revised 9 March 2007)

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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 Interim 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 15 to 17, 2006. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of December 31, 2006. This year, the G8 Research Group in Toronto and the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow are collaborating on the reports for Germany and Russia. For this interim report, the Toronto team had final responsibility for all Germany scores and the HSE team had final responsibility for all Russian scores. Instances where the Toronto team disagreed with a score for Russia are noted throughout the document. Both teams will collaborate on the final compliance report that will be released in May 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 Mildemberger, with the support of Dr Ella Kokotsis, Director of Analytical Research, and Laura Sunderland, Senior Researcher.

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Summary

The University of Toronto's G8 Research Group has completed its fifth annual Interim Compliance Report, based on the results from the G8's compliance from July 2006 to January 2007 with their 20 priority commitments reached at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. This six-month period allows for a compliance assessment with the summit's priority commitments at a time when the hosting responsibility transferred from the Russian Federation to Germany on January 1, 2007.

The interim compliance scores are summarized in Table A, with individual analytic assessments by country and issue area in the sections below. The final compliance report, due to be published just prior to the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, will provide a more detailed and comprehensive set of compliance results. This report is intended to assess the compliance results mid-way through the year, following the transition in the hosting rotation, and hence offers preliminary observations based only on the interim findings to date.

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 priority commitment is surveyed across all G8 countries plus the European Union (EU).

The Overall Interim Compliance Score

The interim compliance results reveal that from the period following the conclusion of the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit until January 2007, G8 members and the EU have achieved a compliance score of 0.33 (see Table A). This average is based on a scale whereby 1.0 is equivalent to perfect compliance and -1.0 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.

The interim compliance score of 0.31 is significantly lower than interim compliance at recent G8 summits including 0.47 for Gleneagles (2005), 0.40 for Sea Island (2004), and 0.47 for Evian (2003), and only slightly higher than 0.25 for Kananaskis (2002).

Compliance by Country

Traditionally high-compliant United Kingdom sets the compliance standard across all 20 commitments observed again a score of 0.55, followed closely by Germany at 0.45¹, a significantly better ranking than its seventh place ranking at a similar point during the Gleneagles compliance period. In fact, Germany has already achieved the same level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitments than its historical average total compliance score. Canada follows with a compliance score of 0.40, maintaining its historically high compliance position, though it still marks a modest decline from previous interim compliance rankings that placed Canada at or ahead of the compliance pack. The United States, with a compliance score of 0.35 ranks fourth, a return to historical averages after unusually high interim compliance during last year's Gleneagles compliance period. Tied for 5th are Japan, France and Russia, all with compliance scores of 0.25. For Japan, this represents a sustained rise in summit compliance rankings. Russia's score is a marked improvement from a similar point in last year's Gleneagles reporting period.² By contrast, Italy falls in its compliance levels and becomes the only G8 country to score in the negative range, with an interim compliance score of -0.05.

For six of the eight G8 member countries, as well as the European Union, the interim compliance score is down relative to their compliance score at a similar point during the Gleneagles compliance period. These declines range in scope from a -34% decline for Italy, to a -8% decline for Canada. By contrast, Germany bucks this trend and records an 9% increase in its compliance score relative to its Gleneagles interim compliance, and Russia improves 28% in its compliance over a similar period last year.

¹ The European Union has a compliance score of 0.53, on par with its historically high compliance scores.

² Note: The HSE team had ultimate responsibility for Russia's scores. The Russia scores for commitments 7, 12 and 19 were disputed by the Toronto team. The Toronto team's analysis yielded an interim compliance score of 0.10 for Russia. See Table A for details of commitment scores in dispute.

The Compliance Gap between Countries

After reaching a high at nearly 0.90 for the Gleneagles Interim Compliance period, the compliance gap between member countries decreased significantly to 0.59 (0.54 for the United Kingdom to -0.05 for Italy). This compliance gap is comparable to the 0.50 at the interim point post-Sea Island but still higher than the 0.25 at the interim period post-Evian. At a similar point post-Kananaskis, where the overall compliance level was comparable to that described here for the St. Petersburg summit, the compliance gap was still substantially higher, hitting 0.77.

Compliance by Issue Area

Compliance by issue area also varies considerably at the interim point. Of the 20 priority issues assessed, on 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 a perfect compliance score of 1.0. Here, perfect compliance reflects unanimous efforts to enhance the collecting and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources, including through the development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves, and alternatively, sufficient and substantial economic and humanitarian support. Only three other commitments attain scores above 0.50. A commitment to support the Global Partnership against non-proliferation scored 0.78 and one to facilitate renewable energy development in developing countries attained a score of 0.67. A commitment to renew reaffirmation of climate change-related commitments made at Gleneagles followed close behind with scores of 0.56. At a similar point in the post-Gleneagles period, 9 of 21 priority commitments treated attained interim compliance scores above 0.50, including 3 with perfect compliance scores. Here, the next ranked commitment is that supporting the eradication of polio, achieving a compliance score of 0.44. Commitments on debt relief in Africa, economic goals of energy intensity and the elimination of gender disparities in education also attain scores above the compliance median (0.22), each with a recorded compliance score of 0.33

At 0.22 are commitments regarding the development of sustainable methods of surface transportation, one relating to the development of the African Standby Force, and one on the elimination of trade-distorting subsidies to agriculture. This latter agricultural commitment is notable in that its constituent national compliance scores were unusually polarized with four scores of +1, three scores of 0, and 2 scores of -1. A commitment to create websites in each G8 country providing information on intellectual property rights ranks next, with a low interim compliance score of 0.13, closely followed by three commitments that registered a similarly depressed score of 0.11: one to improve academic mobility, one relating to the Global Fund, and one relating to the protection of global energy infrastructure from terrorism.

Four commitments saw aggregate compliance scores of 0 - one relating to the fight against transnational crime and corruption, one regarding United Nations reforms for stabilisation and the reconstruction, one supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB, and one regarding the sharing of information about academic qualification systems. In all except the last of these, all G8 countries and the EU received a common score of 0, indicating a unanimous "work in progress". Unlike previous years, no commitments had scores 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 0.53, substantially higher than the overall interim compliance average of 0.31, and but below G8 historical compliance averages with energy and environment commitments (see Table D). Compliance with the infectious disease and education commitments was more depressed, with the G8 registering average compliance scores of 0.19 and 0.15 in those areas, respectively - well below the average 2006 interim compliance score as well as average historical interim compliance levels in health and education.

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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 the publicly allowable discourse used. Furthermore, some of the most important decisions reached and consensus forged at summits may be done entirely in private and not 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, particular commitments made by the G8, rather than what some might regard as necessary or appropriate action to solve the problem being addressed.
- ♣ 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. Canadian and Russian analysts 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. Instances where the Toronto team disagreed with a score for Russia are noted throughout the document.

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-Gleneagles 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.

Table A: 2006 St. Petersburg Interim Compliance Scores

No.	Issue Area	CAD	FRA	GER	ITA	JAP	RUS	UK	USA	EU	Issue Average
1	Health (Global Fund)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11
2	Health (Tuberculosis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.22
7	Renewable Energy	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.67
8	Climate Change	-1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.56
9	Education (Academic Mobility)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
10	Education (Qualification Systems)	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	0.00
11	Education (Gender Disparities)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.33
12	Africa (Security)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.22
13	Africa (Debt Relief)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.33
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)	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	0	0.22
17	Counter-terrorism (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
18	Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
19	Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.78
20	Middle East (Lebanon)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Country Average:		0.40	0.25	0.45	-0.05	0.25	0.25	0.55	0.35	0.53	
All Country Average:											0.33
All Issue Average:											0.33
2006 Interim Compliance Average:											0.33
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

Note: The HSE and Toronto Teams disagree on the final scores for Russia on commitments 7, 12 and 19. The HSE scores are presented. Toronto analysts' scores were 0, -1 and 0, respectively.

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	01-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
Average	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
Summit Date	Apr-03	Apr-03	May-04	May-04	Jun-05	Jun-05	Jul-06
Report Type	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim
Canada	0.58	0.83	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.40
France	0.50	0.75	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.25
Germany	0.42	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45
Italy	0.38	0.25	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.05
Japan	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.25
Russia	0.42	0.33	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25
United Kingdom	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55
United States	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35
European Union	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.53
Average	0.48	0.51	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.33
<i>Number of</i>							
<i>Commitments:</i>	12	12	18	18	21	21	20

Table C: G8 Compliance by Issue, 1996-2006

Issue Area	Summit Location Summit Date Report Type	Lyon 96-97 Final	Denver 97-98 Final	Birmingham 98-99 Final	Cologne 99-00 Final	Okinawa 00-01 Final	Genoa 01-Feb Final	Kananaskis Mar-02 Interim	Kananaskis Mar-02 Final	Evian Apr-03 Interim	Evian Apr-03 Final	Sea Island May-04 Interim	Sea Island May-04 Final	Gleneagles Jun-05 Interim	Gleneagles Jun-05 Final	St. Petersburg Jul-06 Interim
TOTAL (average)		0.40 19	0.13 6	0.32 6	0.44 6	0.81 12	0.46 9	0.30 13	0.36 13	0.47 12	0.51 12	0.40 18	0.55 18	0.47 21	0.65 21	0.31 20
<i>Economic Issues</i>																
World Economy	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	-	-	-	0.13	0.25	0.33	0.22	0.22	0.56	-
IFI Reform	.40a	-	-	-	-	-	-1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroeconomics	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microeconomics	.33b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	-	+0.38c	0d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aging	-	-	+0.33e	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICT	0.67b	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.75	-	-	1.00	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	0.33b	-	+0.33f	-	-0.25	1.00	0.88	0/0.14m	0.1/-0.13	-0.25n	-0.38	1/0.22r	0.88/0.56r	0.67/0.11/0.33t	0.33/0/0.33t	0.22
Development (General/ODA)	0b	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.50	0.88	0.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	0.22	-
Debt of the Poorest/HIPC	-	-	0.00	0.86	-	1.00	-0.50	0.25	0.00	0.38	1.00	1.00	0/0.25u	1/0.88u	0.33	0.33
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	+0.63p	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.33	0/0.11/0.33
<i>Global Transnational Issues</i>																
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.75	0.89	0.78	1.00	-	1/0.33
Environment	0.14	+0.50c	+1.00g	-	-	-	0.17	0/0.5l	0.57/0.57l	0.38o	0.50o	0.00	1.00	1/0.67x	0.89/1.0x	0.22/0.56/0.67
Biotech	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Genome	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (General)	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.75	+0.25k	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.11/0
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88	0.88	0.33	0.56	0.22	0.33	-	-
Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.11	-	0.44
Cultural Diversity	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Safety	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crime & Drugs	0.50b	0c	+0.25h	0.00i	0.88	-	0.25	0.25	-	-	0.00	0.11	-	-	-	-
Terrorist Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-0.50	-0.11	0.44	-	-	-	-
<i>Political/Security Issues</i>																
East/West Relations	1b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89/0.11w	1/1	0.11
Terrorism	.83b	-	-	-	1.00	0.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arms Control	0.33b	-	-	-	-	0.88	-	0.63	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landmines	0.71	+0.75c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	.83b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.63	0.11	0.00	0.67	0.67	-	-
WMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.78	0.44	0.89	0.78	0.78
<i>Regional Security</i>																
Asia	-0.50b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	1j	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-0.50b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/0.78q	1/0.89q	1/0.89v	1/0.89v	1
Russia	-	-0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict Prevention	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	0.60	0.38	-	-	+0.78s	+0.89s	-	-	-
Food Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.67	-	-	-
Peacebuilding (Africa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.67	0.44	0.67	0.22
Governance Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN Reform (\$)	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN Reform (development)	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good Governance (Africa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.25	-	-	-	-	-0.11	0.25	-
Peer Review (Africa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Excludes Italy and France.

^b Excludes Italy.

^c Refers to G8 (includes Russia).

^d Refers only to Japan, UK, Russia.

^e Refers only to Canada, Germany, U.S.

^f Excludes Germany.

^g Refers to G8 countries (includes Russia); is average of data for two commitments referring to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.

^h Refers to human trafficking; refers only to France, Germany, Japan.

ⁱ Refers specifically to the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

^j Excludes Japan.

^k Refers to Africa Health.

^l Refers to Environment/Sustainable Agriculture (0.0/+0.13) and Environment/Water (+0.50/+0.57).

^m Refers to Economic Growth/Agricultural Trade (0.0/+0.13) and Economic Growth/Free Trade (+0.14/-0.13).

ⁿ Refers to Multinational Trade Round (MTN).

^o Refers to Marine Environment.

^p Refers to Africa Education.

^q Refers to BMENA Democracy Assistance (+1.0) and BMENA Iraqi Elections (+0.78/+0.89).

^r Refers to Trade Doha (+1.0/+0.88) and Trade Technical Assistance (+0.22/+0.56).

^s Refers to Regional Security in Darfur.

^t Refers to Trade in Africa, Export Subsidies and LDCs.

^u Refers to Debt Relief in Africa and Iraq.

^v Refers to Middle East and Sudan.

^w Refers to non-proliferation and transnational crime.

^x Refers to climate change and tsunami support.

Table D: 2006 Priority Commitment Interim Compliance

No.	Issue Area	CAD	FRA	GER	ITA	JAP	RUS	UK	USA	EU	Issue
Health (Infectious Diseases)											
1	Health (Global Fund)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11
2	Health (Tuberculosis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Health (Polio)	1	0	1	-1	0	1	1	1	0	0.44
2006 Interim Health Average											0.19
G8 Health Average since 1996											0.34
Energy Security											
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.22
7	Renewable Energy	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0.67
8	Climate Change	-1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.56
2006 Interim Energy Security Average											0.56
G8 Energy Average since 1996											0.64
<i>2006 Environment Average*</i>											0.48
<i>G8 Environment Average since 1996*</i>											0.36
Education											
9	Education (Academic Mobility)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
10	Education (Qualification Systems)	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	0.00
11	Education (Gender Disparities)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.33
2006 Interim Education Average											0.15
G8 Education Average since 1996											0.35

* 2006 environment average includes only commitments 6, 7 and 8 – presented in comparison to all G8 environment commitments over time.

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

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 Disease*³

Background

The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was formed at the 2000 Okinawa Summit and formally launched at the International AIDS Conference in Barcelona in 2002.⁴ 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.⁵ 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 together towards the development of the four-year Strategic Framework. Commitments to replenish the Global Fund have been made at past G8 Summits: Gleneagles in 2005 and Evian in 2003.

The current replenishment cycle of the Global Fund for 2006-2007 has a funding gap of approximately US\$2.1 billion.⁶ Although several contributions towards the Global Fund have been made since the Mid-Term Replenishment Review Meeting in Durban, South Africa in July 2006--most notably, a pledge of US\$500 million by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation distributed from 2006- 2010⁷ -- a significant funding gap for 2007 will nonetheless remain.⁸ 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.⁹

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 for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria should be based on the Global Fund's total budget relative to a country's GDP and economic capability¹⁰

In addition, G8 member states have committed to actively support and partake 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

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The Framework Document of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/publicdoc/Framework_uk.pdf.

⁶ The Global Fund First Replenishment 2006-2007 Mid- Term Review, Global Fund 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.

⁷ Global Fund Announces \$500 million Contribution From The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Fund for 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.

⁸ The Global Fund First Replenishment 2006-2007 Mid- Term Review, Global Fund 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.

⁹ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva), 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 15 July 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/.

¹⁰ Transcript: Richard Burzynski, International Council of AIDS Service Organizations, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva), 16 July 2003. Date of Access: 15 July 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/in_action/events/paris/transcripts/burzynski/.

adopted at the Global Fund's Fourteenth Board Meeting from 31 October to 3 November 2006 in Guatemala City, Guatemala.¹¹

Team Leader: Sadia Rafiquddin

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress Full Compliance
Canada		0
France		+1
Germany		0
Italy		0
Japan		0
Russia		0
United Kingdom		0
United States		0
European Union		0
Overall		+0.11

Canada: 0

Canada registered partial compliance with its St. Petersburg Summit commitment to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In a press release dated 9 September 2005, Canada committed CAD250 million for the Global Fund's 2006-2007 replenishment period,¹⁰ however, no new commitments have been announced since the St. Petersburg Summit. In order to achieve full compliance and meet its fair share, Canada must commit an additional CAD60 million for the 2007 replenishment of the Global Fund.¹³ In a press release dated 1 December 2006, the Minister for International Cooperation and Minister for La Francophonie and Official Languages, Josée Vernier reiterated Canada's support of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Canada was represented at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006, where it actively participated in the development of the first elements of the four-year Strategic Framework.¹⁴ Nonetheless, Canada will need to increase its financial contribution to the Global Fund's 2007 replenishment in order to achieve full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Sadia Rafiquddin

France: +1

France complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. France announced its contribution to the Global Fund of EUR225 million for 2006 and EUR300 million for 2007.¹⁵ It is the only G8 country that has contributed its fair share to the Global Fund for 2006 and 2007.¹⁶ In a statement released 15 August 2006 on the occasion of the XVI International AIDS Conference, President Jacques Chirac reiterated France's commitment to the Global

¹¹ Fourteenth Board Meeting, 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/.

¹⁰ 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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/.

¹⁵ Press Release: France Greatly Increases Global Fund Pledges, (Geneva), 16 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_050616.asp.

¹⁶ 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.

Fund and its 2007 replenishment pledge of EUR300 million.¹⁷ Furthermore, Chirac encouraged the international community to meet its commitment to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals.¹⁸ 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

Analyst: Stephanie Ing

Germany: 0

Germany has recorded partial compliance with its commitment to replenishing the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS and participating in the development of a new four-year Strategic Framework. Germany previously announced a commitment of EUR300 million to the replenishment of the Global Fund from 2002-2007, but has yet to announce any new contributions toward the current round of funding.²⁰ Moreover, Germany pledged only 46 percent of its fair share for 2006 while allocating only 37 percent of its fair share for 2007.²¹ Conversely, Germany adequately performed towards the development of a four-year strategy. Germany participated in the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006.²² This critical meeting was significant for the adoption of the first elements of the Global Fund's four-year Strategic Framework. As the 2007 president of the G8, Germany will need to lead the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Chancellor Angela Merkel has emphasized that African growth and development will be a significant focus of the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, with priority given to HIV/AIDS and health care.²³ To successfully comply with the St. Petersburg Summit commitment to the Global Fund, Germany will need to initiate and lead new pledges for the 2006-2007 replenishment period.

Analyst: Sadia Rafiquddin and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

Italy has demonstrated partial compliance with its Summit commitments to the Global Fund's 2006-2007 replenishment and long term four-year Strategic Framework. At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, Italy pledged EUR460 million to the Global Fund for the 2004-2007 period.²⁴ Of this, the 2006 Italian contribution amounts to USD165,394,402.²⁵ As of 31 December 2006, Italy has not complied with its Summit commitment by failing to contribute to the Global Fund during the 2006 period while having an outstanding payment of EUR20 million for the 2005 round of funding.²⁶ The Department of Finance has not made any announcements of forthcoming funding, however, there is currently a legislative bill being reviewed by both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament that proposes the formation of a "national fund against pandemics" which would serve to replenish the Global Fund.²⁷ Italy has worked with the global community to develop the

¹⁷ Address by Health and Solidarity Minister M. Xavier Bertrand at the XVI International AIDS Conference, (Toronto), 15 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20060817.gb.html#Chapitre1.

¹⁸ Message from Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, to the XVIth International AIDS Conference, Office of the French President (Toronto), 15 August 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.presidentielarepublique.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/message_to_the_xvith_international_aids_conference.57479.html.

¹⁹ 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/.

²⁰ Merkel Headed for G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, The Federal Chancellor, (Berlin), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. www.bundestkanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/07/2006-07-15-merkel-g8.html.

²¹ 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.

²² 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/.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ Pledges and Contributions to Date (31 December 2006), Global Fund, (Geneva). Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

²⁶ AIDS: Cini, provvedimento straordinario governo per fondo, 19 December 2006 AGI per la Cooperazione, (Milan), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. cooperazione.agi.it/?u=%2Fnews%2Fcooperazione%2Fprimopiano%2F200612191922-1246-RT1-CRO-0CO01%2CNG01%3AAIDS%3A%20CINI%2C%20PROVVEDIMENTO%20STRAORDINARIO%20GOVERNO%20PER%20FONDO.

²⁷ AIDS: Cini, provvedimento straordinario governo per fondo, 19 December 2006 AGI per la Cooperazione, (Milan), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. cooperazione.agi.it/?u=%2Fnews%2Fcooperazione%2Fprimopiano%2F200612191922-1246-RT1-CRO-0CO01%2CNG01%3AAIDS%3A%20CINI%2C%20PROVVEDIMENTO%20STRAORDINARIO%20GOVERNO%20PER%20FONDO.

Global Fund's four-year strategy. It was represented at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund from 31 October to 3 November 2006, where the first elements of the four-year Strategic Framework were adopted.²⁸ However, Italy must show stronger financial support in order to achieve full compliance for its 2006 St. Petersburg Summit commitment to the Global Fund.

Analyst: Stephanie Ing

Japan: 0

Japan has not fully complied with its commitment to the Global Fund's 2006-2007 replenishment, but has displayed strong political support towards the four-year Strategic Framework. According to the Donor Report Card for the Global Fund, Japan has "... pledged only 39 percent of its fair share for 2006 and zero percent so far for 2007, and has yet to fulfill its USD500 million pledge made in 2005."²⁹ Conversely, Japan has politically supported the establishment of the four-year strategy. Led by Masaru Tsuji, Deputy Director General of the Global Issues Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese delegation attended the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006³⁰ where the first elements of the strategy were adopted by representatives.³¹ In order to achieve full compliance, Japan must display a stronger financial commitment to replenish the Global Fund in the 2006- 2007 period.

Analyst: Stephanie Law

Russia: 0

Russia has demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to replenish the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the 2006-2007 period and actively participated in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework. 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.³² Russia took satisfactory action with its financial contribution to the Global Fund's replenishment and contributed USD10 million in 2006, while pledging USD5 million for 2007.³³ Russia's contribution appears insufficient when compared to the country's share of G8 GDP: It has pledged 0.64 percent of all G8 contributions³⁴ but represents 2.74 percent of G8 GDP.³⁵ 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 2010.³⁶ Despite being a member of the G8, Russia is not included in the Global Fund Donor Report Card due to the fact that it receives funding from the Global Fund and is not a member of the Development Assistance Committee.³⁷

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 2006.³⁸ Russia took the opportunity to urge the international community to

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CO01%2CNG01%3AAIDS%3A%20CINI%2C%20PROVVEDIMENTO%20STRAORDINARIO%20GOVERNO%20PER%20FONDO.

²⁸ Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Composition of the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/boardmeeting14/GF-BM-14_19_ListBoardMembers.pdf.

³¹ Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Guatemala City), 3 October 2006 - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

³² 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.

³³ Pledges and Contributions to Date (31 December 2006), Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 December 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

³⁴ Pledges and Contributions to Date (31 December 2006), Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 December 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

³⁵ World Economic Outlook Database, International Monetary Fund, (Geneva), September 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2007. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2006/02/data/index.aspx.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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.

honor their commitments to fight infectious diseases as outlined at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg³⁹. The issue of infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow from 26 to 27 October 2006.⁴⁰

At the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City, Russia's representation through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs proves its commitment in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework.⁴¹ Russia's limited monetary contribution to the Global Fund, continued work with other donors and participation in the development of a four-year strategy has yielded partial compliance.

Analyst: 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, as was seen in 2005. Specifically, the UK has fallen 25 percent below its fair share of funding for 2006-2007 and made no new commitments since the St. Petersburg Summit to reverse this trend.⁴² 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 2006.⁴³ 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: 0

The United States demonstrated partial fulfillment of its commitment to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The United States failed to fund its fair share of the Global Fund's 2006-2007 replenishment efforts. The United States pledged USD544.5 million for 2006 and USD300 million for 2007⁴⁴, equivalent to about 25 percent of the total pledges made from all donors of the Global Fund.⁴⁵ Since then, the United States has decreased its funding from 2006-2007 by USD244.5 million, representing a 44.9 percent decrease. The US will need to significantly increase funding to achieve full compliance with its St. Petersburg Global Fund commitment.⁴⁶

On 14 December 2006, President George W. Bush hosted the first White House Summit on Malaria encouraging governments and organizations to work together towards the elimination of this disease.⁴⁷ In addition, from 31 October to 3 November 2006, Mark Dybul, U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, led the U.S. delegation to the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund held in Guatemala City,⁴⁸ where the initial elements of the four-year Strategic Framework were adopted.⁴⁹

Analyst: Stephanie Law

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ About the 7th Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Kremlin), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 19 December 2006. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123.

⁴¹ 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/.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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/.

⁴⁴ Pledges, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls.

⁴⁵ Resource Mobilization, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 13 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/publications/basics/progress_update/progressupdate.pdf.

⁴⁶ HIV/AIDS Policy Factsheet, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, (Washington, D.C.), February 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/7029-03.pdf.

⁴⁷ White House Summit on Malaria, The White House, (Washington, D.C.), 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 21 January 2007. www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/malaria/.

⁴⁸ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Approves its Sixth Round of Grants and Continues Search for its Next Executive Director, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, (Washington, D.C.), 6 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.globalhealth.gov/theglobalfundnovember2006.shtml.

⁴⁹ Fourteenth Board Meeting, The 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.

⁴⁹ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents – G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

European Union: 0

The European Union has not yet met its commitment to the replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for 2006-2007, while showing adequate compliance with the establishment of a four-year strategy. Of the USD638 million pledged by the European Commission for the period 2001-2006,⁵⁰ only USD556 million was distributed to the Global Fund.⁵¹ Furthermore, by 31 December 2006, the EC had contributed only USD35 million of the USD116 million pledged for 2006 alone.⁵² In addition, to date, the EC has failed to pledge any money toward the 2007 replenishment.⁵³

The European Union was represented at the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City from 31 October to 3 November 2006, where it participated in developing the first elements of the four-year strategy.⁵⁴ The European Union has partially complied with its Global Fund commitments, but will need to follow through with significant financial commitments in order to attain full compliance.

Analyst: Adina Dediu

⁵⁰ Fight Against Infectious Disease, St. Petersburg Summit Documents – G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html.

⁵¹ Pledges and Contribution, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. (www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls).

⁵² Pledges and Contribution, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. (www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls).

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ Fourteenth Board Meeting, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala City), 3 October 2006- 3 November 2007. Date of Access: 5 July 2006. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

2. Health: Tuberculosis

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*⁵⁵

Background

Due to its increasing worldwide growth and its direct effects on those suffering from HIV/AIDS, the G8 has committed itself to tackling Tuberculosis. This process began in earnest with the 2001 G8 commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This was 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."⁵⁶

Team Leader: Jonathan Scotland

Assessment

Interim 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

Despite earlier efforts, Canada has yet to demonstrate sufficient action since the St. Petersburg Summit to demonstrate compliance with its TB commitments from July 2006. Canada's major commitment following St. Petersburg consists of a December 2006 announcement by International Co-operation Minister Josée Vernier promising CAD120 million for global projects pertaining to

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.stoptb.org/globalplan/assets/documents/GlobalPlanFinal.pdf

infectious diseases.⁵⁷ Although TB is not referenced specifically, the close connection between HIV/AIDS and TB infection rates make this announcement noteworthy. Canada has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Additionally, Canada has contributed funds to related initiatives such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD 221,199,788 in 2006.⁵⁸

Analyst: 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 Chirac pledged France's support for the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease with a contribution of EUR300 million for 2007.⁵⁹ In conjunction with Brazil, Chile, Norway, the Republic of Congo, and the United Kingdom, on 19 September 2006, French President Chirac also announced the launch of the drug purchase facility UNITAID.⁶⁰ Chirac pledged EUR50 million in 2006 to UNITAID as part of its proceeds from the air-ticket solidarity levy. According to Chirac, proceeds from this levy are expected to rise to EUR200 million in a full year.⁶¹

France has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶² Additionally, France has contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD221,199,788 in 2006. France has also pledged EUR372.8 million to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) with an additional contributing totaling approximately US\$2 billion pending parliamentary approval in 2007.⁶³

Analyst: Sophia Huda

Germany: 0

Germany has not yet 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 31 December 2006. Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶⁴ 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 contributed USD88,114,680 in 2006.⁶⁵

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 to consider TB one of the priorities of the Saint Petersburg Summit, it has yet to announce new commitments to the Global Plan in the period between

⁵⁷ Tories confirm new AIDS funding of \$120M, CBC News, December 1, 2006. Date of Access January 18 2006. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2006/12/01/aids-funding.html

⁵⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁵⁹ 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

⁶⁰ UNITAID's Core Principles, UNITAID, Paris. Date of access: 3 January 2007. www.unitaid.eu/EN-Inutaid-unis-pour-soigner.html

⁶¹ Address by Jacques Chirac for the creation of UNITAID, New York, 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

⁶² European High-level Ministerial Forum, World Health Organization, February 2007. Date of Access: 6 February 2007. www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶³ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁶⁴ www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶⁵ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006.⁶⁶ Part of this inaction may lie in the decision to delay the meeting of the European High Level Ministerial meeting on TB until February 2007.⁶⁷ Italy has, however, contributed funds to parallel initiatives to the Global Plan to Stop TB such as the Global Fund to which it contributed USD171,052,632 in 2006⁶⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which Italy has pledged EUR473,450,000 over 20 years.⁶⁹

Analyst: Maria Ionescu

Japan: 0

Japan has not yet fully 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 31 December 2006. Like many of its fellow G8 members, 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 2006.⁷⁰

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

Russia: 0

Russia has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support 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.⁷¹ Russia has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006.

Russia is, however, taking measures to fight TB outside of the Global Plan. Goals to fight TB are included into Russian Federal Target Program on Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)⁷² which is currently being realized. Russian chief doctor Gennady Onishchenko stated that Russia's contribution to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases will total USD500 million between 2006 and 2010.⁷³

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 December 8, 2006 in the framework of the Russian Federation 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 honour their commitments to fighting TB both individually and multilaterally.⁷⁴ The issue of fighting against infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow.⁷⁵

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Elvira Omarbagaeva

⁶⁶ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Information Paper, 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2120&mod=1

⁶⁷ European High -level Ministerial Forum "TB is a Regional Emergency", WHO Regional Office for Europe. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.euro.who.int/tuberculosis/forum/20060308_1

⁶⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁶⁹ International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Financial Background. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.iff-immunisation.org/02_financial_background.html

⁷⁰ Japan Contributes to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/3/0315-2.html

⁷¹ Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html Date of Access: 23 December 2006.

⁷² Press Release #1608. Resolution from 13 November 2001 # 790 on Federal Target Program "Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)". Published 22 November 2001. www.government.ru/government/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2001/11/22/imported-news3760.htm Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷³ Russia to allocate \$500 million by 2010 to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272185.html Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷⁴ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁷⁵ About the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123 Date of Access: 29 December 2006.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The UK has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. 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.⁷⁶ Additionally, prior to St. Petersburg, 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.⁷⁷ Other UK initiatives the UK has contributed to outside of the Global Plan to Stop TB include the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to which it contributed USD116,487,000 in 2006⁷⁸, and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) to which the UK has pledged GBP1,380,000,000 over 20 years.⁷⁹ Prior to St. Petersburg, on 27 January 2006, the UK also committed USD74 million to help combat TB in India.⁸⁰⁸¹

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

United States: 0

The United States has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB. The United States has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 December 2006. On 24 March 2006, prior to St. Petersburg, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) announced USD1 million for the Green Light Committee of the global Stop TB Partnership to help expand cost-effective treatment of the type of tuberculosis (TB) that is multi-drug resistant. According to USAID, the funding will, "enable the Partnership to provide technical assistance in 29 countries for TB grants provided through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria."⁸² 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 contributed USD544,500,000 in 2006.⁸³

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

European Union: 0

The European Union has not yet 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 31 December 2006. 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 such as its move on 1 December 2006, when 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.⁸⁴

Analyst: Sophia Huda

⁷⁶ UK gives GBP20 million to save 1 million lives in Burma, DFID, 10 August 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/burma-20million.asp

⁷⁷ GBP6.5 million Government boost to speed up fight against Tuberculosis: Funding to support TB Alliance, a non-profit drug developer, DFID, 7 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/pr-tb-funding.asp

⁷⁸ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

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

⁸⁰ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. <http://www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html>

⁸¹ New Multi-Million Dollar Funding to Fight TB Pandemic, Europa World, 27 January 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.europaworld.org/week253/newmulti27106.html

⁸² On World Tuberculosis Day, USAID Provides \$1 Million to the "Stop TB Partnership," Grant will support Global Fund Technical Assistance, USAID, 24 March 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2007. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060324_1.html

⁸³ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pledges. Date of Access: January 18, 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

⁸⁴ World AIDS Day - 1 December: MEPs call for increased funding for Global Health Fund, European Parliament, 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

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*⁸⁵

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 Initiative has been highly effective, eradicating 99% of polio cases worldwide. Current assessments project that four nations continue to suffer with the polio endemic (Nigeria, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan), and that there still exists an imminent risk of international spread through re-infection in twelve countries (Somalia, Yemen, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Angola, Cameroon, Namibia, Niger, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo).⁸⁶ To sustain and improve upon these levels of polio eradication, adequate funding, participation and partnership between governments, civil society, and the private sector are deemed essential.

Currently, a funding gap of US\$100 million by March 2007 must urgently be filled in order to ensure that planned immunization activities throughout the rest of the year can proceed.⁸⁷ Much of this gap comes as a result of lower than expected contributions from public sector, NGO, and IGO donors for the 2006 and projected 2007 funding periods. The only G8 public sector donors that made any substantial year-end contributions to reduce the funding gap in 2006 between September and December included Japan (US\$3.57 million), Russia (US\$3 million), the United States (US\$90 million for 2007) and Canada (US\$1.72 million).⁸⁸ An additional funding GPEI gap of approximately US\$575 million for polio eradication activities in 2007-2008 must also be met.⁸⁹

Team Leader: James Meers

⁸⁵ 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.

⁸⁶ Monthly Situation Report, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/PolioSitrepNovember2006ENG.pdf.

⁸⁷ Financial Resource Requirements for 2007-2009, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 January 2006. www.polioeradication.org/fundingbackground.asp.

⁸⁸ New External Contributions Received, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, (Geneva), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2006. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_NewContributions_sinceSept06.pdf.

⁸⁹ Financial Resource Requirements for 2007-2009, Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 11 January 2008. Date of Access: 13 January 2006. www.polioeradication.org/fundingbackground.asp.

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		+1
France		0
Germany		+1
Italy	-1	
Japan		0
Russia		+1
United Kingdom		+1
United States		+1
European Union		0
Overall		+0.44

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contributions Report for 2007, Canada has pledged approximately USD42.52 million in 2006 making it the third largest public sector contributor, representing 14.5 percent of the USD293 million in total contributions from public sector.⁹⁰ According to the Report, Canada has also earmarked USD3.15 million in GPEI donations for the 2007 fiscal year.⁹¹

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 be allocating over one-third of its CAD1.39 billion budget in 2006-2007 for 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.⁹² In September 2006, CIDA assigned USD450 million in funding for the African Health Systems Initiative, an organization which works to strengthen health systems and human resources for health in Africa.⁹³ On 5 October 2006, Canada also announced that it would provide a bilateral contribution of USD5 million to vaccinate over seven million Afghani children against polio between October 2006 and December 2007.⁹⁴

Analyst: Haley Hatch

France: 0

France has not yet fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the 2007 GPEI Donor Report, France recorded a contribution of USD12.8 million making it the fifth largest donor representing approximately 4.4 percent of total financial GPEI contributions from public sector donors in 2006.⁹⁵ According to the Report, France has not arranged any new pledges for the 2007-

⁹⁰ 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.

⁹¹ 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.

⁹² 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.

⁹³ 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.

⁹⁴ 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.

⁹⁵ 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.

2008 funding period.⁹⁶ 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 2007.⁹⁷ Although France has provided large financial GPEI contributions in 2006, until it registers a specific funding pledge for 2007, it receives a score of "0" for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Dana Lepshokova

Germany +1

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. The GPEI reports that Germany has registered significant funds for the 2006 funding period and has also arranged for large contributions covering the 2007-2008 period.⁹⁸ According to the 2007 GPEI Donor Report, Germany pledged a sum of USD13.61 million ranking it as the fourth largest public sector donor comprising approximately 4.6 percent of the total USD293 million public sector donations received in 2006.⁹⁹ Germany has also allocated USD13.74 million and USD13.06 million for the 2007 and 2008 GPEI funding periods, respectively.¹⁰⁰

Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum and Igor Churkin

Italy: - 1

To date, Italy has done little to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment to fight polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contribution Report issued on 11 January 2007, there exists no record of an arranged contribution from Italy for the 2006-2008 funding period despite commitments made at previous G8 Summits, most recently in St. Petersburg.¹⁰¹ Although Italy asserts it is actively participating in the financing of several multilateral and bilateral initiatives to fight polio,¹⁰² the lack of registered donations warrants a score of "-1", an indication of non-compliance.

Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum

Japan: 0

Japan has made an effort to honor its commitment for the eradication of polio, however deserves a mark of "0" for partial compliance with its commitment. The 2007 GPEI Donor Report recorded a USD12.47 million contribution from Japan for the 2006 fiscal year, comprising 4.3 percent of the total financial contributions allocated from public sector donors, and making it the sixth largest contributor.¹⁰³ However, the Report also indicates that Japan has yet to make any new pledges to close the funding gap for 2007 and beyond.¹⁰⁴

In 2006 Japan provided generous bilateral and multilateral funding to fight polio in Ethiopia, contributing USD2.5 million to the cause and USD16 million to UNICEF to combat childhood diseases,

⁹⁶ 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.

⁹⁷ *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/106-078-34/106-078-3475.html#fnref88.

⁹⁸ 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.

⁹⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁰ 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.

¹⁰¹ 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.

¹⁰² Update on Africa, G8 Summit 2006 St. Petersburg, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006.

¹⁰³ 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.

¹⁰⁴ 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.

which included polio, in Nigeria, Sudan and Ghana.¹⁰⁵ Although Japan has provided significant donations to bilateral and multilateral initiatives in 2006, until funds have been pledged to the GPEI for the 2007 fiscal year Japan cannot register full compliance.

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. According to the GPEI Report issued on 11 January 2007, Russia made a pledge of USD3 million for 2006 and 2007, comprising approximately 1.0 percent of the USD293 million in contributions from public sector donors.¹⁰⁶ Russia has also allocated USD3 million in GPEI contributions for the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁰⁷ As host of the St. Petersburg G8 Summit, Russia selected the “Fight Against Infectious Diseases” as one of its central themes.¹⁰⁸ Russia’s political leadership and mandate to combat polio at the St. Petersburg Summit was lauded by the WHO.¹⁰⁹

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 information about activities and strategies on how to make headway on the St. Petersburg commitments.¹¹⁰ The issue of infectious diseases was also raised in Moscow at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum.¹¹¹

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina and Dana Lepshokova

United Kingdom: + 1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to work towards polio eradication. As of 11 January 2007, the GPEI has reported a pledge of USD53.65 million in UK contributions, 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 2006.¹¹² 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 2007.¹¹³ The GPEI Report also notes that the UK allocated an additional USD3.6 million in funding for the 2008 fiscal year.¹¹⁴ In addition to strong GPEI funding, on 7 November 2006, British Finance Minister, Gordon Brown, launched a special bond fund that will be used to vaccinate approximately 500 million children worldwide, against endemic diseases including polio, measles, diphtheria and

¹⁰⁵ Japan Donates \$16 million to Help Prevent Childhood Diseases in Four African Nations, UNICEF, (Geneva), 4 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 Jan. 2007. www.unicef.org/infobycountry/japan_35228.html.

¹⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁷ 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.

¹⁰⁸ Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html.

¹⁰⁹ Global Immunization News, WHO, (Geneva), 26 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.who.int/immunization/GIN_July2006.pdf.

¹¹⁰ 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.

¹¹¹ 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/sp/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123.

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 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.

hepatitis.¹¹⁵ The fund will sell long-term bonds to international money markets to raise money for developing countries, with interest on these paid back using future aid funding.¹¹⁶

Analyst: Dipna Singh

United States: + 1

The United States registers full compliance with its commitment made at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit to eradicate polio. According to the GPEI Donor Contributions Report published on 11 January 2007, the United States submitted a pledge of USD132.40 million in 2006, comprising approximately 45.0 percent of the USD293 million in donor contributions from public sector donors.¹¹⁷ In 2006, the United States was the largest GPEI contributor (contributions include those from the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and USAID).¹¹⁸ The GPEI Report also notes that 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.¹¹⁹ Furthermore, the United States annually sponsors an additional 500 million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV), purchased through UNICEF, and supports National Immunization Days in priority countries, providing funding and technical expertise.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹

Recently, the U.S. mandated polio eradication as a major foreign focus-area. 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."¹²²

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.¹²³ To date, the EU has failed to make an official statement on any new pledge of funds for 2007, nor has it attempted to address the current funding gap of US\$575 million.¹²⁴

The Commission provided an additional grant of USD70 million for polio eradication activities in 2005 through 2006 in 14 African countries. The European Commission Humanitarian Office also provided an

¹¹⁵ Britain Launches Immunization Fund, Agence France Presse, (London), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2006. preview.factiva.com/ur/default.aspx?ss=britain+polio+2006&fr=0.

¹¹⁶ Britain Launches Immunization Fund, Agence France Presse, (London), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2006. preview.factiva.com/ur/default.aspx?ss=britain+polio+2006&fr=0.

¹¹⁷ 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.

¹¹⁸ Foundation Month - Donors to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, 26 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. www.ribi.org/committees/reportdetails.asp?ribiCtteeRepID=529&rscID=8.

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

¹²¹ Global Polio Eradication Within Our Reach: The U.S. Role, US Department of State, (Washington), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 November 2006. www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/2006/73732.htm.

¹²² State's Dobriansky Urges Ongoing Commitment to Polio Eradication, The United States Mission to the European Union, (Washington), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. useu.usmission.gov/Article.asp?ID=4A9A00DD-9F85-4911-B87E-2173110E2B6B.

¹²³ 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. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_Hist_contribution.pdf.

¹²⁴ 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. www.polioeradication.org/content/general/HistContributionWebOctober06.pdf.

emergency grant of USD580,000 to support immunization efforts to combat the polio epidemic in Yemen.¹²⁵ Although the EU arranged healthy financial contributions in 2006 to the GPEI and through other bilateral and multilateral channels, until it registers new GPEI funding to reduce the funding gap in the 2007 fiscal year, it receives a score of “0” for partial compliance.

Analyst: James Meers

¹²⁵ Global Polio Eradication Initiative 2005 Annual Report, World Health Organization, (Geneva), February 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. www.polioeradication.org/content/publications/AnnualReport2005_ENG.pdf.

4. Energy: Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection - JODI

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*¹²⁶

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.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
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 fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI commitment. The country was awarded a "good" score for timeliness, submission and completeness of its data for the period January-June 2006.¹²⁹

¹²⁶ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/index.html

¹²⁷ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf

¹²⁸ About JODI, Joint Oil Data Initiative Database. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm

¹²⁹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 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 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.”¹³⁰ Just over a month later, 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 expansion of JODI to be presented to the other JODI members at the upcoming conference in Riyadh.¹³¹

During the 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.¹³² Most recently, Canada participated in the Sixth International JODI Conference in Riyadh from 25-26 November 2006, one year after the release of the JODI World Database to the public. The International Energy Forum Communiqué from this conference acknowledged the database’s success along with the continuing need for improvement of data quality.¹³³ Participants outlined a list of priorities to improve the quality of data and to expand the initiative.¹³⁴

Analyst: Erin Haines

France: +1

France has fully complied with its 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 2006¹³⁵, the French government has maintained its early support for increased transparency in the reported 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.¹³⁶

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.”¹³⁷

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 to other sectors.¹³⁸

Analyst: Venus Yam

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its 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.

¹³⁰ 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

¹³¹ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf

¹³² Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹³³ 6th International JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf

¹³⁴ 6th International JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf

¹³⁵ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf

¹³⁶ 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. www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/sommaire/dec/decl.cgi?DECL_ID=3462&_Action=200

¹³⁷ 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

¹³⁸ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

The JODI Secretariat gave Germany a rating of "good" for submission, timeliness, and completeness of their data from January to June 2006.¹³⁹ This assessment means that Germany has made at least six submissions for the aforementioned period by August 2006, that Germany has submitted at least 90% of the requested data for production, stock exchange/closing and demand and that Germany has completed all six questionnaires sent to it by JODI over this period.¹⁴⁰ Germany has also submitted crude oil production levels and demand levels of liquefied petroleum gases, motor gasoline, kerosene gas/diesel oil, residual fuel oil to JODI for the months of August to October 2006.¹⁴¹

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" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability."¹⁴²

On 18-19 November 2006, Germany 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 to other sectors.¹⁴³

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 2006.¹⁴⁴ A German representative currently serves on the Executive of the International Energy Forum Secretariat.¹⁴⁵

Analyst: Doug Sarro and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: + 1

Italy has fully complied with its 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 submission, timeliness and completeness of its data for the period from January to June 2006.¹⁴⁶ 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 presentation of the importance of energy in the national accounts and especially in the country's balance of trade.¹⁴⁷

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."¹⁴⁸

¹³⁹ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁴⁰ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/jodiworldddb/background2.htm

¹⁴¹ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. www.jodidata.org/downloads/world.zip

¹⁴² 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

¹⁴³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹⁴⁴ Speech by Ambassador Arne Walther, International Energy Forum Secretary-General, at the World Energy Council-IEFS Joint Workshop, 24 May 2006, International Energy Forum, 28 May 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.iefs.org.sa/pages/iefs_sgS33.html

¹⁴⁵ 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. www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/iefs_11thmtng.html

¹⁴⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006 www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁴⁷ D.G.E.R.M. Statistiche dell'energia, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 January 2007. dgerm.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/dgerm/

¹⁴⁸ 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

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 to other sectors.¹⁴⁹

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 2008.¹⁵⁰ The IEF aims to promote dialogue between major producers and consumers of energy products, including private corporations.¹⁵¹ 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.¹⁵²

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. Japan is meeting its obligations to JODI and has actively encouraged the expansion of JODI since the St. Petersburg summit.

The JODI Secretariat gave Japan a rating of "good" for submission, timeliness, and completeness of their data from January to June 2006.¹⁵³ This assessment means that Japan has made at least six submissions for the aforementioned period by August 2006, that Japan has submitted at least 90% of the requested data for production, stock exchange/closing and demand and that Japan has completed all six questionnaires sent to it by JODI over this period.¹⁵⁴ Japan also publicly posts information on domestic production and consumption of oil via the Japanese Statistics Bureau (JSB); this data dates back to September 2002.¹⁵⁵

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" and encouraged "investment in exploration, production, transportation and refinery capability."¹⁵⁶

Since the St. Petersburg summit, Japan has worked with other countries to promote JODI and improve and complete its data. 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.¹⁵⁷ 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".¹⁵⁸

On 18-19 November 2006, Japan 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 to other sectors.¹⁵⁹

¹⁴⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹⁵⁰ 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. www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/Files/Others/10th%20IEF%20Host%20Summary.pdf

¹⁵¹ The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx

¹⁵² The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx

¹⁵³ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006 www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁵⁴ JODI World Database, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006 www.jodidata.org/FileZ/jodiworlddb/background2.htm

¹⁵⁵ Supply and Demand of Energy, Japanese Statistics Bureau, 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.stat.go.jp/data/getujdb/zuhyou/n01.xls

¹⁵⁶ 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

¹⁵⁷ Summary of the 11th APEC Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis Meeting, Institute for Energy Economics, Japan, 22 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/general/minute_book/5thWS.html

¹⁵⁸ Five-country energy ministers meeting discusses energy security, efficiency, Chinese Government's Official Web Portal, 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. www.gov.cn/misc/2006-12/16/content_470937.htm

¹⁵⁹ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

Japan is contributing to the International Economic Forum's work to expand JODI membership and enhance its data; a Japanese representative currently serves on the Executive of the International Energy Forum Secretariat.¹⁶⁰

Analyst: Doug Sarro

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI commitments. The new JODI assessment covering the time period from January to June 2006 (published in November, 2006) gave a "fair" rating of Russia for completeness and submission of information, and a "poor" rating for timeliness.¹⁶¹ By October 2006, Russia had submitted all necessary information.¹⁶² Thus, Russia is complying with the implementation of JODI.

Moreover, Russia has made at various times official announcements on the necessity of informational transparency in energy markets. In September 2006 at the conference of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna, Russia's Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy, Andrey Reus, declared that during its G8 Presidency, Russia chose the problem of energy safety purposefully. He also stressed that increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets accompanied by an improving investment climate are vital measures of energy security.¹⁶³ Reus specified that 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.¹⁶⁴ He assured participants that Russia is really interested in the development of information exchange with multilateral organizations – IEA, UN, OPEC and others.¹⁶⁵

One of the practical steps in this direction is the foundation of the International Center of Sustainable Energy Development under the aegis of UNESCO in November 2006.¹⁶⁶ Andrey Reus stated that in the discussions which took place at the large energy forums in 2006 official representatives, business and experts understood that Russia is insufficiently represented in the informational sphere of the world energy market. A lack of information in the energy sphere can cause unexpected price changes, panic situations, mistakes in political decision making. It is an obstacle to agreements and business development. This challenge, the Minister hopes, will be solved through the proposed Center.¹⁶⁷

Thus, Russia has met the requirements of its commitment to the Joint Oil Data Initiative and has made significant further attempts to integrate its collection of data on energy into a global framework.

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Iryna Lozynska

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI Commitment. According to the official statement of the Prime Minister's Office, the country is ready to promote international effort "to improve the functioning of the global oil market and to tackle the inefficiencies that contribute to price volatility."¹⁶⁸ 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."¹⁶⁹

As part of its JODI membership, the UK has participated in all major JODI international events, such as the Inter-Secretariat JODI meeting in Vienna, on 12 September 2006, and the 6th JODI

¹⁶⁰ 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. www.iefs.org.sa/Pages/iefs_11thmtng.html

¹⁶¹ www.jodidb.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf, JODI, Date of access: 25 December 2006

¹⁶² www.jodidb.org/IEFS/TableView/tableView.aspx, JODI, All Data, Date of access: 25 December 2006

¹⁶³ 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: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236

¹⁶⁴ 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: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236

¹⁶⁵ 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: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236

¹⁶⁶ From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF (Moscow) 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126

¹⁶⁷ From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF (Moscow) 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126

¹⁶⁸ The Office of the Prime Minister, September 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006 www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page7883.asp

¹⁶⁹ Department of Trade and Industry, 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.dti.gov.uk/about/dti-ministerial-team/page35426.html

International Conference, on November 2006, where issues such as data collection, the extension and the improvement of JODI data quality were discussed.¹⁷⁰

In the period of January-July 2006 JODI World Database has assessed the UK's submission, timeliness and completeness of data as "good,"¹⁷¹ demonstrating the country's full compliance with its goals towards Oil and Energy Reserve Data.

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, transportation and refinery capability."¹⁷²

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.¹⁷³ The United Kingdom has fulfilled its obligations regarding the Joint Oil Data Initiative, demonstrating full compliance.

Analyst: Iryna Lozynska

United States: +1

The United States has demonstrated compliance with its St. Petersburg JODI commitment. In its 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 for the period January to June 2006.¹⁷⁴

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". It also encouraged "investment in exploration, production, transportation, and refinery capability."¹⁷⁵ 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.¹⁷⁶

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.¹⁷⁷ 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. The conference participants also outlined a number of priorities to ensure constant improvement of the database.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁰ International Energy Association (IEA), October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006. www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/jodi/jodinewsletter.pdf

¹⁷¹ Joint Oil Data Initiative Newsletter No. 9, November, 2006, Joint Oil Data Initiative, 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_newsletter9.pdf

¹⁷² 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

¹⁷³ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹⁷⁴ Assessment of Countries/Economies' Participation in JODI, JODI World Database. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm

¹⁷⁵ 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

¹⁷⁶ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf

¹⁷⁷ Meeting of Ministers and Governors in Melbourne, Group of Twenty (Melbourne), 18-19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.g20.org/Public/Communiques/Pdf/2006_australia.pdf

¹⁷⁸ 6th International JODI Conference JODI World Database: One Year Later, International Economic Forum (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), 25-26 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/6th_International_JODI_Conference_Communique.pdf

Most recently, on 1 December 2006, in a keynote address made to the Corporate Council on Africa Oil & Gas Forum, Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman noted that the Department of Energy is “a participant [in JODI] and encourages other countries to participate in the Joint Oil Data Initiative”.¹⁷⁹

Analyst: Erin Haines

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its 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.¹⁸⁰ 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.¹⁸¹

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.¹⁸²

Recently, the European Commission created the Energy Market Observatory System to provide reliable and transparent energy market data.¹⁸³ Aside from actions that improve the statistical collection of data, the EU also attends many high-profile international meetings related to energy, such as the Euro Mediterranean Energy Forum and the World Forum on Energy Regulation.

Analyst: Venus Yam

¹⁷⁹ 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. www.energy.gov/print/4498.htm

¹⁸⁰ Joint Oil Data Initiative November 2006 Newsletter, Joint Oil Data Initiative, November 2006. Date of Access: November 26, 2006. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf

¹⁸¹ Eurostat, Joint Oil Data Initiative. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm

¹⁸² The Dialogue Today: A Unique Process, International Energy Forum (Riyadh, KSA) 2006. Date of Access: 08 January 2007. www.iefs.org.sa/default.aspx

¹⁸³ Energy – Oil, European Commission, 2 August, 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/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*¹⁸⁴

Background

Energy intensity has not featured prominently at past G8 Summits, but it 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.¹⁸⁵ Energy intensity or efficiency essentially refers to the amount of energy used per production of a unit of output. That is, how much oil or electricity is required to heat houses, propel motor vehicles and manufacture goods.¹⁸⁶ 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.¹⁸⁷ 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

Assessment

Interim 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

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

¹⁸⁴ 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>.

¹⁸⁵ 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>

¹⁸⁶ 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

¹⁸⁷ 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>.

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.¹⁸⁸ 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.¹⁸⁹ 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, France's Prime Minister, Dominique de Villepin, proposed the creation of the post of special energy representative in the EU.¹⁹⁰ 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.¹⁹¹ Prime Minister 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.¹⁹²

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."¹⁹³

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".¹⁹⁴ She also stressed the need to expand the availability of vehicles powered by biofuels.¹⁹⁵ 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 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

¹⁸⁸ 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

¹⁸⁹ 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

¹⁹⁰ 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

¹⁹¹ 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

¹⁹² 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>

¹⁹³ 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>

¹⁹⁴ 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

¹⁹⁵ 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

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.¹⁹⁶ 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.¹⁹⁷ On 23 October 2006, the Italian government also approved new European directives on decreasing energy consumption as complementary to its policies on energy efficiency.¹⁹⁸ 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 partially 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.¹⁹⁹ For this reason, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pippa 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 took 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.²⁰⁰

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.²⁰¹ 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 amend Russian energy strategy and work out measures on reducing energy intensity.²⁰²

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Ristana Kardasovski

¹⁹⁶ 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>

¹⁹⁷ '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

¹⁹⁸ 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

¹⁹⁹ 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

²⁰⁰ Energy Strategy: Future map, Vedomosti (Moscow) 14 September 2006. Date of access: 25 December 2006.
<http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/09/14/112560>

²⁰¹ Velikhov knocks at the White House, Vedomosti (Moscow) 25 August 2006. Date of access: 25 December 2006.
<http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/08/25/111588>

²⁰² Russian energy under public control, Public Chamber of the RF (Moscow) 21 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. <http://www.oprf.ru/rus/news/chamber/5751ec3e9a4feab575962e78e006250d/>

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.²⁰³ The Energy Review included a package of policy proposals and public consultations that will feed into the 2007 Energy White Paper.²⁰⁴

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 2020.²⁰⁵ 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.²⁰⁶ In addition, the Government has scheduled a series of public workshops throughout the UK for January 2007, to provide further information.²⁰⁷ 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.²⁰⁸ 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.²⁰⁹

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.²¹⁰ As outlined in the US Department of Energy's 2006 Strategic Plan, the department is investing in alternative fuels and energy efficient technologies to reduce energy intensity in the American economy.²¹¹ 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 (i.e. aluminum, chemicals, forest products, glass, metal casting, mining, petroleum refining, and steel) to improve energy efficiency.²¹²

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".²¹³ It is therefore obvious that the Bush administration is serious about implementing in full the energy intensity policies outlines in the 2005 Energy Policy Act. For these reasons, the United States has been awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Gunwant Gill

²⁰³ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network (London) 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁰⁴ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network (London) 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁰⁵ 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>

²⁰⁶ 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>

²⁰⁷ 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>

²⁰⁸ 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>

²⁰⁹ 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>

²¹⁰ 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

²¹¹ Energy Security, US Department of Energy (Washington) September 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/media/2006StrategicPlanSection5.pdf>

²¹² Industrial Technologies Program, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.eere.energy.gov/industry>

²¹³ White House Honors Federal Agency Teams For Saving Energy and Reducing Energy Costs, Department of Energy (Washington) 06 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 January 2007. <http://www.energy.gov/news/4326.htm>

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.²¹⁴ In addition to the open debate, a public hearing was organized in Brussels on 22 September 2006.²¹⁵ The consultation period ended on 24 September 2006.²¹⁶ 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.²¹⁷

Analyst: Bonny Poon

²¹⁴ 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

²¹⁵ 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

²¹⁶ 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

²¹⁷ 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*²¹⁸

Background

At the Gleneagles G8 Summit in 2005, member states pledged to promote the sales and market development of more efficient transportation vehicles and in June 2006, the G8 research group reported a high level of compliance for all G8 members except Japan, and Russia. At St. Petersburg, the G8 reaffirmed this commitment, further specifying that they will seek to address energy concerns in surface transportation by encouraging a transition to more efficient vehicles through consumer incentive programs, and support for cleaner public transportation initiatives.

As the high level of aggregate compliance to the 2005 commitment would suggest, many member states had pre-existing consumer incentive programs and investments in clean public transportation prior to the 2006 summit. In addition, several member states, including Japan, the United Kingdom and France, have continued to pursue existing 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 in the first half of 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

Interim 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			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.22

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with the commitment made regarding surface transportation at St. Petersburg. The government had a considerable platform of pre-existing initiatives to promote clean public transportation, including the Urban Transportation Showcase Program (UTSP) and part of

²¹⁸ 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's Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change, a series of federally funded pilots that emphasized and implemented more efficient and more comprehensive public transit systems in six cities.²¹⁹

On 24 November 2006, a Department of Transportation Press release announced the launch of the Winsmart Showcase in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the sixth city in the Urban Transportation Showcase Program. 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.²²⁰ Aside from this investment, the federal government has not made concerted efforts to implement or fund more efficient public transportation initiatives.

The Canadian government has failed to further develop pre-existing provincial initiatives to provide incentives for consumer purchases of efficient vehicles. While several provinces provide rebates for purchases of hybrid cars, the federal government has not actively pursued a national program.²²¹

The federal government introduced one legislative item that addressed environmental and surface transportation policy: the Clean Air Act, an act that will amend the Environmental Protection Act and the Motor Vehicle Consumption Act, in order to improve air quality. However, the Clean Air Act is still in committee and makes no specific provisions for promotion and expansion of hybrid or clean diesel public transportation systems, or incentives for buying energy efficient vehicles.²²²

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

France: 0

Prior to the St. Petersburg conference, the French government had already introduced many initiatives following along the lines of the commitment made at St. Petersburg. However, the initiatives were too permissive and failed to strongly impact the industry and therefore only achieved partial compliance. In November 2005, French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin announced a EUR2,000 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 31 December 2006.²²³

On 14²²⁴ and 20²²⁵ December 2006, the Ministry of Transportation announced several new spending initiatives for 2007 that will further develop rail infrastructure in France. However, the announcements 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.²²⁶ Therefore, France cannot be considered in full compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment.

Analyst: Greg Beres

Germany: 0

The German government registered moderate compliance with the commitment made at St. Petersburg by promoting cleaner public transportation initiatives and stating their intention to provide incentives for consumer purchases of fuel efficient vehicles.

²¹⁹ Urban Transportation Showcase Program, Transport Canada Official Website, 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/utsp/menu.htm.

²²⁰ News release, "All levels of government team up to give Winnipeggers more environmentally sustainable transportation choices." Press Releases, Transport Canada, 24 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2006/06-h163e.htm.

²²¹ Hybrid Electric Vehicles Retail Tax Rebate Programs, Canada Benefits, Service Canada Official Website, 4 December 2006. Date of Access, 21 January 2007. www.canadabenefits.gc.ca/faecazindex.jsp?keyword=Hybrid+Electric+Vehicles+Retail+Sales+Tax+Rebate&geo=5&lang=en.

²²² The Parliament of Canada, House Publications, Bill C-30: The Clean Air Act, 3 April 2006. Date of Access: 7 January 2007. www2.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Parl=39&Ses=1&Mode=1&Pub=Bill&Doc=C-30_1.

²²³ Dealing with Climate Change: Vehicle Emissions Reduction Plan. Date Accessed: 9 May 2006. www.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/pamsdb/detail.aspx?mode=cc&id=2340.

²²⁴ News release, "14 decembre 2006: Infrastructures de transport," Ministry of Transport, Tourism, Equipment and the Sea, 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.equipement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=1961.

²²⁵ News release, "20 decembre 2006: Infrastructures ferroviaires," Ministry of Transport, Tourism, Equipment and the Sea, 20 December 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. www.equipement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=1973.

²²⁶ News release, "EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention," European Commission Press Releases, 12 December 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

Germany scored a high level of compliance on the Gleneagles commitment by supporting 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 program aimed at promoting alternative energy transportation.²²⁷ The German government continued to support the CEP throughout the compliance period by announcing the deployment of 14 new hydrogen cell buses to be deployed in Berlin by the end of 2007. In addition, nine fuel cell buses were deployed in Hamburg.²²⁸

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.²²⁹ 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.²³⁰ On 19 October 2006, the 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 2007.²³¹ On 16 December, Germany signed the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention, thereby committing to promote and develop environmentally friendly public transportation infrastructure in the region.²³²

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.

Analyst: Augustine Kwok and Yuriy Zaitsev

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.²³³ Among a series of measures, the government re-introduced a 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 new one that conforms to the newest Euro 4 or Euro 5 emissions standards (less than 140 g CO₂/km) will net the consumer a payment of between

²²⁷ "Surface Transportation Compliance Report," G8 Research Group Official Website, 2005 Gleneagles Compliance Report, 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-22-g8-f-comp_transport.pdf.

²²⁸ "Country Update: Germany, August-September 2006," International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.iphe.net/Germany/German%20update_v2.pdf.

²²⁹ News release, "Minister Tiefensee: Car will remain number one transport choice," German Ministry of Transport Building and Urban Affairs, 17 September 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. 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.

²³⁰ News release, "Germany wants to achieve markets leadership for fuel cell and hydrogen technologies," German Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. 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.

²³¹ News release, "Tiefensee: Financial assistance programme promoting the purchase of low emission vehicles notified to the European Commission," Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. 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.

²³² News releases, "EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention," European Commission Press Releases, 12 December 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²³³ 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.

EUR800²³⁴ and EUR2,000²³⁵ 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 2009.²³⁶ 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.²³⁷ The government is expected to spend EUR50 million on these programs in 2007, 2008 and 2009.²³⁸

Analyst: Brian Kolenda

Japan: 0

Japan's government has not yet shown evidence of full compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment to surface transportation.

Despite the lack of success of Japan's 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; that a more competitive market for fuel efficient vehicles is one primary of the expectations of this initiative.²³⁹ These regulations would become the world's strictest.²⁴⁰ In addition, the Ministry Announced JPY 2.4 billion to promote energy efficient vehicles for 2007, though they did not specify whether this funding would provide any consumer specific incentives.²⁴¹ 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 partially complied with the commitment made at St. Petersburg. While regional authorities in several areas have implemented incentive programs for consumer purchases of energy efficient vehicles, there are no significant federal consumer incentive programs. In October 2006 the Russian Federation ordered a ban on the importation of used vehicles, which do not meet the Euro-2 emission standards.²⁴² In addition, the Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Andrey Dementyev indicated that the federal government would continue to pursue an environmentally-friendly energy policy at a meeting with Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the UN Marek Belka, which took place 16 October 2006. Dementyev suggested that Russia was interested in expanding their collaboration with the ECE in the sphere of technical standards.²⁴³ While these measures demonstrate that the Russian government intends to promote energy efficient automobiles, no consumer incentives are provided by the federal government.

²³⁴ 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.

²³⁵ Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

²³⁶ Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

²³⁷ Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

²³⁸ Incentivi e rottamazione senza segreti Ecco la guida per avere i vari bonus, La Repubblica, (Milan), 28 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.repubblica.it/2006/11/motori/dicembre-2006/guida-incentivi-bollo/guida-incentivi-bollo.html.

²³⁹ 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 January 2006. http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/japan_proposes_.html#more..

²⁴⁰ Japan Planning Even Tougher Fuel Economy Requirements, Green Car Congress, 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://www.greencarcongress.com/2006/12/japan_planning_.html#more..

²⁴¹ Fiscal Year 2007 Economic and Industrial Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Official Website, August 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.meti.go.jp/english/information/downloadfiles/FY18METIjuuten_rev.pdf.

²⁴² Ban on import of used vehicles, which do not meet the standard Euro-2, came into force, RIA Novosti, 31 October 2006.. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. rian.ru/society/expert/20061031/55263939.html.

²⁴³ Sustainable energy and harmonized technical standards, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 17 October 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/121.

In October 2006, the state-owned Russian Railways signed a partnership with the Russian Academy of Science to develop energy saving technologies and alternative energy sources. Russian Railways CEO Vladimir Yakunin suggested that the development and eventual use of hydrogen-powered locomotives were a priority for Russian Railways and a centrepiece of the agreement. While the Russia has demonstrated an interest in the components of the St. Petersburg commitment, the government has implemented no programs that bring Russia closer to compliance.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina and Egor Ouzikov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom registered partial compliance with 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 government introduced the Vehicle Excise Duty (VED), a tax partially based on vehicle emissions, providing incentives for consumers to purchase vehicles with lower emissions and exempting hybrid and fuel cell vehicles from paying any VED.²⁴⁴ On 6 April 2002, the government linked taxation rates of company cars to carbon dioxide emissions and provided tax incentives for more efficient vehicles, including hybrids and clean diesels.²⁴⁵ 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.²⁴⁶ 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.²⁴⁷ UK will introduce the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation²⁴⁸ – which requires that 2.5% of all fuels sold on forecourts must be from renewable resources, eventually rising to 5% in 2010/11²⁴⁹.

The British government has announced no federal initiatives to promote hybrid and fuel cell specific public transportation initiatives during the compliance period. However, the government has emphasized public transit development as an alternative to private vehicle usage. On 29 November 2006, Ladyman stated the government will provide up to GBP200 million per annum through the Transport Innovation Fund to support schemes which will tackle road congestion, and encourage the usage and expansion of public transit systems.²⁵⁰

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

United States: +1

The United States achieved 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 U.S. 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 USD4000 for the purchase of hybrid or clean diesel vehicles. Though the federal government has not built on these initiatives in the compliance period, they remain amongst the most substantial consumer incentives in the G8.

The U.S. Transportation Secretary, Norman Y. Mineta, announced a plan to spend USD1.5 billion on light rail transit programs in Dallas, Denver, Portland, and Salt Lake City in February 2006, with the

²⁴⁴ What is a Vehicle Excise Duty?, Politics.co.uk, (London), 19 August 2004. Date of Access: 23 January 2007. [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).

²⁴⁵ Database Search by Company Car Tax, Vehicle Certification Agency Official Website (London), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk/search/companyCarTaxSearch.asp.

²⁴⁶ News release, "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. www.hmrc.gov.uk/budget2006/bn36.pdf.

²⁴⁷ Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_susttravel/documents/page/dft_susttravel_613747.hcsp.

²⁴⁸ Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) Feasibility Report, (London), 10 November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_610329-01.hcsp#P18_263.

²⁴⁹ Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_susttravel/documents/page/dft_susttravel_613747.hcsp.

²⁵⁰ Address by Transport Minister Dr. Stephen Ladyman at the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Lecture, (Newcastle), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_susttravel/documents/page/dft_susttravel_613747.hcsp.

funding allotted for the 2007 fiscal year.²⁵¹ Again, the commitment was made prior to the compliance period, but reflects a commitment to energy efficient public transportation initiatives.

In October 2006, the Federal Transit Administrator James Simpson and Congresswoman Mary Bono announced USD49 million in federal grants for researchers to explore new ways to make commercially viable hydrogen fuel cell buses. Three non-profit organizations were competitively selected by the FTA to carry out the research and development.²⁵² In a news release, Simpson stated “through this national program, we can consolidate—and accelerate—the process of making hydrogen buses commercially feasible as cleaner, more energy efficient alternatives.”²⁵³

Analyst: Sarah Kim

European Union: +1

The European Union has thus far registered 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 EUR4.6 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.²⁵⁴ On 5 October 2006, the European Commission announced it had brokered an agreement between six European and Canadian cities for the joint purchases of hydrogen fuel-cell powered buses, based on a similar pilot project completed in Europe in May 2006 (the CUTE project).²⁵⁵ In a similar spirit, the Commission announced an aid package on 7 December 2006 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.²⁵⁶ On 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 Alps 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.²⁵⁷ Furthermore, *European Mobility Week* was also established, where all European citizens could enjoy 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.”²⁵⁸ Another European Mobility Week is planned for 7 and 8 February 2007. Finally, the Commission Vice-President responsible for transport has expressed his belief 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 program on green-powered vehicles will be introduced in 2009.²⁵⁹

Analyst: Greg Beres

²⁵¹ President’s Budget Recommends \$1.5 Billion for Surface Transportation Projects, Department of Transportation (Washington), 7 February 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.dot.gov/affairs/fta0306.htm

²⁵² News release, “Top U.S. Transit Official Announces \$49 Million in Federal Grants for Research to Make Commercially Viable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses a Reality,” 12 October 2006. Date of Access, 5 December 2006. www.fta.dot.gov/news/news_events_5830.html.

²⁵³ News release, “Top U.S. Transit Official Announces \$49 Million in Federal Grants for Research to Make Commercially Viable Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses a Reality,” 12 October 2006. Date of Access, 5 December 2006. www.fta.dot.gov/news/news_events_5830.html.

²⁵⁴ News release, “Commission authorizes Dutch Province of Gelderland to grant € 4.6 million aid for environmental protection and innovation in public transport,” European Commission Press Releases, 19 July 2007. Date of access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1701&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁵⁵ News release, “Purchasing Zero Emissions Hydrogen Powered Buses,” European Commission Press Releases, 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1315&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁵⁶ News release, “Commission authorizes aid for anti-pollution filters on Italian buses,” European Commission Press Releases, 7 December, 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1701&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁵⁷ News releases, “EU signs the Transport Protocol of the Alpine Convention,” European Commission Press Releases, 12 December 2006. Date of access: 20 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1753&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁵⁸ European Mobility Week. Official Website. Date of access: 14 November 2006. <http://www.mobilityweek-europe.org/-The-European-Mobility-Week-.html>.

²⁵⁹ News release. “New transport policy focuses on citizens’ needs.” EU Commission, 30 June 2006. Date of access: 18 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/transport/060630_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.²⁶⁰

Team Leader: Brian Kolenda

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		+1
Overall		+0.67

* Note: The Toronto team score for Russia is 0.

²⁶⁰ 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 G8 renewable energy commitment to renewable energy in developing nations. Notably, 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.

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.²⁶¹ Importantly, the government of Canada is a direct participant in one project in particular, 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.²⁶²

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".²⁶³

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, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."²⁶⁴ 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 program, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.²⁶⁵

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.

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.²⁶⁶

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".²⁶⁷

Analyst: Katherine Kanczuga

²⁶¹ Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/registered.html.

²⁶² 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.

²⁶³ 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.

²⁶⁴ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

²⁶⁵ 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.

²⁶⁶ 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.

²⁶⁷ 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.

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to renewable energy in developing countries. Through oral commitments and 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.²⁶⁸ 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.²⁶⁹ 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.²⁷⁰

On 19 October 2006 Gabriel also highlighted priority areas for the German Environment Ministry, as Germany takes over the presidency of both the G8 and the European Union in January 2007. 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.

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".²⁷¹

Analyst: Fritz Bartel and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: 0

Italy has taken some steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment to develop renewable energy in developing countries, including via significant multilateral action. It has not yet, however, undertaken the funding of any specific renewable energy projects in developing countries.

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,²⁷² 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.²⁷³

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

²⁶⁸ 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.

²⁶⁹ 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

²⁷⁰ 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.

²⁷¹ 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.

²⁷² 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

²⁷³ 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.

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".²⁷⁴

Analyst: Giovanni Bruno

Japan: +1

Japan has taken a significant number of steps to comply with its G8 renewable energy commitments. Japan has participated 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.²⁷⁵

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".²⁷⁶

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 transport²⁷⁷. Japan took further initiative on 10 September 2006 at the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 6) in Helsinki, where 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 sources²⁷⁸.

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.²⁷⁹

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."²⁸⁰ 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.²⁸¹

Analyst: Sina Hariri

²⁷⁴ 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.

²⁷⁵ 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.

²⁷⁶ 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.

²⁷⁷ 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.

²⁷⁸ 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.

²⁷⁹ 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.

²⁸⁰ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

²⁸¹ 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 has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to promote renewable energy in developing nations. Notably, Russia has acted to enhance analysis of the energy poverty problem in the developing world.

On 3 November 2006, the Russian Ministry of Industry and Energy and UNESCO announced the creation a joint International Center for Sustainable Energy Development to deal with various energy security issues, including that of energy poverty in developing countries.²⁸² The goal of this initiative is to foster exchange of transnational experiences in the sphere of energy analysis, informational exchange and identifying optimal ways of development of energy potential of different countries, primarily that of Russia, in order to provide effective policies on sustainable world energy development. At the Center presentation, Russian Minister of Industry and Energy Victor Khristenko said that "leading world countries" needed to adopt common measures to deal with "insufficient access of people from the poorest countries to modern energy sources".²⁸³ His statement, however, did not deal with the issue of renewable energy in particular.

The Russian Ministry of Industry and Energy did host and event in the sphere of renewable energy development, the First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology" from 21-25 August 2006.²⁸⁴ Representatives of the ministry attended.

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 to attract investments in the energy sector, cross-border energy trade, "development of new and renewable energy sources."²⁸⁵ 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, set to begin in January 2007, will develop understanding of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.²⁸⁶

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Katherine Kanczuga

United Kingdom: +1

Since the United Kingdom devised a climate change strategy at the 2005 G8 summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, 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 commitment that the "Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism played an important role in helping to spread low carbon solutions."²⁸⁷ He goes on to say that the UK "will support CDM projects as a vital symbol of global commitment".²⁸⁸ These sentiments have been backed up by hard facts; the UK is "ranked first in the world in terms of approved CDM projects"²⁸⁹ with 112 approved and authorised projects.²⁹⁰ A review of all projects registered by the CDM Executive Board indicates that of the 54 projects approved since

²⁸² Presentation of the International Center for Sustainable Energy Development, Ministry of Industry and Energy, (Moscow), 3 November 2006. Date of access: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/30

²⁸³ Presentation of the Centre for Sustainable Energy Development, in Conjunction with UNESCO, Ministry of Industry and Energy, (Moscow), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/eng/appearance/37

²⁸⁴ The First World Congress "Alternative Energy and Ecology", Ministry of Industry and Energy, (Moscow). Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.minprom.gov.ru/action/69.

²⁸⁵ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

²⁸⁶ 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.

²⁸⁷ 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.

²⁸⁸ 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.

²⁸⁹ 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.

²⁹⁰ Registered projects by AI and NAI Investor parties, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 2 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Registration/RegisteredProjAnnex1PartiesPieChart.html.

the St. Petersburg Summit where the UK has supported British firms' participation, 44 have featured the generation of renewable energy and/or electricity cogeneration. These projects include, among other initiatives, 13 methane recovery and electricity generation projects in Mexico, 12 such projects in India, and a total of nearly 140 MW of wind power capacity in China.²⁹¹ 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".²⁹²

Analyst: Giovanni Bruno

United States: 0

Since the 2006 St. Petersburg G8 summit, the United States has taken some steps toward the development and support of local energy in developing countries. Through verbal support and participation in international organizations, the United States has shown support for the energy development goals of the summit and has authorized one relevant multilateral project but has not directly contributed to any energy development initiatives in developing countries.

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."²⁹³ 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.²⁹⁴

In addition, at a NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting on 17 November 2006 the United States 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".²⁹⁵

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 its leaders speaking out 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

²⁹¹ Registered Projects, UNFCCC, (Bonn), 22 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/registered.html.

²⁹² 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.

²⁹³ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html.

²⁹⁴ 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.

²⁹⁵ 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.

populations have the lowest rate of access to energy services in the world, hampering all aspects of development.”²⁹⁶ 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.²⁹⁷ According to Piebalgs, “the first batch of projects is ready for approval by the end of” 2006.²⁹⁸ The EU had completed in November 2006 a call for proposals for its Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-EU Energy Facility program, which “focuses on improving access to energy”, and 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”.²⁹⁹ 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”.³⁰⁰ 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, which focuses on research into renewable technologies and of which the COOPENER programme is a part, for the 2007-2013 period.³⁰¹

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.”³⁰² 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, 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.”³⁰³

Analyst: Brian Kolenda

²⁹⁶ 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.

²⁹⁷ ec.europa.eu/development/body/theme/energy/initiative/africa-europe-partnership-infrastructure.htm.

²⁹⁸ 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.

²⁹⁹ europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12532.htm

³⁰⁰ 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.

³⁰¹ Intelligent Energy – Europe Program, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 January 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.
ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html.

³⁰² 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.

³⁰³ 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.

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*³⁰⁴

Background

First introduced in 1997, in recognition of the need for stricter requirements in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, 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.³⁰⁵ Accordingly, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom all signed, and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.³⁰⁶ The United States, however, remains the only G8 member to not ratify the Protocol. Although it initially signed the Protocol, the United States withdrew in 2001, listing fundamental flaws in its "arbitrary" goals.³⁰⁷ 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.³⁰⁸

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders acknowledged the problem of global warming, and agreed that those who had ratified the Protocol would work to make it a success. G8 members pledged to advance "the global effort to tackle climate change."³⁰⁹ At St. Petersburg, the G8 reaffirmed its previous commitment to reducing GHG emissions and other pollutants. More generally, the G8 views "improving the global environment, enhancing energy security, and cutting air pollution" as integral to the fight against climate change.

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

³⁰⁴ Global Energy Security, 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html.

³⁰⁵ 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.

³⁰⁶ 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.

³⁰⁷ 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.

³⁰⁸ Partner Countries, Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, (Sydney), October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.asiapacificpartnership.org.

³⁰⁹ 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

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.56

Canada: -1

Canada registers a score of -1, indicating non-compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on climate change. While it has announced long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, no plan was implemented by 31 December 2006 to meet those targets and, significantly, Canada has disavowed its commitment to meet Kyoto targets.

Although Canada is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol, in September 2006 Environment Minister Rona Ambrose announced that Canada would not fulfill its commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 6% from 1990 levels by 2012.³¹⁰ 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.³¹¹ The Act pegs Canadian emission targets to economic industrial production, allowing the potential for emissions to increase with outputs.³¹² In defense of its change in policy and perceptions of abandonment of the Kyoto Protocol, 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."³¹³ On 19 October 2006, Canada announced that it would strive to achieve "an absolute reduction" of 45 to 65 percent in GHG emissions by 2050³¹⁴ although it does not intend to implement standards for emissions reduction until 2020.³¹⁵ Critically, by 31 December 2006, Canada had not taken significant steps to curb GHG emissions, nor did it have a plan in place to move forward on meeting its Kyoto-mandated targets nor the ambitious 2050 targets. Following the UN Conference on Climate Change in Nairobi in November 2006, Environment Canada issued a communiqué expressing Canada's interest in discussing new emission-cutting targets after 2012.³¹⁶ Shortly after the interim compliance period, in January 2007, Prime Minister Stephen Harper replaced Rona Ambrose's post as Environment Minister with John Baird, fuelling speculation that the shuffle will signal a shift in Canada's position on climate change in 2007.³¹⁷ With Canadian GHG

³¹⁰ 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.

³¹¹ 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.

³¹² In Depth, Kyoto and Beyond, CBC News (Toronto), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/#s7.

³¹³ 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.

³¹⁴ 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.

³¹⁵ Clean Air Act would cut greenhouse gas emissions in half- by 2050, (Ottawa), CBC News, 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 30, 2006. www.cbc.ca/cp/health/061019/x101914.html.

³¹⁶ 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.

³¹⁷ Yes, things are heating up, new environment minister says, CBC News, (Ottawa), 5 January 2007. Date of Access: January 5, 2006. www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2007/01/05/baird-interview.html.

emissions up by over 24 percent from their 1990s levels³¹⁸ and no plan in place to begin meeting short- or long-term targets, Canada cannot receive a score of better than -1.

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

France has demonstrated full compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, registering a score of +1. At the Nairobi United Nations Climate Change Conference in November 2006, the French delegation reiterated its commitment to address climate change.³¹⁹ 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.³²⁰ 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 2050.³²¹ On 16 November 2006, Nelly Olin, the French Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development, further reiterated France's pledge to the Kyoto Protocol for the period of 2008-2012, and also encouraged the international community to increase its support for their commitments.³²²

In 2007, France will facilitate a number of international conferences to encourage multilateral discussions on climate change. In January 2007, France will host the first working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which will adopt its fourth evaluation report on climate science.³²³ France will also sponsor a conference on international awareness of climate change to enhance the progress of international environmental governance in February 2007.³²⁴

In addition to France's 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,³²⁵ inspired by the August 2006 'Factor 4' report, a French energy policy committee.³²⁶ The French government's new National Pact, announced by Villepin to start in 2007, is to allocate EUR10 billion for energy savings in the housing sector.³²⁷ On 13 November 2006, Villepin also announced the reinforcement of France's national Climate Plan, in an effort to reduce 10% of French CO₂ emissions by 2010.³²⁸ France has also devised plans to implement taxation reforms to encourage environmental protection through this plan.³²⁹ The European Environment Agency's 2006 Annual European Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report states that France exhibited a 0.8% reduction in emissions until the year 2004, greater than its 2008-2012 Kyoto Protocol target of 0%.³³⁰

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

³¹⁸ Time to get real on climate change, Times Colonist, (Victoria), 7 January 2007. Date of Access: January 7 2007. www.canada.com/victoriatimescolonist/news/comment/story.html?id=4f107048-1e44-49b6-ab1f-7b1cfe6515dd.

³¹⁹ 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.

³²⁰ 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.

³²¹ 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.

³²² 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.php?id_article=6609.

³²³ 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.php?id_article=6609.

³²⁴ 12^{ème} Conférence des Parties à la Convention Climat et 2^{ème} Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto à Nairobi, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=6612.

³²⁵ 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.

³²⁶ The Factor 4 Objective: Addressing the Climate Challenge in France, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finance 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.

³²⁷ 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.

³²⁸ 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.

³²⁹ 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.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/sustainable_development_unveiling_the_57272.html.

³³⁰ Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2004 and inventory report 2006: Submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat, Europa, (Luxembourg) 7 June 2006. Date of Access: January 15, 2006 reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2006_6/en/EC-GHG-Inventory-2006.pdf.

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.³³¹ 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)³³² between 2008 and 2012.³³³ The German government is advocating to further extend the Kyoto Protocol beyond its current 2012 mandate.³³⁴ Prior to the UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Gabriel emphasized the need to establish guidelines for a post-2012 global climate protection agreement,³³⁵ 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.³³⁶ Following the Conference, Gabriel reaffirmed Germany's commitment to strengthen the Kyoto Protocol.³³⁷

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.³³⁸ Germany also earmarked EUR24 million to the EU's Global Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEREF) which assists developing countries decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.³³⁹ 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.³⁴⁰ In November 2006, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced a new pact between Germany and the United Kingdom to prevent climate change.³⁴¹ In October 2006, Germany also participated in the Asia-Europe Meeting (AESM) Summit establishing a consensus on extending the Kyoto Protocol beyond 2010.³⁴² State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Matthias Machnig, announced that his government will focus on environmental topics during the first six months of its presidency in the European Council in 2007.³⁴³ According to the

³³¹ 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.

³³² 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.

³³³ 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.

³³⁴ 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.

³³⁵ 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.

³³⁶ 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.

³³⁷ 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.

³³⁸ 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.

³³⁹ 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.

³⁴⁰ 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.

³⁴¹ 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.

³⁴² 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.

³⁴³ 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.

European Environment Agency in their Annual 2006 European Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, Germany has cut greenhouse gas emissions levels by 17.5% as of 2004.³⁴⁴

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: 0

Italy has demonstrated partial compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, warranting a score of 0. Although Italy established domestic policies concerning climate change and complied with several obligations of the Kyoto Protocol, its GHG emission volumes continued to increase in 2006.³⁴⁵ In October 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency (APAT) reported a 12.2 percent increase in GHG emissions from 1990 levels, a level that far exceeds Italy's projected Kyoto target of 6.5 percent in reductions.³⁴⁶ However, in 2006 Italy achieved some progress with the approval the National Allocation Plan (NAP) Phase 2 for the 2008-2012 term.³⁴⁷ 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 tones per year.³⁴⁸ At present, Italy requires reductions of 97 million tonnes per year to achieve its Kyoto target.^{349,350} The new NAP Phase 2 will garner funds from industry emission overruns to finance CO₂ reduction programs.³⁵¹ 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 2006.³⁵² In November 2006, Italy also sent a delegation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Nairobi in support of multilateral talks on climate change.³⁵³

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."³⁵⁴ In another statement on November 1 2006, Prime Minister Abe announced the government's plans to replace all gasoline in the country with E10, a 10% ethanol blend, by 2030.³⁵⁵ 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

³⁴⁴ Annual European Community greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2004 and inventory report 2006: Submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat, Europa, (Luxembourg), 7 June 2006. Date of Access: January 15 2007. reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2006_6/en/EC-GHG-Inventory-2006.pdf

³⁴⁵ 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.

³⁴⁶ 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.

³⁴⁷ 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.

³⁴⁸ 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.

³⁴⁹ 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.

³⁵⁰ 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.

³⁵¹ 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.

³⁵² 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.

³⁵³ Climate; Italy to pledge dedication to UN, Greenwire, 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

³⁵⁴ 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.

³⁵⁵ 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.

of renewable energies such as biomass energy, solar energy, wind power..."³⁵⁶ The Ministry of Environment is also seeking new budget allocations for the fiscal year to fund studies on biofuels.³⁵⁷ The Japanese government has also recently initiated a comprehensive study about the feasibility of 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."³⁵⁸

Japan 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.³⁵⁹ 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.³⁶⁰ 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.³⁶¹

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali

Russia: 0

The Russian Federation registers a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment. Although Russia established some domestic policies concerning climate change and met some international obligations, it has not taken concrete steps to mitigate GHG emissions since the G8 summit.

A Russian delegation attended the 2006 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, from 6-7 November 2006.³⁶² At the conference, Russia submitted a proposal that would allow for less strict adherence to Kyoto targets, so that developing states may implement individual initiatives to cut down on green house gas emissions.³⁶³

A key Kyoto Protocol mechanism is Joint Implementation, under which countries with emissions reductions targets can invest in Russia and other former Soviet countries and count emissions reductions against their own targets. On 29 December 2006 an intergovernmental meeting involving five Russian ministries agreed on procedures around joint implementation (JI) and on the details of a governmental decree, boosting the development of JI projects in Russia.³⁶⁴ JI projects, once implemented, will go some way towards reducing Russia's GHG emissions. In October 2006 Russia sent its Fourth National Report to the UNFCCC, as required under the Kyoto Protocol. Data on GHG emissions from 2000-2004 and other information on climate change in Russia are represented in the report.³⁶⁵

Russia has taken some new measures to meet some of its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, but it has not taken any new concrete steps to actually mitigate its GHG emissions. Until it does, Russia's climate change efforts must be considered a work in progress and merit a score of 0.

Analyst: Vera Serdiuk and Natalia Churkina

³⁵⁶ 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.

³⁵⁷ 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.

³⁵⁸ 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.

³⁵⁹ 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.

³⁶⁰ 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.

³⁶¹ Al Gore says Japanese business can lead climate campaign (Tokyo), 16 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.alaskareport.com/reu77326.htm.

³⁶² itsgettinghotinhere.org/category/nairobi-2006/, Closing session... the count down, 17 November 2006, Date of access: 25 December 2006

³⁶³ Developing Countries Fail to Gain from Climate Conference, The Tide News, 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.thetidenews.com/article.aspx?qrDate=11/23/2006&qrTitle=Developing%20countries%20fail%20to%20gain%20from%20climate%20conference&qrColumn=ENVIRONMENT.

³⁶⁴ 05.01.07 Russia overcomes JI barriers, Point Carbon, (Moscow), 5 January 2006, Date of access: 25 January 2007 www.pointcarbon.ru/

³⁶⁵ <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2667>, Russia knows hazardous emissions, WWF in Russia, 25 October 2006, Date of access: 25 December 2006

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registers a 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. A climate change bill was also proposed on 15 November 2006 defining a long-term plan to reduce emissions by 60% from 1990 levels by 2050.³⁶⁶ Since no annual targets were specified in the plan however, it will not be possible to cross-reference annual emission volumes with Kyoto compliance standards from 2008 to 2012.

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."³⁶⁷ 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."³⁶⁸ 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.³⁶⁹

Analyst: Christian Cianfrone

United States: +1

The United States has registered a score of +1 for full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitments on climate change. On 19 September 2006, Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky hosted a meeting with members of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The meeting reviewed current initiatives of the Partnership.³⁷⁰ On 20 September 2006, the U.S. released a 244-page strategic plan entitled "Climate Change Technology Program Strategic Plan," to reduce global warming, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change through new technologies, including a 10-year plan to curb climate change, as well as short-term initiatives.³⁷¹ At the Monterrey meeting of the Climate Change Talks on 11-13 October 2006, Dobriansky stated that the United States is working hard to reduce its GHG emissions, noting that the United States has successfully collaborated with the Asia-Pacific Partnership (APP) to endorse action plans for all 8 task forces, including power generation and renewable energy transmission, and have approved 100 collaborative projects.³⁷²

In November 2006, the United States released the report "Our Changing Planet" outlining activities and the future plans of the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) which coordinates research on climate change in conjunction with 13 government departments and agencies.³⁷³ Further, at the Nairobi Climate Change Conference in November 2006, the United States pledged USD 3.9 billion to be invested in the development of climate change technologies.³⁷⁴ In the 2007 United States Budget,

³⁶⁶ Queen's speech: Climate change: Independent body will monitor cuts but annual targets ruled out, The Guardian, (London), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 13 December 2006. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

³⁶⁷ 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.

³⁶⁸ 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.

³⁶⁹ 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.

³⁷⁰ Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 19 September 2006, Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/2006/72848.htm.

³⁷¹ White House Outlines Global Warming Fight, The Washington Post, (Washington), 21 September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

³⁷² U.S. Announces Implementation Phase for the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 31 October 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/75404.htm.

³⁷³ Our Changing Planet: The U.S. Climate Change Science Program for Fiscal Year 2007 Report, Government of the United States, (Washington), November 2006. Date of Access: 30 November 2006. www.usgcrp.gov/usgcrp/Library/ocp2007/ocp2007.pdf.

³⁷⁴ U.S. Climate Change Policy, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.state.gov.g.rls.rm/76056.htm.

an additional USD 6.5 billion has been earmarked to address the issue of climate change.³⁷⁵ There are currently 100 United States sponsored initiatives through the Asia-Pacific Partnership, and a large range of climate change projects working in sub-Saharan Africa.³⁷⁶ On 16 November 2006, Australia's Environment Minister and Heritage Ian Campbell and Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Dobriansky met in Nairobi to review the 27 current and accomplished projects already agreed upon and discussed five new projects under the Australia-United States Climate Action Plan (CAP).³⁷⁷ In addition, in November 2006 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) along with other federal actors developed The Methane to Markets Partnership's Information Centre, an international program to cut global methane emissions.³⁷⁸

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, when the Kyoto targets expire."³⁷⁹ 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 2012.³⁸⁰ 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.³⁸¹ 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 countries³⁸², EUR6.5 million for 16 new environment projects in the Mediterranean and Baltic regions³⁸³, and EUR70.1 million for 61 nature conservation projects situated in 20 Member States.³⁸⁴ 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.³⁸⁵ The European Commission has also started infringement procedures against Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, and Spain for their failure to submit their national allocation plans for CO2 emissions.³⁸⁶

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

³⁷⁵ U.S. Climate Change Policy, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.state.gov.g.rls.rm/76056.htm.

³⁷⁶ U.S. Climate Change Policy, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.state.gov.g.rls.rm/76056.htm.

³⁷⁷ Joint Statement Australian Minister for the Environment and Heritage Senator the Hon. Ian Campbell & Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs United States Paula Dobriansky, Department of the Environment and Heritage (Canberra), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.deh.gov.au/minister/env/2006/mr16nov306.html.

³⁷⁸ U.S., India to Form Coal Methane Information Center, U.S. Embassy in Brussels, (Brussels), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. www.uspolicy.be/Article.asp?ID=EDFBD2C4-AE75-4E-A108-5F6F2D89BF2A.

³⁷⁹ 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.

³⁸⁰ 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/.

³⁸¹ 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.

³⁸² 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.

³⁸³ 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.

³⁸⁴ 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.

³⁸⁵ 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.

³⁸⁶ Emissions Trading: Commission Decides on First Set of National Allocation Plans for the 2008-2012 Trading Period, European Commission, (Brussels), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1650&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*³⁸⁷

Background

Education was the third of the three main topics chosen by Russian President Vladimir Putin for discussion at the St. Petersburg Summit 2006. Education has long been an issue of importance at the G8. It has been addressed three times from 1996-2004 under the general heading of "Education and human capital".³⁸⁵ In recent years, it has been examined most often in the context of African development³⁸⁶ and the quality of primary education in the G8 countries themselves, such as at the 2001 Genoa summit.

The last explicit consideration of education and human capital as a core theme was at the 1999 Cologne Summit. In 1999 the G8 heads of government issued a separate statement on education, as they did in St. Petersburg, in which they highlighted the need for international exchanges, high standards and innovation, similar to the St. Petersburg 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.³⁸⁷

The St. Petersburg summit marked a return to higher education, broadly defined, as a G8 priority. Initiatives promoting education in Africa remained on the agenda. These initiatives, however, did not take centre stage. Instead, education was looked at in relation to labour markets and migration challenges,³⁸⁸ issues increasingly important for Western nations struggling to incorporate and include both skilled and unskilled immigrant workers into their labour markets. 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 2006.³⁸⁹

Accordingly, the official documents released before and during the Summit addressed a wide-range of educational issues, of which educational mobility is only one key point.

Thus, to fully understand the context of the commitment, it is imperative to read "*Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century*", the official document released by G8 leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit 2006. However, the overall point of this commitment is whether or not an initiative increases the mobility of students, teachers and researchers, in a way that academic mobility, broadly defined, is improved.

In terms of scoring, countries were awarded a positive score if steps were taken that sought to improve academic mobility, including, for example, the signing of new agreements or new domestic initiatives. Zero was awarded in cases where countries took very limited steps to improve international academic mobility. Finally, a score of negative one was given if countries took no steps to improve international academic mobility or sought to reduce international academic mobility.

Team Leader: Héloïse Apestéguy-Reux

³⁸⁷ 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

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	0	
France	0	
Germany	0	
Italy	0	
Japan	0	
Russia	0	
United Kingdom	0	
United States	0	
European Union		+1
Overall		+0.33

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. First, it can be noted that the Canadian government has shown strong support for international academic mobility in the past. A wide variety of programs have already been established by the government to promote international studies both for Canadian students as well as foreign students.³⁹⁰

In early December 2006, Canada's Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Monte Solberg announced that Canada's new 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. This program currently allows international students to help fund their studies by working exclusively on campus at their educational institution. The expansion of the program to private institutions³⁹¹ would help make Canada a more appealing destination for international students as it would make it easier for these students to find jobs in order to fund their studies.

In addition, Canada and the European Union recently signed an agreement on 5 December 2006 to increase cooperation regarding the mobility of students, youths, and academics.³⁹² This new agreement represents a tripling of the funding available from the previous Canada-EU agreement.³⁹³

Most of this funding, however, will be provided by the European Union, which has agreed to allocate €18 million over the period 2006-2013 for various cooperative programs.³⁹⁴ Nevertheless, 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.³⁹⁵

Analyst: Oana Chivaren

France: 0

France has partially complied 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. France pledged EUR20 million to help UNESCO achieve its education goals.³⁸⁸ These goals include 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.³⁸⁹ The French government has not announced any specific funding increases to this program.

³⁸⁸ 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

³⁸⁹ Français Etudier à l'étranger, Programme Erasmus. Education Francais (Paris) August 2006. Date of Access 27 December 2006. www.education.gouv.fr/cid1012/programme-erasmus.html#bourses

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.³⁹⁰

France 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 within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month³⁹¹ 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.³⁹² The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".³⁹³ 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 EUR274,000³⁹⁴ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000³⁹⁵.

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.³⁹⁶ 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.³⁹⁷

More new programs or increased funding to existing programs that facilitate academic mobility will be required by the French government to reach full commitment compliance.

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. The Federal Government of Germany undertook some efforts to increase academic mobility since the G8 summit in St. Petersburg, but all of these are either minor information campaigns, co-operation agreements, or further statements affirming the St. Petersburg commitment on 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),³⁹⁸

³⁹⁰ 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

³⁹¹ 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

³⁹² The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

³⁹³ europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en
³⁹⁴ 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

³⁹⁵ 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

³⁹⁶ 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-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en

³⁹⁷ 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-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en

³⁹⁸ 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-OUT-gestartet--weltweit-studieren.html

an institution financed in large part by the Federal Government.³⁹⁹ 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.⁴⁰⁰

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,"⁴⁰¹ 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.⁴⁰²

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 within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month"⁴⁰³ 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.⁴⁰⁴ The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁴⁰⁵ 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 EUR274,000⁴⁰⁶ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁴⁰⁷.

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." In this press release, it is also stated that the Federal Government looks 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.⁴⁰⁸

Analyst: Matthias Gerber

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied 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

³⁹⁹ 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>

⁴⁰⁰ Kampagne „go out! Studieren weltweit“ gestartet, Official Website of the German Chancellor (Berlin), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007 http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_4922/Content/DE/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-19-kampagne-GO-OUT-gestartet--weltweit-studieren.html

⁴⁰¹ 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>

⁴⁰² 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-kommunikea_linjaa_uudet_painopisteet_ammattillisen_koulutuksen_eurooppalaiselle_yhteistyxlle_.html?lang=en

⁴⁰³ 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

⁴⁰⁴ 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

⁴⁰⁵ 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

⁴⁰⁶ 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

⁴⁰⁷ 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

⁴⁰⁸ "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>

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.⁴⁰⁹

Although not new programs to this compliance period, the Italian government offers bursaries to international students as well as to Italian citizens living abroad who wish to study or do research at Italian universities.⁴¹⁰ 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.⁴¹¹

Italy 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 within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month"⁴¹² 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.⁴¹³ The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁴¹⁴ 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 EUR274,000⁴¹⁵ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁴¹⁶.

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."⁴¹⁷ The Italian government has indeed scheduled for this conference to take place in Trieste, Italy from 10 May 2007 to 12 May 2007.⁴¹⁸

Analyst: Oana Chivaren

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. The Japanese Government has been a long time supporter of student exchange programs abroad for Japanese students. It has often promoted opportunities for foreign students and researchers to pursue their academic and research aims in Japan. Despite Japan's continued policy commitments to international youth exchange programs, it has not contributed sufficient funds and greater cooperation with other G8 members for the successful achievement of the international academic mobility commitment.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2006 Education report revealed that 4% of foreign students worldwide are enrolled in Japan, of which only 2.7% are enrolled at tertiary level. Although Japan takes the seventh place among OECD countries, after the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia, and Canada, most of the foreign students (94.3%)

⁴⁰⁹ Studiare all'estero. Italian Government (Rome) Date of Access: 28 December 2006. <http://www.italia.gov.it/servlet/ContentServer?pagename=e-Italia/innerpage&canale=1144051494348&categoria=1150904157550&nodo=1150959024546#1147958721811>

⁴¹⁰ Scholarships awarded by the Italian government to foreign students and Italians living abroad, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) Date of Access: 28 December 2006. http://www.esteri.it/ita/4_28_67_81_93_111.asp

⁴¹¹ Study in Italy, Italian Government (Rome) Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.study-in-italy.it/studying/scholarships.html

⁴¹² 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

⁴¹³ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁴¹⁴ 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

⁴¹⁵ 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

⁴¹⁶ 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

⁴¹⁷ 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

⁴¹⁸ cdsagenda5.ictp.trieste.it/full_display.php?id=a06355. Date of access 16 January 2007.

enrolled in post-secondary education in Japan come from Asia such as China and Korea while only 2.2% are from Europe and 1.3% from North America.⁴¹⁹

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan has reserved a high priority to promoting and enhancing student exchange programs with its Asian counterparts. For example, the Japanese Government has invited Chinese and Indonesian students to Japan on a short or long-term basis with funding partially provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.⁴²⁰ Japan has also conveyed its willingness to cooperate on a new scholarship program for the development of human resources in higher education in Indonesia, hoping to "strengthen their future-oriented relations, mutual understanding, and friendly ties."⁴²¹

Moreover, the EU-Japan Pilot Cooperation in Higher Education, supported by the European Commission and the Japanese Government was agreed to advocate student exchange between the university consortium in Japan and the EU under specific research topics in the period from 2002-2006 does not appear to have been renewed.⁴²²

Analyst: Nadjiba Karimi

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. Although Russia has shown a certain degree of initiative in 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.⁴²³

Academic mobility is one aspect of the Federal Target Programme for Education Development (FTPED) adopted on 23 December 2005.⁴²⁴ There are indications that FTPED for 2007, currently being discussed, will include a significant section on academic mobility development including a project on "elaboration and piloting of academic mobility model of students and teachers from institutions of higher professional education" realized under government contract between Russian Federal Agency on Education and State educational institution of higher professional education "Academy of National Economy under the Government of Russian Federation."⁴²⁵ Support of academic mobility is an important element of the Innovative Educational Programs.

A Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Subcommittee on higher professional education was created on 29 September 2006.⁴²⁶ One of its goals is assistance to 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.⁴²⁷

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina and Matthias Gerber

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied 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

⁴¹⁹ Education at a Glance, 2006: OECD Briefing Note for Japan. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 12 September 2006 (Paris), Date of Access: 15 January 2007, www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/2/37392708.pdf.

⁴²⁰ 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.

⁴²¹ Strategic Partnership for Peaceful and Prosperous Future. The Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet, (Tokyo) 28 November 2006, Date of Access: 15 January 2007, www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/abespeech/2006/11/28seimei_e.html.

⁴²² 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.

⁴²³ Putin praises G8 summit for progress on migration, education and health, 17 September 2006. Date of access 29 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060917/1262663.html

⁴²⁴ Federal Target Program for Education Development. List of measures. Date of access 20 December 2006 www.fcpro.ru/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=80

⁴²⁵ 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/>

⁴²⁶ 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/

⁴²⁷ 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

International Education in April 2006.⁴²⁸ 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.⁴²⁹

To demonstrate its support for international mobility, the UK government has funded over GBP27 million over the next two years to the aforementioned programs.⁴³⁰ PM Blair declared that, "these links highlight the growing internationalisation of education at all levels. Increasingly education is crossing national boundaries as it prepares our young people for careers in the global economy."⁴³¹

The United Kingdom 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 within the EU is a core principle. In financial terms, a "mobility grant of EUR200 per month" 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.⁴³² The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁴³³ 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 EUR274,000⁴³⁴ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁴³⁵.

Analyst: Oana Chivaren

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. While the United States remains overall a strong supporter of international academic mobility, they have failed to establish any new initiatives since the 2006 St. Petersburg summit.

The United States issued nearly 600 000 student and exchange visas in 2006, representing more international students studying in the United States than ever before. 97% of qualified applicants had their visas issued within days of application.⁴³⁷

In November 2006, as part of International Education Week, US Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings led a delegation of twenty US university presidents to Japan, Korea, and China. The delegation targeted local student, university, government, and business leaders to market US academic institutions to the international community.⁴³⁸

In her address to Beijing Normal University, Secretary Spellings emphasized the importance of exchange programs in higher education, and the benefits of the creativity, diversity, and critical

⁴²⁸ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058

⁴²⁹ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058

⁴³⁰ 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

⁴³¹ Prime Minister Launches Strategy to Make UK Leader in International Education, Department for Education and Skills (London), 18 April 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.dfes.gov.uk/pns/DisplayPN.cgi?pn_id=2006_0058

⁴³² 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

⁴³³ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁴³⁴ europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁴³⁵ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁴³⁶ europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1721&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁴³⁷ European Commission, Education & Training. SDPROMO/Promoting European Education in Sustainable Development. European Commission (Brussels) 2006. Date of Access 10 November 2006.

⁴³⁸ ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/projects/2006/48.pdf

⁴³⁹ European Commission, 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

⁴⁴⁰ 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

⁴⁴¹ 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

thinking in US universities for international students.⁴³⁹ In a similar address at Waseda University in Tokyo, Secretary Spellings stressed the important role foreign students play in the American education system and encouraged greater numbers of Japanese students to study in the United States.⁴⁴⁰

On 4 December 2006, the US announced a renewal of its US-EU Education and Training partnership for a period of eight years.⁴⁴¹ This program will enhance the quality and degree of academic mobility among students and faculty in higher education and vocational training.

Analyst: Farnam Bidgoli

European Union: +1

The European Union has achieved full compliance with its G8 commitment to facilitate and improve academic mobility. On 15 November, Parliament and Council adopted a lifelong learning programme for 2007-2011. With a budget of €6,970 over seven years, it will foster interchange, cooperation and mobility between education and training systems within the EU. 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 month⁴⁴² 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.⁴⁴³ The programme "will allow for a total of 1300 scholarships".⁴⁴⁴ 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 EUR274,000⁴⁴⁵ and CHEMEPASS with a grant of EUR300,000⁴⁴⁶.

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 EUR18 million to the co-operation programme over the period 2006-2013."⁴⁴⁷ The same day, the US and the EU announced a renewal of their Education and Training partnership to promote academic mobility.⁴⁴⁸ Together, these eight-year renewals of co-operation agreements will allow for 10 000 students and academics to participate in international mobility programs.⁴⁴⁹ This new agreement

⁴³⁹ 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

⁴⁴⁰ 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>

⁴⁴¹ 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

⁴⁴² 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.

⁴⁴³ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁴⁴⁴ The Commission launches New Scholarship Scheme Outside the EU, European Commission (Brussels). 11 December 2006. Date of Access 26 December 2006.

⁴⁴⁵ 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

⁴⁴⁶ 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

⁴⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁴⁸ 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

⁴⁴⁹ 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. ec.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

represents a tripling of the funding available from the previous Canada-EU agreement,⁴⁵⁰ The European Commission plans to allocate € 63 million (€ 45 million for the USA⁴⁵¹, € 18 million for Canada⁴⁵²) to these programmes.

Finally, the new European Council regulation "Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI),"⁴⁵³ also adopted in December 2006, will provide, for the period 2007-13, 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.⁴⁵⁴

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

⁴⁵⁰ 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.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁴⁵¹ Council Decision 2006/910/EC of 4 December 2006 (OJ L 346 of 9 December 2006).

⁴⁵² Council Decision 2006/964/EC of 18 December 2006 (OJ L 397 of 30 December 2006).

⁴⁵³ Council Regulation (EC) No 1934/2006 of 21 December 2006 (OJ L 405 of 30 December 2006).

⁴⁵⁴ 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*⁴⁵⁵

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, and where possible entering into mutual recognition agreements. Distinctions are made between concerted efforts at the sub-state and state level towards this end, counting only the latter towards compliance. Full compliance requires public 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, but this is the first commitment specifically targeting academic qualification systems.

Team Leader: Jeff Claydon

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.22

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its St. Petersburg academic qualifications commitment. The Canadian Constitution allocates education to provincial jurisdiction in Section 92. As such, the federal government has a limited capacity to influence education qualification standards and risks low compliance.⁴⁵⁶ The Council of Ministers of Education funds and operates the Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials, which provides the public with information with regard to education qualifications programs in Canada.

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.⁴⁵⁸

~~However, Canada has failed to establish specific educational qualification frameworks with fellow G8 members, and though Canada signed the Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications~~

⁴⁵⁵ 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

Concerning Higher Education in the European Region (henceforth referred to as the Lisbon Convention) in 1997, it has thus far failed to ratify the conditions stipulated in the agreement.⁴⁵⁹

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

France: 0

France achieved only 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 requires 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.⁴⁵⁶ On 7 December 2007, the French government sponsored and hosted an Official Bologna Process Seminar, in Nice⁴⁵⁷, but France has done nothing concrete to implement the EQF any further 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 the 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 2007.⁴⁵⁸

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

Germany: +1

The German government has achieved full compliance with the commitment made at St. Petersburg. On 5 September 2006, the European Commission announced a recommendation for the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) for lifelong learning. 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 commit Member States to a timeline with a target to implement a final 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.⁴⁵⁹

On 1 January 2007, Germany assumed the presidency of the European Union, and declared European education initiatives a top priority. In a document released in December 2006 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 on educational reform, and that "it is our aim during the German Council Presidency to intensify the work on the EQF on the Commission proposal and in close cooperation with the European Parliament and, if possible, to conclude these activities."⁴⁶⁰ The German EU Presidency will also launch a European Research Council and continue to promote the SOCRATES and LEONARDO exchange programs. 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

⁴⁵⁶ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels) 5 September, 2006. Date of access: January 11, 2007.

⁴⁵⁷ 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.

⁴⁵⁸ 7ème Conseil des ministres franco-allemand, L'actualité franco-allemand, (Palais de l'Élysées), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.france-allemande.fr/public/index.php?sess_id=Ls04FBOoT5PhR3qEmUODjjWqGTjS&id_menu=53&id_contentLanguage=1.

⁴⁵⁹ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels) 5 September, 2006. Date of Access: January 11, 2007.

⁴⁶⁰ *German EU Council Presidency 2007: Education and Research Policy Priorities*, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Berlin), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf.

measures.⁴⁶¹ The German government will host a launch conference for the SOCRATES and LEONARDO affiliated Lifelong Learning Programme on 6 May 2007 in Berlin.⁴⁶²

As part of the Bologna Process, Germany hosted the Official Bologna Seminar on Joint Degrees in Berlin on 21-22 September 2006.⁴⁶³ The German government, with the British government, 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 agree to the next steps to be taken within the Bologna framework to realize the European Higher Education Area by 2010.⁴⁶⁴ 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 with businesses in Japan,⁴⁶⁵ should be acknowledged when considering German inaction outside of the Bologna process.

Analyst: Golta Shahidi

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied 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.⁴⁶⁶ There is no evidence, however, to suggest that Italy has taken any active measures to implement this recommendation or move the EQF forward since the St. Petersburg Summit.

Italy has also failed to commit fully to the convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region. As of 31 December 2006, Italy is one of seven signatories out of fifty who has failed to ratify the treaty. Italian ratification is necessary to show a deeper commitment to broadening the recognition and understanding of Italian qualification systems to the rest of Europe and the world.⁴⁶⁷

Analyst: Eric Sehr

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied 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 2010.⁴⁶⁸ In spite of the spirit of this action, it was completed before the St. Petersburg summit and does not count as compliance.

Japan has made no attempt to revive the European Union-Japan Pilot Cooperation in Higher Education initiative that was delayed in 2004 because of a lack of funding.⁴⁶⁹ Japan has not made significant efforts to share information about education qualification standards outside of East Asia and therefore receives a compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

⁴⁶¹ *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. www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf.

⁴⁶² *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. www.bmbf.de/pub/EU-RP_InhalteSchwerpunkte_eng.pdf.

⁴⁶³ *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. www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/uploads/documents/Kurzversion_BFUG.pdf.

⁴⁶⁴ Bologna Secretariat, Department of Education and Skills (London), 10 December 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna>.

⁴⁶⁵ Programs offered through InWent, InWent Official Website (Berlin), November 2006. Date of Access: 23 January 2007. www.inwent.org/ueber_inwent/index.en.shtml.

⁴⁶⁶ 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.

⁴⁶⁷ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region CETS No.: 165. Date of Access: January 19, 2007.

conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=165&CM=&DF=&CL=ENG.

⁴⁶⁸ Strategic Program for Building an Asian Science and Technology Community, Department of Education, Sports, Culture, Science and Technology, 9 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.mext.go.jp/english/news/2006/12/06120810.htm.

⁴⁶⁹ EU-Japan Pilot Cooperation on Higher Education, European Commission, Education and Training, 3 September 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/eu_others/japan/index_en.html.

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its St. Petersburg academic qualifications commitment. Russia's lack of action in this area can be illustrated by the federal ministry of education website, established in 1999, when Russia became a signatory of the Lisbon Process (Russia ratified the Convention in 2000).⁴⁷⁰ There is an area of this website entitled "The National Information Center on Academic Recognition and Mobility," that contains data on information sharing in various aspects of educational systems, recognition of qualifications and qualifications assessments.⁴⁷¹ As of 29 December 2006, this website indicated no initiatives to promote the sharing of information with other G8 members on national qualification systems during the compliance period.⁴⁷²

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, it established the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) 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 2006.⁴⁷³ Prior to the summit, the QCA had established clear national qualification standards for the UK, and maintained a website with detailed explanations merits of the various accreditations issued in the United Kingdom.⁴⁷⁴

As a member of the EU, the UK actively participates in the development of the EQF recommended on 5 September 2006 by the European Commission.

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 2010.⁴⁷⁵ In this capacity, the Department of Education continues to co-chair Official Bologna Process Seminars, including the Nice Seminar 7 December 2006,⁴⁷⁶ and will host a ministerial Summit in London in May 2007.⁴⁷⁷

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

⁴⁷⁰ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region CETS No.: 165: Date of Access: January 19, 2007. conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=165&CM=&DF=&CL=ENG.

⁴⁷¹ National Information Center on Academic Recognition and Mobility. Date of Access 29 December 2006. <http://www.russianenic.ru/english>.

⁴⁷² National Information Center on Academic Recognition and Mobility. Date of Access 29 December 2006. <http://www.russianenic.ru/english>.

⁴⁷³ Qualifications and Credit Framework, Department for Education and Skills - Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, (London). Date of Access: 18 November 2006. www.qca.org.uk/14459.html.

⁴⁷⁴ Qualifications and Credit Framework, Department for Education and Skills - Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, (London). Date of Access: 18 November 2006. www.qca.org.uk/14459.html.

⁴⁷⁵ Bologna Secretariat Official Website, Department for Education and Skills (London). Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna.

⁴⁷⁶ 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. www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.view&NewsID=42&NewsCategoryID=1.

⁴⁷⁷ Bologna Secretariat Official Website, Department for Education and Skills (London). Date of Access: 20 January 2007. www.dfes.gov.uk/bologna.

women's access to education. The American government has created 500 new consular positions in order to streamline the visa process for foreign students.⁴⁷⁸

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.⁴⁷⁹ America's willingness to be more accommodating to students around the world was highlighted by a three-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.

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.⁴⁸⁰ 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.⁴⁸¹ 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".⁴⁸² 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.⁴⁸³

The EQF will also function as a "translation device to make relationships between qualifications and different systems clearer."⁴⁸⁴ 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.⁴⁸⁵

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

⁴⁷⁸ Remarks to American Council on Education: A Strategic View of Study Abroad, 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 January, 2007. www.state.gov/r/us/77629.htm.

⁴⁷⁹ International Education Week 2006, November 13-17: Read Statements and Press Releases. Date of Access: 12 January, 2007. iew.state.gov/statements.htm.

⁴⁸⁰ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

⁴⁸¹ The European Qualifications Framework: a new way to understand qualifications across Europe, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1148&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

⁴⁸² 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: 15 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁴⁸³ 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: 15 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁴⁸⁴ 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: 15 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html.

⁴⁸⁵ Frequently asked questions: why does the EU need a European Qualifications Framework? European Commission, (Brussels), 5 September 2006. Date of Access: 18 November 2006. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/318&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

implemented and 4,430 EU and Canadian people participating in mobility activities over the duration of the program.⁴⁸⁶

Analyst: Taleen Jakujyan

⁴⁸⁶ EU-Canada relations: signature of new agreement to boost cooperation in higher education, vocational training and youth, (Brussels) 5 December, 2006. Date of Access: 11 January, 2007.
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*⁴⁸⁷

Background

This commitment relates to the UN's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eliminating gender disparity in education by the year 2015.⁴⁹² This goal has been tackled primarily by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through their Education for All Campaign geared towards the provision of universal primary education by the year 2015.⁴⁹³ The Campaign's Fast Track Initiative is a partnership between developed and developing nations with the goal of funding provision for gender equity in education.⁴⁹⁴ 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 \$12 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 Education for All's Fast-Track Initiative totals \$57.5 million, \$31.5 million of which represents future monetary donations until the year 2008.⁴⁹⁵ Donations to the Initiative 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 amongst children, youth, and adults.⁴⁹⁶ It is estimated, however, that a financing gap of \$513 million US for education programs existed in 2006, and that this gap will rise to \$644 million US in 2007 and \$752

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

Assessment

Interim 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		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.33

Canada: +1

The Government of Canada demonstrated a high degree of compliance to its commitment to facilitate gender equity in education at the St. Petersburg G8 summit where the country pledged \$25 million to the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI).⁴⁹⁸ The Canadian Government has exhibited compliance through verbal re-iterations of the commitment and increases in both

⁴⁸⁷ 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

bilateral monetary donations and donations to the Education for All Program itself. On 8 September 2006 the CIDA Gender Equity Support Programme contributed \$26,225.70 to send 80 young female students to the Youth Employment Summit in Nairobi to promote equal hiring practices and equality of opportunity between genders.⁴⁹⁹ On 17 September 2006 Canada released a joint statement with the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the UK reaffirming the need for the Fast Track Initiative and for long term and predictable financing.⁵⁰⁰ 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 commitment to increased financial aid to the EFA-FTI.⁵⁰¹ On 18 September 2006 on behalf of Antigua, Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines Flaherty promised an increase in bilateral funding to invest in education from \$100 million to \$150 million per year between 2006 and 2010 and re-affirmed the nation's commitment of \$46 million to the EFA through its bilateral aid program.⁵⁰² The Canadian International Development Agency's budget for 2006-2007 has reserved 9.5% of the total aid budget for basic education and has issued a statement committing to making gender equity a key focus in all program areas.⁵⁰³ From 9-10 October 2006 Canada attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁵⁰⁴ Since the G8 meeting in St. Petersburg, Canada has joined the EFA's Catalytic Fund aimed at complementing other donor instruments to impoverished nations, and has since donated US\$ 20 million to the fund.⁵⁰⁵ On 8 November 2006 Canada contributed financially to an \$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 2010.⁵⁰⁶ On 1 January 2007 Canada pledged a contribution of \$1.75 million to aid women's maternal health and education in Northern Afghanistan through UNICEF, also a Fast Track Initiative donor, \$1.4 million of which will be devoted primarily to women's education programs.⁵⁰⁷ The FTI's 2006 *Status Report* Canada listed Canada as one of the five country donors who account for over two-thirds of total bilateral aid towards basic education.⁵⁰⁸

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

The Government of France demonstrated a high level of compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education, through its support of the FTI, its commitment to find 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 years.⁴⁸⁸ 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."⁴⁸⁹ Following up on this commitment, 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.⁴⁹⁰

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. In August and September 2006, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved two programs in support of the government of Burkina Faso's Ten-Year Plan for Basic Education Development (PDDEB). In the context of pursuing the EFA goals, one of the objectives of both programs, with funding valued at EUR16.5 million⁴⁹¹ and EUR10 million⁴⁹² respectively, is to increase girls' access to education in rural areas through public awareness campaigns. On 19 July 2006, the AFD approved a EUR650,000

⁴⁸⁸ 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. 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.

⁴⁸⁹ Final Communiqué – Sixth Meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All, UNESCO, (Cairo), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. p 2. www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Communique22Nov.pdf.

⁴⁹⁰ 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. www.unesco.org/education/HLG2006/Background23%20nov.pdf.

⁴⁹¹ PDDEB (EX-FSP), Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 21 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=465.

⁴⁹² PDDEB-EPT, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=468.

project to assist in the reform of the education system of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. This project will assist in financing the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's National Program for the Development of the Education System (PNDSE), which is being funded by the FTI, and will contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.⁴⁹³

Analyst: John Howell

Germany: 0

Germany registered partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eradicating 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*.⁴⁹⁴ Germany also reiterated its commitment to eradicating gender disparity in education by its reaffirmation of this commitment through policy, and Germany has declared that its goal is to expand access and improve the quality of education for all.⁴⁹⁵ On 18 September 2006, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany, Heidemarie Wiecek-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 2007.⁴⁹⁶ Between 9-10 October 2006, Germany attended the FTI Technical meeting in Brussels, Belgium.⁴⁹⁷ Germany sent a large delegation to the Cairo Conference on 12 November 2006 where it reiterated its support to the FTI⁴⁹⁸ and led an update for the Capacity Development Task Team.⁴⁹⁹ At the Cairo conference Germany did not, however, commit donations to the Catalytic Fund, a supplemental source of money for the FTI.⁵⁰⁰ Though the German government has pledged financial donations to the FTI and EFA campaigns donations remain less than 0.002 percent of the nation's gross domestic product and remains relatively low on the list of financial contributors to the initiative.⁵⁰¹

Analyst-Esmahan Razavi

Italy: 0

Italy registered partial compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment to combat gender disparity in education because of its lack of budgetary commitment to the EFA-FTI and the Catalytic Fund. As of 7 September 2006, however, Italy pledged financial aid to Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Albania, all of which are attempting to adopt the FTI.⁵⁰² The 2006 Global Campaign for Education labeled Italy as one of the least compliant G8 countries in terms of its FTI donations.⁵⁰³ In 2003, the Catalytic Fund was

⁴⁹³ ARSEM, Agence Française de Développement, (Paris), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/NosProjets/accessecteur/lang/en?secteur=EDUC&srcpage=lstsect&projet=427.

⁴⁹⁴ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁴⁹⁵ 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.

⁴⁹⁶ 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 Wiecek-Zeul, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany, (Singapore), 18 September 2006 siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/21056145/DCS2006-0050-Germany.pdf.

⁴⁹⁷ FTI Technical Meeting. (Brussels) 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2006. See: www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Brussels/Participants.pdf

⁴⁹⁸ Education for All Fast Track Initiative 4th Partnership Meeting, The World Bank, (Cairo), 14 November, 2006. Date of Access: 28 December, 2006. www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf

⁴⁹⁹ 4th Partnership Meeting "Presentations," (Cairo), 13-14 November 2006 Date of Access: 15 January 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/Cairomeeting.asp.

⁵⁰⁰ 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/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁰¹ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁵⁰² Progress Report for the Education Fast Track for All Initiative, International Monetary Fund and World Bank, 7 September 2006, Date of Access: 4 November, 2006. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015\(E\)-Education.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/21046513/DC2006-0015(E)-Education.pdf).

⁵⁰³ 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>.

created to provide a supplement to FTI programs⁵⁰⁴ and Italy has since contributed 4.8 million dollars, a small amount compared to its fellow G8 members the United States and the United Kingdom.⁵⁰⁵ As of 12 November 2006, Italy had donated USD1.2 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, a 50% decrease in funding from 2005,⁵⁰⁶ and no donation plan to the Catalytic Fund currently exists for 2007.⁵⁰⁷ On 12 November 2006, Italy sent a delegation to the Cairo Conference, a meeting in which all members of the EFA program and the FTI congregated to discuss the goal of abolishing gender disparity in education by 2015.⁵⁰⁸ For these reasons, Italy receives a "0" compliance score.

Analyst: Esmahan Razavi

Japan: 0

Japan registered partial compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment to work towards eliminating gender disparities in education through its consistent political support for the EFA and FTI agenda. However, Japan has not increased its development assistance for education. Japan's strategy to support basic education in developing countries, called 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)."⁵⁰⁹ 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 although Japan's financial contribution is unclear.⁵¹⁰ Japan remains one of the lowest on the list of donor nations to the Fast-Track initiative.⁵¹¹ The FTI September 2006 *Status Report* also contradictorily lists Japan as among one of the five nations responsible for over two-thirds of total bilateral aid towards basic education.⁵¹²

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 US\$70 million to a total of US\$276 million in 2006 for the G8 goal of universal primary education in Africa to be achieved.⁵¹³ Japan's ODA (Official Development Assistance) general account budget from September 2006 shows that the contributions to the United Nations agencies decreased by 3.1% from 2005 to 2006. However, the amount of requested contributions has increased by 36.8% in the government draft proposal for 2007 and it remains to be seen if the increase will appear in the nation's next official budget plan.⁵¹⁴ 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.⁵¹⁵

Analyst: Frida Wallin

⁵⁰⁴ Education for All-Fast Track Initiative: Accelerating progress towards quality universal primary education. The World Bank, 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁰⁵ 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/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁰⁶ 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/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁰⁷ 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/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁰⁸ Education for All Fast Track Initiative 4th Partnership Meeting, Cairo November 13-14 2006, List of Participants. The World Bank, (Cairo) 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

⁵⁰⁹ Supporting the Joy of Learning- Japan's Support for Education, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. March 2006. Date of Access: 10 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/education/support0603.pdf.

⁵¹⁰ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁵¹¹ Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁵¹² Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Status Report (Cairo) 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 13-14 November 2006

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/FTIStatusReportNov2006.pdf.

⁵¹³ The Data Report 2006-Education, The World Bank, November 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Cairo/Background%20Documents/DATA_Report.pdf.

⁵¹⁴ Japan's ODA General Account Budget, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. September 2006. Date of Access: 10 November 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/budget/2007-3.pdf.

⁵¹⁵ 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/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

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 Committee⁵¹⁶ and the FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee.⁵¹⁷ In November 2006, Russia attended the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership in Cairo as a Donor Partner.⁵¹⁸ At the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership, Russia took the lead on two proposals. First, Russia led a discussion on a proposal to create a Quality Development Task Team.⁵¹⁹ 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.⁵²⁰ 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 according to assessment results.⁵²¹ 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,⁵²² is expected to cost USD67.8 million and will be implemented over the period 2007-2010.⁵²³ It is unclear, however, as to how much of the total cost of the program will actually be funded by Russia. Russia's activity in participating in FTI meetings and advocating policy initiatives has also 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 USD60 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.⁵²⁴

Russia as the new member of Catalytic Fund has demonstrated the great loyalty to the commitment of elimination gender disparities in education. As the member of Catalytic Fund Russian government continues to finance FTI programs. It paid USD1 million by November 2006 and plans to invest USD2 million in 2007 and up to USD4 million in total by 2008⁵²⁵. Due to its increased contribution to international aid (up to USD500 million in federal budget-2007⁵²⁶), of which a portion is designated for educational programs, the Russian government made an effort to comply with this commitment. However, when examining the funds given in absolute figures, Russia's contribution is insufficient relative to other donors.⁵²⁷

Analyst: John Howell and Yulay Sultanov

⁵¹⁶ Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Brussels), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 11. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Brussels/Brussels_Minutes.pdf.

⁵¹⁷ FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee - Minutes of the Meeting of October 10, 2006, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Brussels), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 1.

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

⁵¹⁸ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – List of Participants, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 7 http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

⁵¹⁹ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – Agenda, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 2 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/Agenda.pdf.

⁵²⁰ Proposal for Quality Development Task Team in EFA-FTI, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 2. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/Quality_taskteam_proposal.pdf.

⁵²¹ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 1 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁵²² Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 1 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁵²³ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. pg. 4. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁵²⁴ Russia to allocate \$60 million to foster education in the poorest nations, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006 (St. Petersburg), 16 September 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060916/1260427.html.

⁵²⁵ EFA-FTI Status Report, 12 November 2006. Date of access: 24 December 2006.

www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵²⁶ Russian information agency RIAN, 20 November, 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006 www.rian.ru/politics/foreign/20061120/55800127.html

⁵²⁷ EFA-FTI Status Report, 12 November 2006. Date of access: 24 December 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

United Kingdom: + 1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its St. Petersburg education qualification systems commitment. 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. In September 2006, Mozambique was promised GBP150 million over the span of 10 years,⁵²⁸ and Bangladesh a sum of GBP100 million over six years to support education initiatives.⁵²⁹ 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.⁵³⁰ 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.⁵³¹ 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.⁵³² 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.^{533 534} 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.⁵³⁵

Analyst: Jen Quito

United States: 0

The United States demonstrated moderate compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminating gender disparities in education by 2015. Although the US Government demonstrates a focus on gender equality in education, financial contributions fall short of commitments made during previous years. 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 around 3,000 teachers.⁵³⁶ 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 2006.⁵³⁷ 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.⁵³⁸ USAID reaffirmed its commitment towards gender equality within education, stating that "It 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" as stated in the USAID's proposed budget for 2007.⁵³⁹ Despite noteworthy

⁵²⁸ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁵²⁹ 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

⁵³⁰ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

⁵³¹ DFID and the G8 Presidency 2005, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 27 December, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp

⁵³² Who DFID Works With: The World Bank, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 24 November, 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/about/dfid/dfidwork/wbandimf.asp.

⁵³³ 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.

⁵³⁴ 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.

⁵³⁵ 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

⁵³⁶ 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.

⁵³⁷ 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.

⁵³⁸ USAID Mission: Yemen, (Washington), Date of Access: 24 November 2006. www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/pdf/in_386-017.pdf.

⁵³⁹ 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.

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 2005.⁵⁴⁰ There is 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 undertaken significant actions to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment to promoting gender equality in education. However, it cannot receive a score of full compliance because it has undertaken few efforts since the St. Petersburg Summit. 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.⁵⁴¹ Since the FTI Meetings in March 2006 the EU contributed USD80 million to the Catalytic Fund. EU for grants to Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries has been established and the EU will pay its contribution to the Catalytic Fund in three stages until 2008.⁵⁴² This is, however, a fulfillment of a pledge made before March 2006.⁵⁴³ The EU is committed as one of the co-chairs of the FTI until June 2007.⁵⁴⁴

In St. Petersburg, the EU strongly emphasized the importance of girls' education in poverty reduction and sustainable development.⁵⁴⁵ In a 20 December 2005 joint statement, representatives of EU member states, the European Parliament and the European Commission all 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."⁵⁴⁶ The EU is the second-biggest multilateral donor for education and its support is in the form of grants.⁵⁴⁷ 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.⁵⁴⁸ The report, however, is based on figures and analyses updated in June 2006.

Analyst: Frida Wallin

⁵⁴⁰ 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.

⁵⁴¹ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Cairo), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁴² Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Cairo), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf.

⁵⁴³ Education for All- Fast Track Initiative, FTI Catalytic Fund Status Report, World Bank, (Moscow), 13 March 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efaiti/documents/Moscow/Catalytic_Fund_Status_Update.pdf

⁵⁴⁴ 4th Partnership Meeting, World Bank, (Cairo), 13-14 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 December 2006.

www1.worldbank.org/education/efaiti/Cairomeeting.asp

⁵⁴⁵ Education at the G8 Summit: the EC position, European Commission, (St. Petersburg), 15-17 July 2006. Date of Access: 11 November 2006. europa.eu/press_room/presspacks/g820060715/factsheet_g8-education_en.pdf.

⁵⁴⁶ The European Consensus on Development, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2005. Date of Access: 15 December 2006. ec.europa.eu/development/body/development_policy_statement/docs/edp_declaration_signed_20_12_2005_en.pdf#zoom=125.

⁵⁴⁷ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

⁵⁴⁸ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2007, UNESCO, November 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001477/147794e.pdf.

12. Africa: Security

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"⁵⁴⁹

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

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0*	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.11

* Note: The Toronto team score for Russia is -1.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. Canada has undertaken a number of important initiatives to aid in logistical and training support for the African Standby Force and other African peacekeeping operations.

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada has contributed to the logistical capacity of African security initiatives in a number of ways. On 23 November 2006 the Ghanaian government, in collaboration with CIDA, opened a peacekeeping documentation center at the Police Headquarters in Accra.⁵⁵⁰ A second center was opened in Abuja, Nigeria on 30 November 2006.⁵⁵¹ The centers are part of the CAD3.12 million CIDA-funded West Africa Police Project, initiated

⁵⁴⁹ Update on Africa, G8 Research Group 16/07/2006, (Toronto). Date of Access January 13, 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

⁵⁵⁰ Ghana Has More Women in Peacekeeping Operations, Graphic Ghana, (Accra), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: December 19 2006. www.graphicghana.info/article.asp?artid=14534.

⁵⁵¹ Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 22 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp.

in 2005 to strengthen the capacity of West African police in peacekeeping operations.⁵⁵² 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 2006.⁵⁵³

Canada participated in the African Union Peace and Security Meeting in order to finalize a set of military policy approaches for the African Standby Force from 24-26 September 2006.⁵⁵⁴

The Canadian government contributed CAD1 million to the building of a second campus for the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako, Mali.^{555,556} In September 2006, Major Luc-André Racine became the first full-time Canadian teacher the EMP.⁵⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁵⁸

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."⁵⁵⁹ 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 2006,⁵⁶⁰ and 'Disarmament, Demobilisation Reintegration, Rehabilitation Operations' workshop from 25 September to 5 October 2006.⁵⁶¹ On 29 November 2006, the Canadian Governor-General, Michaëlle Jean, made a state visit to the Annan Centre to express support for the initiative.⁵⁶²

Analyst: Mark Donald

France: 0

France has partially 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). Since RECAMP V ended in November 2006, to achieve full compliance France will have to announce further programs during the remainder of this compliance period that will help meet the G8 goal of providing logistical and transportation support for the proposed African Standby Force.

France provided financial and logistical 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 2006,⁵⁶³ a large training conference in Cameroon held 17-29 September

⁵⁵² Ghana Has More Women in Peacekeeping Operations, Graphic Ghana, (Accra), 24 November 2006. Date of Access: December 19 2006. www.graphicghana.info/article.asp?artid=14534.

⁵⁵³ Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 20 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp.

⁵⁵⁴ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa - December 2006 update, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 6 February 2007. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp#October_2006.

⁵⁵⁵ Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards Over \$25,000 - le Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix (CPMP), Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 6 February 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/grantdisclosurepublic/main_fa.aspx?l=e&p=4&r=9&c=171.

⁵⁵⁶ Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards Over \$25,000 - le Centre Pearson pour le maintien de la paix (CPMP), Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 6 February 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/grantdisclosurepublic/main_fa.aspx?l=e&p=4&r=10&c=372.

⁵⁵⁷ Canada's Export to Africa: Peacekeeping skills, Hamilton Spectator, (Hamilton), 28 November 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.hamiltonspectator.com/NASApp/cs/ContentServer?pagename=hamilton/Layout/Article_Type1&c=Article&cid=1164667813445&call_pageid=1024322466723.

⁵⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁵⁹ Strengthening West Africa's Peace Operations Capacity, Government of Canada, (Ottawa). Date of Access: 22 January 2007. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/cip-pic/library/peaceoperationsinwestafrica-en.asp.

⁵⁶⁰ 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. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=42.

⁵⁶¹ DDRR Course comes up, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=33.

⁵⁶² Governor-General plants tree of life, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre News Service, (Accra), 4 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=45.

⁵⁶³ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage de niveau opératif, Recamp V, Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.recamp5.org/stage_eeml_gabon.php.

2006,⁵⁶⁴ tactical training held in Mali 25-29 September 2006,⁵⁶⁵ and intensive training in the maintenance of order in Cameroon for 20 officers from 8 November -9 December 2006.⁵⁶⁶

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.⁵⁶⁷ 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.⁵⁶⁸

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.⁵⁶⁹ 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 France's role in supporting the development of African peacekeeping capability.⁵⁷⁰

Analyst: Sumera Nabi

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Germany 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, 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.⁵⁷¹

With the upcoming 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.⁵⁷² However, no concrete steps to increase African peacekeeping capabilities or to strengthen the African Standby Force have been announced so far.

Analyst: Katrin Geenen and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy has 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.⁵⁷³

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

⁵⁶⁴ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: La Conférence Finale de Montage et de Coordination (CFMC ou FPC), Recamp V, Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.recamp5.org/cfmc.php.

⁵⁶⁵ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage de formation d'Etat-major de niveau tactique, Recamp V, Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.recamp5.org/stage_emp_mali.php.

⁵⁶⁶ Cycle de formation et d'entraînement, Recamp V: Stage au Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Maintien de l'Ordre d'AWAE, Recamp V, Last Updated: 15 January 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.recamp5.org/stage_cptmo_awae.php.

⁵⁶⁷ 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.

⁵⁶⁸ 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.

⁵⁶⁹ France For Effective Peacekeeping in Africa, Cameroon Tribune, (Yaounde), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2006. www.recamp5.org/p_cameroontribunegb_20061123.php.

⁵⁷⁰ France For Effective Peacekeeping in Africa, by Emmanuel Kendemeh, Cameroon Tribune, (Cameroon), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.recamp5.org/p_cameroontribunegb_20061123.php.

⁵⁷¹ 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.

⁵⁷² Pressekonferenz von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel und Premierminister Blair, Die Bundesregierung, (Berlin), 03 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2006/11/pk-bkin-blair.html.

⁵⁷³ 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.

supports peace operation training around the world.⁵⁷⁴ 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.⁵⁷⁵

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.⁵⁷⁶

Analyst: Frances Cation

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, Japan will have to take a greater range of actions that more directly provide logistical and transportation support to the proposed African Standby Force.

Although Japan has pledged its general support for security, stability, and development in Africa, it has failed to reiterate this specific G8 commitment in Japanese documents or statements since the summit. However, as part of a continuing effort to create a viable African Standby Force, Japan 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.⁵⁷⁷

In line with its record of supporting peace and security in Africa,⁵⁷⁸ Japan also contributed funds to the ongoing stabilization efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan. On 1 December 2006, Japan stated it would extend emergency grant aid totaling USD30 million to improve the humanitarian situation and support the consolidation of peace in Sudan.⁵⁷⁹ One of the primary goals of this contribution is to assist in the return of refugees in the southern part of Sudan through the provision of transportation and the construction of way stations.⁵⁸⁰ In addition to its contributions to Sudan, Mr. Mitsuo Sakaba, Director-General for Press and Public Relations for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed Japan's support for the adoption of the "Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region" by several African states.⁵⁸¹ Finally, Japan pledged USD20 million to the UN Peacebuilding Fund to be used in support of post-conflict stabilization initiatives.⁵⁸² While these initiatives are notable, Japan will need to make new and specific commitments to the ASF and cooperate with international partners on the issue in order to achieve full compliance.

Analyst: Mark Donald

Russia: 0

Russia has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security.

⁵⁷⁴ 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.

⁵⁷⁵ 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.

⁵⁷⁶ 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.africa-union.org/root/au/News/Press/2006/October/ITALIE_UA_Visite_English.pdf

⁵⁷⁷ 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

⁵⁷⁸ Japan has expressed its support for peace, security, and development in Africa on various occasions. Please see: Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, "Africa – The Home of Self-Endeavor," May 1, 2006. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2006/05/01statement_e.html, and Statement by H.E. Mr. Kenzo Oshima, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Security Council, "On the cooperation between the UN and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security," 17 October 2005. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2005/un0510-3.html.

⁵⁷⁹ Press Release: Emergency Grant Aid for Consolidation of Peace in the Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/12/1201-2/html.

⁵⁸⁰ Press Release: Emergency Grant Aid for Consolidation of Peace in the Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/12/1201-2/html.

⁵⁸¹ Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Press and Public Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Adoption of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), 16 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2006/12/1216.html.

⁵⁸² New Peacebuilding Fund Reflects Commitment to Sustained Engagement in Countries, United Nations Department of Public Information, (New York), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/pbc4.doc.htm.

On 26 October 2006, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Lavrov, confirmed his country's intentions to build up cooperation and to provide assistance to the region. In his welcoming speech at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum held in Moscow he stated that "we are helping the African partners to reduce their debt burden, strengthen their peacekeeping capabilities and train national personnel of civilian professions."⁵⁸³ 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 widen those activities."⁵⁸⁴

On 9 August 2006, Vitaly Churkin, Russian Federation representative in the UN, confirmed that "as the current chairman of the "Group of Eight" (G-8), 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, but he noted that external assistance should supplement, not take the place of, African States' own steps."⁵⁸⁵

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Katrin Geenan

United Kingdom: 0

United Kingdom has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to bolster African security. To achieve full compliance, the United Kingdom 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, 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.⁵⁸⁶

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 Praetoria, South Africa.⁵⁸⁷ Along with the results of earlier technical workshops, these policy approaches will help form the basis for the further development of the ASF.⁵⁸⁸

Analyst: Jonathan Scotland

United States: +1

The United States has exhibited a high level of compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment, initiating or supporting a wide range of activities aimed at developing the Africa Standby Force and African peacekeeping capabilities, as well as publicly reaffirming the need for such initiatives.

US efforts to develop the Africa Standby Force have largely been funded and initiated through the Global Peace Operations Initiative Program, many specifically through the Africa Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) program. On 14 September 2006, the US State Department reaffirmed its commitment to "expand African countries' peacekeeping abilities through our African Contingency Operations Training Assistance program" in a verbal reiteration of a commitment of South Africa-US Relations.⁵⁸⁹ Previously, on 6 September 2006, the US Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, Jendayi Frazer, stated that the US is committed to "train 40 000 African

⁵⁸³ 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: 23 December 2006. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/27d972045c2e285fc32572170032bca8?OpenDocument

⁵⁸⁴ UN Security Council Presidential Statement Stresses Benefits of Closer Cooperation, United Nations News Centre, (New York), 20 September 2006. Accessed: 23 December 2006. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8834.doc.htm.

⁵⁸⁵ Presidential statement, UN Security Council, (New York), 9 August 2006. Accessed: 23 December 2006. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8805.doc.htm.

⁵⁸⁶ 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.

⁵⁸⁷ 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.

⁵⁸⁸ 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.

⁵⁸⁹ Verbal Reiteration of Commitment: US-South Africa relations: View from Washington, State News Service, 14 September 2006. Available online through FACTIVA [global.factiva.com]. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and African Contingency Operations and Training Assistance (ACOTA) programs.”⁵⁹⁰

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, aimed at the development of African capacity to react to Peace Support operation needs.⁵⁹¹ This effort was seen as a part of the African strategy to develop the West African brigade of the Africa Standby Force.⁵⁹² 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.⁵⁹³ 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.⁵⁹⁴

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 Doula, Cameroon.⁵⁹⁵

In partnership with the Italian government, the US government also supported the African Peacekeeping Forces Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) program.⁵⁹⁶ 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.⁵⁹⁷

Analyst: Frances Cation

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has demonstrated partial 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). Although the EU has not announced new pledges of transportation and logistics support to the ASF since the summit, the EU continues to express its support for the AU, African SROs, and the ASF through recent statements, progress reports, and the establishment of strategic partnerships.

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.⁵⁹⁸ 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

⁵⁹⁰ 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.

⁵⁹¹ KAIPTC announces the closing ceremony of the ECOWAS Multi-National Command Post Exercise (MNCPIX) 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

⁵⁹² 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.

⁵⁹³ Nam Military to get US training, The Namibian, 13 September 2006. Available online through FACTIVA [global.factiva.com]. Date of Access: 15 January 2007.

⁵⁹⁴ 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=washfile-english&y=2006&m=August&x=20060818170854idybeekcm0.123028

⁵⁹⁵ 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

⁵⁹⁶ 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

⁵⁹⁷ 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

⁵⁹⁸ 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. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1441&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

addition to the African Standby Force.⁵⁹⁹ 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.⁶⁰⁰ 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 development on the African continent.”⁶⁰¹

The European Union also provided financial and logistic leadership, alongside the AU, France and ECCAS, in RECAP V military and peacekeeping exercises conducted from 13 November 2006 in Doula, Cameroon.⁶⁰² 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.⁶⁰³

Finally, 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.”⁶⁰⁴ 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.⁶⁰⁵ 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.⁶⁰⁶

Analyst: Sumera Nabi

⁵⁹⁹ 10th ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting Final Communiqué, Council of the European Union, (Niamey), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.

⁶⁰⁰ 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. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Capabilities_Africa_20.11.pdf.

⁶⁰¹ 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. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Capabilities_Africa_20.11.pdf.

⁶⁰² 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

⁶⁰³ 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

⁶⁰⁴ Brussels European Council – EU Presidency Conclusions, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. 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. ec.europa.eu/development/body/communications/eu_africa_strategy_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁵ 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: register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st16/st16630.en06.pdf. Date of Access: 22 January 2007.

⁶⁰⁶ 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.

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*⁶⁰⁷

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.

Team Leader: Samreen Beg

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		+1
France	0	
Germany		+1
Italy	0	
Japan	0	
Russia	0	
United Kingdom		+1
United States	0	
European Union	0	
Overall		+0.33

⁶⁰⁷ Update on Africa, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

Canada: +1

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.⁶⁰⁸ Canada has identified a schedule for the financing of the MDRI, and has allocated specific funds to all three 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. He further announced that Canada would begin making its payments to the IDA and AfDB.⁶⁰⁹ According to Supplementary Document to the Department of Finance's 2006-07 Report on Plans and Priorities, these payments should be made before the end of the 2006 Fiscal Year in March 2007.⁶¹⁰ Flaherty further emphasized that Canada "is committed to maintaining the financing capacities of the IMF, IDA, and the AfDB as these institutions implement the MDRI."⁶¹¹

On the issue of debt sustainability, Flaherty stated in the same statement that although "Canada [is a] strong supporter of the ongoing work to address unsustainable debt burdens," more should be done to break the 'lend-and-forgive' cycle that can lead to the accumulation of debts. Flaherty announced that Canada is firmly committed to lobbying for a review of the World Bank-IMF DSF to work towards better planning for long-term debt sustainability.⁶¹² In October, Canada 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 USD137 million in nominal terms.⁶¹³

In addition to its commitment to the World Bank-IMF DSF and the MDRI, Canada continues to act through its Debt Initiative to forgive the debts of heavily indebted poor countries. On 18 July 2006, the Canadian government announced that it would forgive CAD221 million in debt owed by the Republic of Cameroon. Cameroon is the twelfth country to meet all of the debt relief requirements under the Canadian Debt Initiative, which will forgive more than CAD1.1 billion once all eligible countries have completed the process.⁶¹⁴

Analyst: Catherine Kunz

France: 0

France has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to debt relief and sustainability. While it remains committed to the MDRI and to addressing debt issues particularly in Africa, France only expressed general support for the principles of debt sustainability and has not yet articulated how it will further implement the DSF.⁶¹⁵ 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."⁶¹⁶ How France will contribute to strengthening this framework is unclear.

⁶⁰⁸ 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.

⁶⁰⁹ 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.

⁶¹⁰ Supplementary Document to the Department's 2006-07 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) Regarding Implementation of the 2004-06 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa). Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2006/sdsplan06-07e.html.

⁶¹¹ 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.

⁶¹² Just The Facts - Finance Minister Jim Flaherty on the Record at Singapore, Halifax Initiative, 30 September 2006. Accessed: 3 January, 2006. www.halifaxinitiative.org/index.php/issue_update/824.

⁶¹³ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHER=com11612711120.

⁶¹⁴ Canada's New Government Cancels All Debt Owed by Cameroon," Department of Finance Canada, 18 July, 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. www.fin.gc.ca/news06/06-034e.html.

⁶¹⁵ 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. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057\(E\)-France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057(E)-France.pdf).

⁶¹⁶ 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. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057\(E\)-France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMIT/Documentation/21091177/DCS2006-0057(E)-France.pdf).

France worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi, worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁶¹⁷ In November, the French government provided a “bridge” loan to the Central African Republic to clear its arrears with the World Bank and restore its ties with international donors.⁶¹⁸

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 and particularly its support for debt relief in Africa, 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.

On 17 September 2006, at a meeting of the IMF’s International Monetary and Finance Committee, German Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück announced that Germany was committed to contributing funds to the HIPC initiative according to the terms of implementation of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.⁶¹⁹ Furthermore, on 18 October 2006, German chancellor Angela Merkel pledged to use Germany’s G8 and EU presidencies in 2007 to refocus the terms of debt relief in Africa stating that Berlin was “keen” on ensuring that the promises made by developed countries at Gleneagles of greater aid and debt relief are kept.⁶²⁰ In addition, Germany worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi, worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁶²¹ On 9 November 2006, Germany announced its participation in the cancellation of 559 billion CFA francs of Cameroon’s debt in conjunction with the loan assistance plan of the Paris Club.⁶²² This agreement was finalized within the week in Germany. On 18 December 2006 German Foreign Minister Heidemarie Wiczeorek-Zeul reaffirmed that the German government is upholding its commitment to increase the current level of development aid from 0.36 percent of the national GDP to 0.51 percent by the year 2010.⁶²³ On 26 December 2006, Wiczeorek-Zeul stated that “Africa is where the decision will be made on whether poverty reduction can be achieved,” reiterating Germany’s pledge to focus on the conditions of African development.⁶²⁴

Germany has also demonstrated its support for the Debt Sustainability Framework. In the same 17 September 2006 statement, Steinbrück pledged Germany’s future conjoined effort with the IMF and World Bank on the review of the Debt Sustainability Framework.⁶²⁵

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman Shaw

Italy: 0

Italy has demonstrated partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on debt relief and sustainability. 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 2006.⁶²⁶ Furthermore, as a member of the Paris Club Italy engaged in the cancellation of debt on 19 October

⁶¹⁷ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120

⁶¹⁸ Central African Republic repays World Bank debt, Reuters, (Washington), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N28300534.htm.

⁶¹⁹ 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.

⁶²⁰ Germany to put Debt and Aid for Africa at top of G8 Agenda, Guardian Unlimited UK Edition, 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 19 October 2006. www.guardian.co.uk/germany/article/0,,1925677,00.html.

⁶²¹ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120.

⁶²² 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.

⁶²³ NGOs Demand Much From Germany as EU President, Deutsche Welle, 18 December 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2006. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2269439,00.html.

⁶²⁴ Germany Pledges to Fast-Track Cooperation with Africa, AngolaPress, (Luanda), 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=497141.

⁶²⁵ 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.

⁶²⁶ 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.

200 with USD137 million dollars going to restore Malawi's debt sustainability.⁶²⁷ Italy has yet to articulate through legislative acts, a more specific and long-term timeline for how it will finance the MDRI since agreeing to replenish the IDA and AfDB in the early years of a longer term compensatory financing scheme.⁶²⁸

Likewise, Padoa-Schioppa 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 Development Goals.⁶²⁹ How Italy will contribute to strengthening this framework beyond its support for its principles is unclear.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman Shaw

Japan: 0

Japan has not yet fully complied with its commitment to implement the MDRI and the DSF for Low-Income Countries.

Beginning 21 July 2006, Japan provided debt relief to four countries qualifying for debt relief under the MDRI. Debt relief totaling JPY190, 380 million was provided to Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Mozambique.⁶³⁰ In addition, Japan worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi, worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁶³¹ On 18 September 2006, Hideki Ito, Deputy Director-General of the Economic Affairs Bureau, stated that Japan welcomes the implementation of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives introduced by IMF, IDA and AfDB, and "intends to act on them promptly, staying with them until they are fully carried out."⁶³²

A statement released by Toshihiko Fukui, Governor for the Bank of Japan to the International Monetary and Financial Committee of Board of Governors on 18 September 2006, expressed Japan's support for the DSF.⁶³³ While Japan reaffirmed its intention to implement this commitment and provided debt relief to multiple countries, it has not yet fully articulated how it will implement the Debt Sustainability Framework beyond its general support for its principles.⁶³⁴

Analyst: Adrianna Kardynal

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment for debt relief and sustainability through significant support for the MDRI program.⁶³⁵ As of 2007, 8 of the 22 MDRI countries are Russian debtors.⁶³⁶ Sergei Lavrov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, reported on 21 September 2006 that, "Russia has written off or has undertaken to write off USD11.3 billion of the African countries' debt, including USD2.2 billion within the HIPC Debt Initiative. New steps are planned in this area. Russia ranks third in absolute figures of debt relief, and first in terms of the debt relief/GDP ratio."⁶³⁷

⁶²⁷ Latest Debt Treatments, Paris Club, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 13 November 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/countries/countries.php?LIST_LAST=O.

⁶²⁸ The DATA Report, Debt Aid Trade Africa, (Washington), 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.thedatareport.org/pdf/debt.pdf.

⁶²⁹ 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.

⁶³⁰ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2006, Loan Aid by Date, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/loan-6.html.

⁶³¹ *Malawi*, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHER=com11612711120.

⁶³² Statement by Mr. Hideki Ito, United Nations (New York), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. 18 September 2006, Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0609-3.html.

⁶³³ Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund" 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2006/091706.htm.

⁶³⁴ Communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund" 17 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006. www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2006/091706.htm.

⁶³⁵ "RF will write off debts of the poorest countries", 21 December 2006. Accessed: 23 December 2006 www.vedomosti.ru/newsline/index.shtml?2006/12/21/360921.

⁶³⁶ Federal Law "Federal Budget 2007", Accessed: 25 December 2006

⁶³⁷ Address by Sergei V. Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, at the Sixty-First Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 21 September 2006, United Nations, (New York). Accessed: 23 December 2006. www.un.org/webcast/ga/61/pdfs/russian_federation-e.pdf.

The government also expressed its commitment to continue its practice of total sum cancellation for the remaining poorest countries.⁶³⁸ On 18 September 2006, Russian representative at the United Nations, Nikolai Chulkov confirmed that, "Russia participated actively in the World Bank and IMF programmes to cancel the debt owed by HIPC members."⁶³⁹

However, there has been no evidence that Russia has supported the World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Adriana Kardynal

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on debt relief and sustainability. Although the UK remains active in a wide range of debt-relief related activities instituted prior to the St. Petersburg Summit, it has reiterated its strong commitment to implementing and financing the MDRI and the World Bank-IMF DSF.

In a statement in September 2006 to the World Bank and IMF Boards of Governors, Secretary of State for International Development Hilary Benn and Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown says that the United Kingdom "remain[s] completely committed to the full implementation and financing of the HIPC and the MDRI [...]. The UK will play its full part, assisting countries through our bilateral programmes, and providing continued financing to the HIPC Trust Fund and to meet our financing commitments to the MDRI."⁶⁴⁰ By the end of 2006, the UK had contributed a total of approximately GBP26 million in additional contributions to the IDA to offset IDA reduced debt service receipts under the MDRI.⁶⁴¹

Benn and Brown further stated in the September statement that the UK will continue to pay its share of the debt service owed to the World Bank and African Development Bank, and 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.⁶⁴² On 19 October 2006, the United Kingdom worked alongside other G8 countries to broker a Paris Club debt relief package for Malawi, worth USD137 million in nominal terms.⁶⁴³ Most creditors, the UK included, also committed on a bilateral basis to grant additional debt relief of USD217 million in nominal terms.⁶⁴⁴

Analyst: Erin Fitzgerald

United States: 0

The United States registered partial compliance with St. Petersburg's African Debt Relief commitments. It launched new initiatives involving debt restructuring and relief and redoubling efforts to fulfill previous promises. The *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2007* contains a number of references to debt relief. The United States provided 100% bilateral debt relief to HIPC countries under the enhanced HIPC initiative.⁶⁴⁵ The 2007 Budget request fully supports the U.S. share of the multilateral debt forgiveness provided by the G8 proposal. The budget proposal would

⁶³⁸ "RF will write off debts of the poorest countries", 21 December 2006. Accessed: 23 December 2006 www.vedomosti.ru/newsline/index.shtml?2006/12/21/360921.

⁶³⁹ High-Level Meeting on Least Developed Countries at Sixty-first General Assembly, 18 September 2006. Accessed: 24 December 2006. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/ga10497.doc.htm.

⁶⁴⁰ 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 Hilary Benn and Gordon Brown, (Singapore), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/21056170/DCS2006-0065-UK.pdf.

⁶⁴¹ 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 Hilary Benn and Gordon Brown, (Singapore), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/21056170/DCS2006-0065-UK.pdf.

⁶⁴² World Bank and the IMF, Daily Hansard Written Answers, United Kingdom Parliament, (London), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070117/text/70117w0002.htm#07011767000191.

⁶⁴³ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120

⁶⁴⁴ Malawi, Paris Club, (Paris), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006.

www.clubdeparis.org/en/news/page_detail_news.php?FICHIER=com11612711120

⁶⁴⁵ Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2007: Department of State and Other International Programs, (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/state.html

also allow the United States to complete the funding for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under enhanced HIPC.⁶⁴⁶

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."⁶⁴⁷

Analyst: Erin Fitzgerald

European Union: 0

The European Union has displayed partial 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 – which is to hold the presidency of both the European Union and the G8 as of 2007 – would make African debt relief a priority for the year.⁶⁴⁸ 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).⁶⁴⁹ The end of November saw fifty African and EU ministers gather in Tripoli for the first EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development.⁶⁵⁰ The Conference paved the way for the joint Africa-EU declaration that 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.⁶⁵¹

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.⁶⁵² In December 2006, Sierra Leone qualified for debt relief worth USD994 million under the HIPC Initiative, and a further USD610 million under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).⁶⁵³ 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.⁶⁵⁴ On 1 December 2006, Jarl-Håkan Rosengren, Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Finland (which 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" but failed to outline a precise figure.⁶⁵⁵ Also in December, the European Union released the Joint Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy for Africa; however, nowhere did the report cite a figure for debt relief, although it did reaffirm the GNI commitments for 2010 (mentioned above). The World Bank-IMF DSF has been criticized by the EU, most notably by the European Parliament, although it

⁶⁴⁶ Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2007: Department of State and Other International Programs, (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/state.html

⁶⁴⁷ 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., (Singapore), 18 September 2006. Date of Access: 28 January 2007. siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMINT/Documentation/21056157/DCS2006-0056-UnitedStates.pdf.

⁶⁴⁸ 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. www.guardian.co.uk/germany/article/0,,1925677,00.html.

⁶⁴⁹ 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. siteresources.worldbank.org/WBEU/Resources/WorldBankPresidentHighlightsKeyBankPrioritiestoMEPsExtra.pdf.

⁶⁵⁰ EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development. Africa Union, (Addis Ababa) 23 November, 2006. Date of Access 20 December, 2006. www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/November/SA/EU/EU-AU.htm.

⁶⁵¹ EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development. Africa Union, (Addis Ababa) 23 November, 2006. Date of Access 20 December, 2006. www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/November/SA/EU/EU-AU.htm.

⁶⁵² Collaboration Between the European Commission and the World Bank (Brussels), 21 April, 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/168&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en &guiLanguage=en.

⁶⁵³ Sierra Leone in Debt Relief Deal, BBC News UK Edition (London), 19 December 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6192669.stm.

⁶⁵⁴ European Commission, The World Bank (Washington, DC), 2006. Date of Access: 20 December, 2006. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/PARTNERS/WBEU/0,,contentMDK:20422226~menuPK:899651~pagePK:64137114~piPK:64136911~theSitePK:380823,00.html.

⁶⁵⁵ 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. 213.214.146.178/public/default.aspx?contentid=84495&nodeid=15620&contentlan=2&culture=en-US.

recognizes the importance of the framework in bringing debt sustainability to the centre of the decision-making process of international financial institutions.⁶⁵⁶ The EU has not yet expressed how it will go about implementing debt sustainability principles with the World Bank-IMF framework. Limited EU actions on debt relief and sustainability since the St.Petersburg summit and its lack of communication regarding debt relief indicate only partial compliance.

Analyst: Samreen Beg

⁶⁵⁶ 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. www.eurodad.org/uploadstore/cms/docs/P6_A20060022_EN.doc.

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*⁶⁵⁷

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.

Team Leader: Susan Khazaeli

Assessment

	Interim 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	

⁶⁵⁷ 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.

Canada: 0

Canada has made some progress toward fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitments on transnational crime, specifically in the implementation of the FATF recommendations, and in the support of the UN Convention Against Transnational Crime.

As an observer to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Canada has committed to executing a series of protocols to reduce "gaps in national law, jurisdictional problems or a lack of accurate information about the full scope of their activities."⁶⁵⁸ In recent months, Canada has modified aspects of its national Criminal Code to conform to Article 19 of the Convention, which encourages signatory states to establish cooperative investigation teams to help combat organized crime.⁶⁵⁹

Preceding the St. Petersburg Summit, Frank Swedlove, former Assistant Deputy Minister of the Financial Sector Policy Branch in Canada's Department of Finance, assumed the presidency of the FATF. From 9 to 13 October 2006, Canada hosted the Vancouver Plenary that saw the release of two reports on methods of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.⁶⁶⁰

In a keynote address at a joint American and Middle East and North Africa Private Sector Dialogue (US-MENA PSD) Conference on the twin issues of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, on 7 December, Swedlove encouraged the full implementation of the 40 + 9 Recommendations.⁶⁶¹ 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."⁶⁶²

Despite these activities, Canada has yet to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁶⁶³

Analyst: Susan Khazaeli

France: 0

France has taken some steps forward in achieving compliance with its summit obligations on transnational crime. Although France was an early supporter of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention Against Corruption, since St. Petersburg, it has yet to release any government statements or initiatives on anti-corruption or on combating transnational crime.

Nonetheless, 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.⁶⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁶⁵ 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 2006.⁶⁶⁶

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

⁶⁵⁸ 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.

⁶⁵⁹ Criminal Code, Department of Justice, (Ottawa), 10 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. laws.justice.gc.ca/en/c-46/text.html.

⁶⁶⁰ 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.

⁶⁶¹ 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.

⁶⁶² 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.

⁶⁶³ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations, (New York), December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁶⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁶⁵ 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).

⁶⁶⁶ 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.

proper application of the Convention.⁶⁶⁷ 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 between the Group and other regional or international organizations and to discuss the ties between corruption and money laundering.⁶⁶⁸

Analyst: Hilary Peden

Germany: 0

Germany has made a considerable effort to maintain its St. Petersburg commitment to promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption.

Recognizing the links between good governance and economic growth on the one hand, and crime and corruption on the other, on 21 August 2006, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that development in Africa coupled with fighting corruption and constructing viable internal state systems were of vital importance.⁶⁶⁹ The importance of economic stability in global financial relations was reiterated, on 18 October 2006, when Germany released its tentative G8 agenda for Heiligendamm: highlights include: "discussion of measures aimed at improving systemic stability and transparency of financial markets" and talks "on the need to develop structures that will encourage private investment...more democracy, less corruption..."⁶⁷⁰.

With respect to promoting the FATF recommendations, Germany attended the FATF Vancouver Plenary, held from the 9 to 13 October 2006.⁶⁷¹ The next month, on 2 November 2006, Romanian Prime Minister Calin Popescu-Tariceanu met with Chancellor Merkel in Berlin, where the two leaders discussed reform in the areas of justice and home affairs, as a precursor to membership in the European Union.⁶⁷² Aiming reform efforts at the justice sector assists in the combating the problems of corruption, money laundering and organized crime in these countries.⁶⁷³

Since countries with large extractive industries sectors are particularly exposed to corruption, on 18 December 2006, the government announced that it would focus its efforts on fighting corruption problems in African oil-producing countries, where profits from the energy sectors are often diverted from social programs and economic development.⁶⁷⁴ On 16 October 2006, Germany reiterated its belief in the importance of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which promotes transparency in the collection of revenues from the natural resources industry.⁶⁷⁵ Thus Germany has demonstrated support for the international fight against corruption.

Despite these positive actions, Germany has failed to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption to date.⁶⁷⁶ Germany must conclude its ratification of the Convention if it is to commit fully to the global fight against corruption.

Analysts: Alexandra Lapin and Arina Shadrikova

⁶⁶⁷ 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.

⁶⁶⁸ On the 5th EAG Plenary meeting, Eurasian Group, (Moscow), 15 December 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2006. www.eurasiangroup.org/14.htm.

⁶⁶⁹ [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: November 22 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Mitschrift/Pressekonferenzen/2006/08/2006-08-21-pk-merkel.html.

⁶⁷⁰ 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.

⁶⁷¹ 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.

⁶⁷² 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.

⁶⁷³ Address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, regarding Bulgaria and Rumania's EU Ascension, to the German Bundestag, Federal Government, (Berlin), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Bulletin/2006/10/102-4-bmaa-bt.html.

⁶⁷⁴ 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.

⁶⁷⁵ 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.

⁶⁷⁶ Website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

Italy: 0

Italy has not taken clear concrete steps in complying with its summit commitments on transnational crime, and corruption. Shortly following the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, on 2 August 2006, Italy ratified the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime.⁶⁷⁷ However, since then Italy's progress in fulfilling its commitments have been limited.

Italy has taken some part in the international fight against transnational crime. Italy participated in the FATF Vancouver Plenary, held from the 9 to 13 October.⁶⁷⁸ Second, it contributed legal expertise to a FATF assessment team, which evaluated Iceland's anti-money laundering system based on the FATF Forty Recommendations plus the Nine Special Recommendations.⁶⁷⁹

Nonetheless, it seems that Italy has not asserted its genuine support to a global anti-corruption network. Though it has signed the UN Convention Against Corruption, Italy has delayed its ratification.⁶⁸⁰ In the 2006 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Western Europe and the European Union, Italy ranked far behind its G8 counterparts. The CPI reported that Italy's low grade of 4.9 is suggestive of a "perceived serious corruption."⁶⁸¹ Thus among the economies of Western Europe, Italy's commitment to the twin pursuits of fighting corruption and improving transparency is uncertain. In order to register full compliance with its summit commitments, Italy must take focused action in improving its performance.

Analyst: Aisha Khan

Japan: 0

Japan has yet to register full compliance. While there have been no announcements or initiatives from Japan's new Prime Minister on the issue, several Japanese delegations have attended various anti-corruption conferences. It should also be noted that Japan has not ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption or the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.⁶⁸²

Japan has taken a leading regional role in combating transnational crime. In late September, it 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.⁶⁸³ During a session of the General Assembly, the Japanese delegation made a statement on the issue of transnational crime, specifically regarding policy cooperation between the government, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations Office on Crime and Drugs.⁶⁸⁴

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 9-10 September.⁶⁸⁵ At the APEC Summit in November 2006, Japan, along with other APEC nations, confirmed its commitment to fighting corruption and fostering good

⁶⁷⁷ 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.

⁶⁷⁸ 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.

⁶⁷⁹ 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.

⁶⁸⁰ 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.

⁶⁸¹ 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.

⁶⁸² 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.

⁶⁸³ 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/ctoccp_2006/V0657611e.pdf.

⁶⁸⁴ 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.

⁶⁸⁵ 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.

governance.⁶⁸⁶ 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."⁶⁸⁷ 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.⁶⁸⁸

Japan has also maintained its commitment to the FATF. It attended the FATF's Vancouver Plenary in October, where the interrelated problems of money laundering and terrorist financing were discussed.⁶⁸⁹ 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 terrorist financing.⁶⁹⁰

Moreover, it seems that Japan has made significant gains in reducing corruption from within: According to Transparency International, in 2006, Japan moved up on the Corruption Perception Index from the 21st position with a score of 7.3 to the 16th with a score of 7.6.⁶⁹¹ Still, Japan must take further action in complying with its specific St. Petersburg commitments.

Analyst: Hilary Peden

Russia: 0

As it nears the end of its G8 presidency, Russia has taken some steps towards meeting its commitment on transnational crime and corruption. Russia has demonstrated its commitment to the global fight against transnational crime both through its promotion of the FATF recommendations, and through its cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations. However, Russia's actions since St. Petersburg have not yet been enough to overcome its poor record on corruption and so its efforts must be considered a work in progress.

From the 30 to 31 October 2006, Russia participated in trilateral meetings in London between the heads of American and British financial intelligence committees where the issues of drug trafficking and terrorist financing dominated the talks.⁶⁹² Russian representatives proposed the creation of a standing committee to better address the issues, comprised of expert representatives from Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and some member-states of the Eurasia Group.⁶⁹³

On a domestic level, there is evidence that Russia has worked to implement the FATF recommendations, and to improve the crime registration system.⁶⁹⁴ For example, the number of police leads related to cases of money laundering increased by about 50 times, and helped with the recovery of some 1 trillion rubles.⁶⁹⁵ The Russian parliament also plans to establish frameworks on money laundering, the procurement and confiscation of illegal funds, and terrorist financing.⁶⁹⁶

Importantly, Russia stands alongside France, the United Kingdom, and the United States as the only G8 members to have signed, and ratified both the UN Convention Against Corruption and the UN

⁶⁸⁶ APEC ministers agree to consider laws to deny safe haven to corrupt individuals, the International Herald Tribune, (Neuilly), 16 November 2006, Date of Access: 25 November 2006.

www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/11/16/business/AS_GEN_APEC_Corruption.php.

⁶⁸⁷ APEC ministers agree to consider laws to deny safe haven to corrupt individuals, the International Herald Tribune, (Neuilly), 16 November 2006, Date of Access: 25 November 2006.

www.iht.com/articles/ap/2006/11/16/business/AS_GEN_APEC_Corruption.php.

⁶⁸⁸ 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.

⁶⁸⁹ 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.

⁶⁹⁰ News Release Japan Financial Intelligence Office, (Tokyo), 27 December 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.fsa.go.jp/fiu/fiue.html.

⁶⁹¹ 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.

⁶⁹² News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

⁶⁹³ News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

⁶⁹⁴ Rossiyskaya Gazeta, (Moscow), 22 September 2006, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.rg.ru/2006/09/22/million.html.

⁶⁹⁵ Zubkov, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, (Moscow), 31 October 2006, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.rg.ru/2006/10/31/zubkov-finrazvedka.html.

⁶⁹⁶ Zubkov, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, (Moscow), 31 October 2006, Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.rg.ru/2006/10/31/zubkov-finrazvedka.html.

Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.⁶⁹⁷ However, the 2004 ratification of these conventions did not prevent Russia from ranking 121 out of 163 countries in Transparency International's November 2006 ranking of corruption, far behind the next lowest G8 member, Italy.⁶⁹⁸ While the TI ranking does not represent actions taken since the St. Petersburg Summit, it does indicate that Russia has a particularly poor record on corruption. Most importantly, like the United States and the United Kingdom, Russia has yet to sign or ratify one of the key associated protocols of the the UN Convention against Transnational Crime, the fourth Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms.⁶⁹⁹ For this reason it cannot receive score of +1 indicating full compliance.

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Alexandra Lapin

United Kingdom: 0

In the months leading up to the St. Petersburg Summit, the United Kingdom moved to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption, but it seems that its commitment to transnational crime has since dwindled.⁷⁰⁰ The United Kingdom has yet to achieve full compliance.

The United Kingdom has demonstrated support for the FATF. For instance, the United Kingdom took part in the FATF's Vancouver Plenary from 9 to 13 October 2006, which saw the release of two reports, highlighting money laundering techniques and vulnerabilities in specific exposed sectors.⁷⁰¹ Later that month, from the 30 to 31 October 2006, the United Kingdom hosted trilateral talks with the financial intelligence heads of the United States and Russia on the intractable problems of drug trafficking and terrorist financing.⁷⁰²

In November 2006, the UK Treasury released a report, which was considerably devoted to detailing the problems associated with transnational crimes, and the ways in which the government can better meet such challenges in the new security environment. The report discussed "tools to monitor, track and detect the movement of goods and people, and also methods for understanding and identifying behavioural patterns to prevent and profile security risks."⁷⁰³

Despite its head start in tackling transnational crime, it seems that the government has done little since. There is little evidence of the United Kingdom supporting or implementing the FATF recommendations, or of it furthering its commitment to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Convention Against Corruption. In addition, the United Kingdom has yet to ratify the Fourth Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms despite having signed it in 2002.⁷⁰⁴ Nevertheless, the United Kingdom ranks ahead of its G8 counterparts; the 2006 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ties the United Kingdom with Austria and Luxembourg in the eleventh position – one ahead of Canada.⁷⁰⁵ Further action is required if the United Kingdom is to register compliance with its commitment.

Analyst: Anita Li

⁶⁹⁷ 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.

⁶⁹⁸ Corruption Perceptions Index 2006, Transparency International, (Berlin), 11 August 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2006. www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2006.

⁶⁹⁹ 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: 26 January 2007. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html.

⁷⁰⁰ 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.

⁷⁰¹ 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.

⁷⁰² News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

⁷⁰³ Long-term opportunities and challenges for the UK: analysis for the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review, Her Majesty's Treasury, (London), November 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/298/55/csr_longterm271106.pdf.

⁷⁰⁴ 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: 27 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html.

⁷⁰⁵ 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.

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg transnational crime and corruption commitment. It has taken significant measures in fighting corruption since the conclusion of the G8 summit in St. Petersburg. Shortly following the summit, United States President George Bush returned home to reveal his national strategy to "internationalize efforts against Kleptocracy, pledging to confront high-level, large-scale corruption by public officials and target the proceeds of their corrupt acts."⁷⁰⁶ This initiative entails capacity building in the investigation and prosecution of asset recovery efforts, and seeks to prevent high-level corruption by denying safe haven to perpetrators. American efforts have centred primarily on improving transparency about federal spending at home; on 26 September, the President signed the "Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006."⁷⁰⁷

On the international front, the United States was present at the FATF Vancouver Plenary from 9 to 13 October, where members discussed improved methods of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.⁷⁰⁸ From 30 to 31 October 2006, the United States participated in trilateral meetings in London with the financial intelligence heads of the United Kingdom and Russia, where talks centred on drug trafficking and terrorist financing.⁷⁰⁹

The United States has also demonstrated support for the international fight on corruption. On 30 October 2006, the United States ratified the UN Convention against Corruption.⁷¹⁰ Furthermore, in a speech at the First Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) held in December 2006, Acting US Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Elizabeth Verville reaffirmed the United States' pledge to the global fight against transnational crime.⁷¹¹ Verville stated that, "the government takes very seriously combating corruption within our own borders as well as around the world. We are investigating, prosecuting and convicting corrupt public officials at all levels of government -- local, state and federal."⁷¹²

However, while it has successfully ratified three of the four associated protocols of the UN Convention against Transnational Crime, it remains to be seen if the United States will sign or ratify the fourth Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking of Firearms.⁷¹³ For this reason it cannot receive a score of +1 indicating full compliance.

Analyst: Anita Li

European Union: 0

The European Union is making steady progress in achieving full compliance with its commitments on transnational crime by implementing the work of the FATF and the UN, and by supporting the contribution of non-governmental organizations.

Soon after St. Petersburg, on 3 August 2006, the European Commission adopted technical measures in the implementation of the Third Directive on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing.⁷¹⁴ The Third Directive, designed to secure the financial system from money laundering and terrorist financing, outlines the responsibilities of "all providers of goods, when payments are made in cash in

⁷⁰⁶ Fact Sheet: National Strategy to Internationalize Efforts Against Kleptocracy. The White House, (Washington, DC), 10 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/08/20060810-1.html.

⁷⁰⁷ Fact Sheet: Achieving Greater Transparency and Accountability in Government. The White House, (Washington, DC), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/20060926-1.html.

⁷⁰⁸ 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.

⁷⁰⁹ News Bulletin, Russian news agency KFM, (Moscow), 1 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html.

⁷¹⁰ 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.

⁷¹¹ Address by Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Elizabeth Verville at the First Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption. U.S. Department of State, (Amman), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/77565.htm.

⁷¹² Address by Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Elizabeth Verville at the First Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption. U.S. Department of State, (Amman), 11 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/77565.htm.

⁷¹³ 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: 27 November 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_firearms.html.

⁷¹⁴ Commission adopts 'Level 2' implementing measures to Third Directive. The EU Single Market, (Brussels), 3 August 2006, Date of Access: 15 November 2006. ec.europa.eu/internal_market/company/docs/financial-crime/midday20060803_en.pdf.

excess of EUR15.00.”⁷¹⁵ It is worth noting that a plenary meeting between the Council of Europe’s MONEYVAL Committee and the FATF is slated for July 2007.⁷¹⁶

With regard to its commitment to supporting the UN Convention Against Corruption, the EU has announced new transparent financial rules that govern the disclosure of all Community Funding, including its management by member states.⁷¹⁷ In continuing its earlier efforts on anti-crime and anti-corruption projects, the EU is working toward compliance with its summit obligations.

Analyst: Aisha Khan

⁷¹⁵ Adoption of Anti-Money Laundering Directive will strike a blow against crime and terrorism. Europa, (Brussels), 7 June 2005, Date of Access: 15 November 2006.

⁷¹⁶ Schedule of Events. FATF, (Paris), 1 July 2006, Date of Access: 2 January 2007. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/48/48/37569267.pdf.

⁷¹⁷ 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.

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*⁷¹⁸

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"⁷¹⁹

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.

⁷¹⁸ 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.

⁷¹⁹ 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 ⁷²⁰	FRA ⁷²¹	GER ⁷²²	ITA ⁷²³	JAP ⁷²⁴	RUS ⁷²⁵	UK ⁷²⁶	USA ⁷²⁷
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

Team Leader: Matto Mildenberger

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		NA	
Overall			+0.13

Canada: 0

Canada has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. 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/

⁷²⁰ Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) – Welcome to CIPO, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html

⁷²¹ INPI – Institut National de la propriété industrielle, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr

⁷²² Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, DPMA, (Berlin). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.dpma.de/index.htm

⁷²³ Infobrevetti – Informazione su brevetti e marchi, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 22 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/welcome.html

⁷²⁴ Japan Patent Office, (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007 www.jpo.go.jp/copyright.ru

⁷²⁵ copyright.ru Интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/

⁷²⁶ UK Patent Office, Government of Great Britain, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk

⁷²⁷ United States Patent and Trademark Office Homepage., US Department of Commerce, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/

cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html.⁷²⁸ Commitment components A, B and J are fulfilled by providing information and copies of the Patent Act⁷²⁹, the Trade-mark Act⁷³⁰, the Copyright Act⁷³¹, the Industrial Design Act⁷³², 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.⁷³³

CIPO maintains an archive of press releases and news bulletins relating to domestic and international intellectual property rights protection, fulfilling components H and I.⁷³⁴ 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.

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.⁷³⁵ While this may benefit consumers and entrepreneurs seeking general information, it does not provide substantial detail. To facilitate specific inquiries, the RCMP website also provides contact information for officers handling intellectual property matters.⁷³⁶

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 particularly the quality and scope of the information it provides about 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.⁷³⁷ 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."⁷³⁸

The INPI website provides access to legislative information⁷³⁹, and explains the significance of French patent⁷⁴⁰, trademark⁷⁴¹ and design laws⁷⁴². Together, this website content fulfills commitment components A, B and J. The INPI website also offers information on relevant law enforcement

⁷²⁸ Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) – Welcome to CIPO, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html

⁷²⁹ CIPO – Patents, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/patents/pt_main-e.html

⁷³⁰ CIPO – Trademarks, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/tm/tm_main-e.html

⁷³¹ CIPO – Copyrights, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/cp/cp_main-e.html

⁷³² CIPO – Industrial Designs, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/id/id_main-e.html

⁷³³ CIPO – Intellectual Property Toolkit, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/toolkit/ab-e.html

⁷³⁴ CIPO – Newsroom, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, (Ottawa), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/new/newsroom-e.html

⁷³⁵ RCMP – Intellectual Property Crime, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (Ottawa). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 18 January 2007. www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm

⁷³⁶ RCMP – Intellectual Property Crime, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (Ottawa). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 18 January 2007. www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm

⁷³⁷ INPI – Institut National de la propriété industrielle, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr

⁷³⁸ INPI: National Institute for Industrial Property, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.ambafrance-us.org/sst/innovation/yei/fiche%20ije%20inpi.htm

⁷³⁹ Le Code de la Propriété Intellectuelle/ Partie Legislative, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=409

⁷⁴⁰ Le brevet: un outil de protection et de conquête du marché, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_67_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

⁷⁴¹ La marque, un capital à protéger, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_68_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

⁷⁴² Les dessins et modèles: la forme, une valeur ajoutée à protéger, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_69_62.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

practices⁷⁴³, fulfilling component K. Finally, the website provides information on how to register innovations so as to protect IP rights on both national and international levels, alongside both national⁷⁴⁴ and international⁷⁴⁵ options to combat intellectual property right violations. This set of content 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".⁷⁴⁶ The INPI website encourages visitors to support the campaign by providing statistics⁷⁴⁷ and a link to the affiliated anti-counterfeit campaign website: www.contrefacon-danger.com.⁷⁴⁸ 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 its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. At present, the German Government's primary online website on intellectual property rights only adequately treats 2 of the 11 points described in the St. Petersburg commitment. To achieve compliance, Germany must work significantly on 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.⁷⁴⁹ 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 focused primarily on providing information regarding industrial patent. Further, the site does not discuss current legislation or law enforcement practices undertaken at the national level to protect intellectual property rights. The website covers the technical rights of the patent holder but does not mention the consequences, legal or otherwise, of their violation.

Moreover, while the DPMA website does briefly address the effects of product piracy on the German economy in a press release⁷⁵⁰, 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.⁷⁵¹ This contains some of the information that comprise commitment components J and K. Germany does not appear to publish online information regarding threats of piracy and counterfeiting to the nation's health and economic well-being.

Analyst: Kayla Pries and Igor Churkin

⁷⁴³ Le Code de la Propriété Intellectuelle/ Partie Legislative, INPI, (Paris). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=409

⁷⁴⁴ Les principaux acteurs de la P.I/ Propriété Industrielle, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=90

⁷⁴⁵ Protéger sa marque à l'international, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/content/ART_186_115.php?archive=0&StartRow=0&order=1

⁷⁴⁶ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

⁷⁴⁷ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 23 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

⁷⁴⁸ La lutte anti-contrefaçon, INPI, (Paris), Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 23 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.inpi.fr/front/show_rub.php?rub_id=160

⁷⁴⁹ Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, DPMA, (Berlin). Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.dpma.de/index.htm

⁷⁵⁰ Productpiraterie gefährdet den Wirtschaftssandort Deutschland, Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, 7 October 2006, (Berlin) Last Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 23 January 2007. www.dpma.de/infos/pressdienst/pm060710.html

⁷⁵¹ Federal Ministry of Justice, Intellectual Property. Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 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

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.

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.⁷⁵²

This website has clear information fulfilling commitment components A and B. Separate sections include information on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices,⁷⁵³ fulfilling commitment components J and K.

Moreover, the website provides links to international bodies for the protection of IP rights⁷⁵⁴, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization. It also provides links to regional patent and trademark offices and a number of sites dedicated to the protection of IP rights. Together these sections of the website fulfill commitment components H and I.

While general information on combating piracy and counterfeiting is present⁷⁵⁵, there is no treatment 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]⁷⁵⁶

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 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).⁷⁵⁷ 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. International measures taken to combat these piracy threats are also not treated.

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).⁷⁵⁸ While JCO oversees new initiatives, programs and legislation protecting intellectual property rights in Japan, the JCO does not have an English-language website. 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.⁷⁵⁹

Analyst: Kayla Pries

⁷⁵² Infobrevetti – Informazione su brevetti e marchi, Infobrevetti, (Rome), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 22 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/welcome.html

⁷⁵³ La Disciplina, Infobrevetti, (Rome) Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/disc_legislazione.php

⁷⁵⁴ Information on Patents and Trademarks, Infobrevetti, (Rome). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/link_en.php

⁷⁵⁵ La Lotta Contraffazione, Infobrevetti, (Rome). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 24 January 2007. www.infobrevetti.camcom.it/disc_contraf.php

⁷⁵⁶ The Japanese Report score must be considered tentative, as it does not include yet information that is accessible in the Japanese-language portions of the Japan Patent Office website.

⁷⁵⁷ Japan Patent Office, (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007 www.jpo.go.jp/

⁷⁵⁸ Copyright Authorities of the Government, Copyright Research and Information Center. (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007. www.cric.or.jp/cric_e/csj/csj1.html

⁷⁵⁹ Copyright Authorities of the Government, Copyright Research and Information Center. (Tokyo). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 13 January 2007. www.cric.or.jp/cric_e/csj/csj1.html

Russia: 0

Russia 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 Russian government needs to particularly expand the quality and scope of the information provided about piracy and counterfeiting.

The primary online resource for intellectual property rights maintained by the Russian Government is at: www.copyright.ru.⁷⁶⁰ This website provides information on securing copyrights, thus fulfilling commitment component A.⁷⁶¹ It gives information on how to defend intellectual copyright laws in Russia, thus fulfilling component B.⁷⁶² In the news section of the website, there is information on national and international measures to combat intellectual property right violations, thus fulfilling components H and I.⁷⁶³ There is information on relevant legislation, fulfilling component J.⁷⁶⁴ There is also information on law enforcement practices, fulfilling component K.⁷⁶⁵

There is no information about counterfeiting and piracy as described in components C through G.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Jeremy Weiss

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 in one central online resource.

The United Kingdom government maintains the UK Patent Office website, available at: www.patent.gov.uk.⁷⁶⁶ Components A and B are addressed within the "Get IP Protection"⁷⁶⁷ and "Managing your IP"⁷⁶⁸ sections of the website. In these sections, information on the mechanisms and the procedures to secure and enforce international property rights in the United Kingdom are provided.

The website provides a link to the United Kingdom's National IP Crime Strategy⁷⁶⁹. This comprehensive document defines and discusses the threats of intellectual property crime, fulfilling commitment components C, D, E, F and G. As the document's mandate is to provide a national counteroffensive to intellectual property crime strategy, components H, I and K are also fulfilled.

On the website, the United Kingdom government pledges to publish an annual intellectual property enforcement report in order to review its progress in fighting intellectual property crime as well as to set targets for future enforcement. Commitments to H and I are further reinforced by the Patent Office Annual Report and Accounts documents⁷⁷⁰.

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."⁷⁷¹ The availability and information about these documents fulfills commitment component J.

Analyst: Mariann Lau

⁷⁶⁰ copyright.ru Интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/

⁷⁶¹ Документы, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. <http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/>

www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/?doc_id=114

⁷⁶² Документы, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. copyright.ru/ru/documents/23/?doc_id=44

⁷⁶³ Новости., Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/news/5/

⁷⁶⁴ Документы, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/

⁷⁶⁵ Судебная практика, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/?doc_id=154

⁷⁶⁶ The UK Patent Office, Government of Great Britain, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk

⁷⁶⁷ Getting intellectual property protection, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/protect.htm

⁷⁶⁸ Managing your IP, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/manage.htm

⁷⁶⁹ Counteroffensive: An IP Crime Strategy, UK Patent Office, (London). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, www.patent.gov.uk/ipcrimestrategy.pdf.

⁷⁷⁰ Annual Reports & Facts and Figures, UK Patent Office, (London), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/about/about-ourpublications/about-review.htm

⁷⁷¹ For example, Acts and Statutory Instruments for Copyright, UK Patent Office, (London), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.patent.gov.uk/copy/c-law/c-legislation.htm

United States: 0

The United States has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights. While all the information described by the G8 commitment is available on websites maintained by the US government, updated information on only 6 of the 11 points referenced by the commitment is available on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the US government needs to integrate all the information described in its G8 commitment onto a single website.

The primary online resource dedicated to intellectual property rights maintained by the US government is that of the "United States Patent and Trademark Office" available at: www.uspto.gov/⁷⁷² The 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.⁷⁷³ Information on US Patent Laws is provided, including relevant enforcement practices regarding the protection of patents,⁷⁷⁴ and a number of links regarding international cooperation on intellectual property rights. This content collectively fulfills commitment components H and I.⁷⁷⁵

Some information pertaining to the threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety, the national interests of the United States, consumers and business communities can be found on the U.S. Department of State's website for International Information Programs, a separate website.⁷⁷⁶ Here, commitment components C through G are discussed in appropriate detail.

Analyst: Mariann Lau

European Union: NA

The text of the commitment, by referencing 'each G8 member country' and framing the commitment on national basis, explicitly excludes the EU from compliance efforts. As such, compliance by the EU will not be assessed during this reporting period.

⁷⁷² United States Patent and Trademark Office Homepage., US Department of Commerce, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007, Last Update: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/

⁷⁷³ Patent Business Goals (PBG) Final Rules, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/web/patents/legis.htm

⁷⁷⁴ Patent Laws, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_laws.pdf

⁷⁷⁵ USPTO Policy, US Patent and Trademark Office, (Washington). Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007. www.uspto.gov/main/policy.htm

⁷⁷⁶ Focus on: Intellectual property rights, US State Department, (Washington), Date of Access by G8RG Analyst: 25 January 2007. usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/homepage.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*⁷⁷⁷

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.⁷⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁷⁹

On 1 August 2004, WTO members adopted a General Council decision on the Doha Work Programme, informally known as the Framework, which established a framework for placing the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) back on track for completion by 2006. Under the 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 significant 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 Singapore Issues (foreign investment, competition policy, and government procurement) were dropped from the DDA with the fourth (trade facilitation) kept on in the understanding that it would only result in a clarification and simplifying of current agreements. 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.⁷⁸⁰

The recent 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) Conferences.⁷⁸¹

The conclusion of the Hong Kong Conference made progress in establishing a credible commitment and end date of 2013 for full compliance.⁷⁸² 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, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support by the date set out in the Hong Kong Ministerial.⁷⁸³

Team Leader: James Meers

⁷⁷⁷ 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.

⁷⁷⁸ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto), June 2004. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

⁷⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁰ Trade: WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto), June 2004. Accessed: 20 May 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf.

⁷⁸¹ Ibid.

⁷⁸² Trade: 2006 Final Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group, (Toronto), June 2006. Accessed: 20 December 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf.

⁷⁸³ Trade, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, U of T G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Accessed: 16 January 16, 2007. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/trade.html.

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.22

Canada: +1

In 2006, the Canadian government reaffirmed its earlier commitment to "continue to support an ambitious outcome in the Doha negotiation"⁷⁸⁴ in the upcoming WTO meeting. Despite its disappointment in the suspension of negotiations on 24 July 2006, soon after the St. Petersburg Summit, the government stated that it "welcomes the steps being taken to re-engage and move the Doha Round of WTO negotiations forward."⁷⁸⁵ In particular, the Minister of International Trade, David Emerson, stated that "Canadian agricultural producers and processors, as well as other manufacturers and service providers, would benefit from the expanded market access that the Doha Round was aiming to achieve."⁷⁸⁶ However, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Chuck Strahl, also added that Canadian interest would still include its support for the domestic protection for dairy, poultry and egg sectors through the supply management system.⁷⁸⁷

On 22 September 2006, Canada as one of the 18 agricultural exporting countries of the Cairns Group, issued a joint statement urging major players including the U.S., EU and other countries to "take the necessary steps to resume negotiations no later than November."⁷⁸⁸ In response to the results of the Cairns Group meeting, Strahl reiterated Canada's support for renewed Doha talks, measuring the suspension as "a setback for Canada." He also indicated Canada's willingness to cooperate with the Cairns Group and other WTO members to achieve "strong results for our agricultural sector" which would be required to "include both export oriented and supply managed industries."⁷⁸⁹ In December 2006, Emerson and Strahl issued a joint statement reaffirming Canada's position: "[the] supply management system is not on the negotiating table. This government has consistently defended our supply managed sector at the WTO."⁷⁹⁰

Although Canada has demonstrated an unyielding position on its supply management system, it has instituted major changes in the area of grain marketing. The present Canadian government led by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, is currently acting upon its platform promise made in January 2006 to

⁷⁸⁴ Ministers Disappointed By Lack of Progress in WTO Talks, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 1 July 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006.

w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384163&Language=E&docnumber=73.

⁷⁸⁵ Resumption of technical discussion in the WTO Doha Development Agenda Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/WTO/resumption-en.asp.

⁷⁸⁶ Government of Canada Expresses Disappointment at the Suspension of WTO Doha Development Round Negotiations. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2006. w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384244&Language=E&docnumber=84.

⁷⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁸ Cairns Group urges U.S., EU to compromise on Doha, The Journal of Commerce, (New York), 22 September 2006, p.1.

⁷⁸⁹ AAFC/Canada Participates at 20th Anniversary Meeting of Cairns Group, CCNMathews Newswire, (Toronto), 22 September, 2006, p.1.

⁷⁹⁰ Canada's New Government Has Proven Track Record on Supply Management, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384705&language=E&docnumber=163.

eliminate the Canadian Wheat Board's (CWB) monopoly over the sale of wheat and barley.⁷⁹¹ 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.⁷⁹² While the existence of CWB did not violate the GATT agreement, it has recently been the subject of various WTO disputes due to its monopolistic structure.⁷⁹³ Canada's efforts to dismantle the CWB signal a significant effort on the part of government to respond to such disputes. In September 2006, Strahl established a task force to "recommend options on the way forward in implementing marketing choice for western wheat and barley."⁷⁹⁴ The task force published a report in December recommending the Canadian Wheat Board Act be repealed in conjunction with a timed phase-out program aimed to dismantle the CWB monopoly, beginning with barley in January 31, 2008 and wheat in July 31, 2008.⁷⁹⁵

The federal government's plan to dismantle the CWB monopolistic structure to open up Canada's wheat market has attracted strong domestic opposition. As a federal election looms in the coming spring, it remains unclear whether the federal government could follow through with the elimination of the CWB. While no changes will be made to the supply-management system in the near future, the Canadian government has taken a first step in reducing domestic trade-distortion in agricultural products. As a result of its proposal to eliminate the CWB's monopoly, and its commitment to the Doha negotiations, Canada receives a +1 score, indicating full compliance.

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. President Chirac's government remains committed to the 2003 reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of which France is a major beneficiary.⁷⁹⁶ Describing the agricultural sector as "Europe's vocation," Chirac is endorsing 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.⁷⁹⁷ Government inducements are provided for farmers to convert crops as well as research and development in expanding a non-food agricultural industry.⁷⁹⁸

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.⁷⁹⁹ Australian Federal Agriculture Minister Peter McGauran offered advice drawn upon his country's successful experience in eliminating agricultural support measures. In response, Bussereau defended France's domestic subsidies insisting that its agricultural sector is part of a regional social framework and ultimately contributes to French culture.⁸⁰⁰

In 2006 France made no major cuts nor implemented any policy initiatives aimed at reducing agricultural subsidies. In light of this, France has registered a compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

⁷⁹¹ Hall, Angela. "Tory Win Might See Canadian Wheat Board Blow in Different Direction." *CanWest News* 25 Jan. 2006.

⁷⁹² Libin, Kevin. "Canadian Wheat Board in the Fight of its Life: End of Monopoly?" *National Post* 11 December 2006: A5.

⁷⁹³ Canada- Measures Relating to Export of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain, World Trade Organization, (Geneva). Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds276_e.htm.

⁷⁹⁴ Minister Strahl Announces Task Force on Implementing Marketing Choice for Wheat and Barley, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, (Ottawa), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2006&page=n60919c.

⁷⁹⁵ Marketing choice- the way forward: Report of Technical Task Force on Implementing Market choice for Wheat and Barley, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, (Ottawa), 25 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=ip&page=ip61030a. Canada's New Government to Listen to Farmers with Plebiscite on Barley, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, (Ottawa), 31 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2006&page=n61031. Paul Samyn, Larry Kusch, Wheat board fast track urged, Winnipeg Free Press, (Winnipeg), 31 October 2006, p. A1.

⁷⁹⁶ Meeting between M. Dominique de Villepin, Prime Minister, and Mr. Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade, Portail du Gouvernement (Paris), 24 April 2006. Accessed: 5 January 2007. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/acteurs/press_releases_184/meeting_between_m.d.

⁷⁹⁷ Chirac Pushes for Bio-fuel farming, BBC News Online (London), 6 October 2006. Accessed: 24 November 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5412528.stm.

⁷⁹⁸ Agriculture: Revitalising rural areas, Portail du Gouvernement (Paris) 29 September 2006. Accessed: 4 January 2007. www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/chantiers/major_projects_94/agriculture_revitalisin.

⁷⁹⁹ French agricultural subsidies, ABC Rural Online (Sydney), 31 August 2006. Accessed: 24 November 2006. www.abc.net.au/rural/content/2006/s1729547.htm.

⁸⁰⁰ French agricultural subsidies, ABC Rural Online (Sydney), 31 August 2006. Accessed: 24 November 2006. www.abc.net.au/rural/content/2006/s1729547.htm.

Germany: +1

In 2006 Germany has taken significant steps to reduce export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic supports. In September 2006, Germany agreed to full transparency of expenditures in its agricultural sector under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).⁸⁰¹ 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.⁸⁰² 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."⁸⁰³

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."⁸⁰⁴ 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."⁸⁰⁵

On the international stage, Germany has made attempts to provide low-income countries with a donation of EUR1 million to compensate for the continued existence of protectionist policies in the multilateral trading system.⁸⁰⁶ On 2 October 2006, the German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued an announcement that Germany is "open to the idea of forming a trans-Atlantic free-trade zone between Europe and the United States."⁸⁰⁷ In 2006, Germany's stated efforts to increase CAP transparency, direct cuts in domestic subsidies, and efforts to support multilateral trade liberalization justify a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya and Igor Churkin

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce 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.

Italian elections held in April 2006 resulted in a new majority for a coalition government led by Prime Minister Romano Prodi.⁸⁰⁸ Although the new centre-left administration has committed to large-scale policy reform, reductions in domestic supports and export tariffs on agricultural products have been excluded from the reform agenda. Furthermore, no major effort has been carried out in 2006 to address this issue. Italy has therefore, been unable to fulfill its commitments agreed to at the St. Petersburg Summit and receives a score of -1, indicating non-compliance.

Analyst: Kathryn Kotris

⁸⁰¹ Who Gets What from the Common Agricultural Policy. (Germany), 13 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007 www.farmsubsidy.org/germany/Transparency_campaign_gaining_ground_in_Germany/130906.

⁸⁰² 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.

⁸⁰³ 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.

⁸⁰⁴ 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.

⁸⁰⁵ 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.

⁸⁰⁶ Technical Assistance, World Trade Organization, (Geneva), 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 30 November 2006. www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres06_e/pr459_e.htm.

⁸⁰⁷ Spiegel Online. "Merkel for EU Agreement with US", (Germany), 2 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 December 2006. www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,440335,00.html.

⁸⁰⁸ The Italian election: Hopelessly Split?, CBC News Online, (Toronto), 12 May 2006. Accessed: 27 November 2006. www.cbc.ca/news/background/italy.

Japan: +1

The Japanese government has exerted a noticeable 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.⁸⁰⁹

As of April 2007, Japan's Ministry of Agriculture has announced it will 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.⁸¹⁰ The new system marks Japan's first change major change in pricing policy in 59 years. The move to link wheat prices to market movements will change that status of grain to that of an "ordinary commodity," such as rice.⁸¹¹

Japan has also recently 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.⁸¹² 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.⁸¹³ Apart from this recent setback in negotiations, in 2006 Japan has worked hard to revive trade talks and has implemented important initiatives to dismantle domestic trade distorting mechanisms. Japan thus receives a score of +1 for full compliance.

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. 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. However, in 2006, the Russian government unilaterally reduced total agricultural subsidies by 44 percent from 16 billion rubles to 9 billion rubles per year.⁸¹⁴ According to the Russian Minister of Agriculture, Aleksei Gordeev, it is necessary for the government to invest at least 1 trillion rubles to re-equip the agricultural industry.⁸¹⁵ Gordeev has stated: "It is time for us to reach with our partners conclusions about how we will build a common agricultural balance in order to ensure fair competition in Russian markets."⁸¹⁶

The Russian government has consistently confirmed the necessity of providing equal competitive conditions for trade in agricultural products.⁸¹⁷ At present, Russian farmers are "...less reliant on government decisions because they realize that their success depends on their own actions..."⁸¹⁸ 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 reduction will be placed on the import tariffs of manufactured goods."⁸¹⁹

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Adrianna Kardynal

⁸⁰⁹ Matsuoka, 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.

⁸¹⁰ 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.

⁸¹¹ Ibid.

⁸¹² US, Japan Cut Farm Subsidies, The Australian, (Australia), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

⁸¹³ From Selling Protection Worldwide to Leaning on Free-trading Aussies, The Australian, (Australia), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

⁸¹⁴ Aleksey Portanskiy: Russian Agriculture Producers Will Have More Opportunities to Export Since We Are In the WTO, WTO, (Geneva), 24 November 2006. Accessed: 26 December 2006. www.wto.ru/ru/press.asp?msg_id=18483.

⁸¹⁵ Ibid.

⁸¹⁶ Russian National Projects' Portal, Internet Conference of Aleksei Gordeev Minister of Agriculture, (Moscow), 20 November 2006. Accessed: 29 December 2006. www.rost.ru/news/2006/11/202109_6488.shtml.

⁸¹⁷ Kudrin: Equal Competitive Conditions Are In Need In Agricultural Area, WTO, (Moscow), 21 November 2006. Accessed: 26 December 2006. www.wto.ru/ru/opinion.asp?msg_id=18427.

⁸¹⁸ Interview with Aleksey Gordeev on the Radio "Mayak", Ministry of Agriculture, (Moscow), 16 August 2006. Accessed: 22 December 2006. mcx.ru/index.html?he_id=981&news_id=2877&n_page=1.

⁸¹⁹ Russian Export's Potential. Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Russian Federation, (Ottawa), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006. [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).

United Kingdom: +1

The UK registered full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce trade-distorting domestic supports in agricultural products.

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."⁸²⁰ 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.⁸²¹ The effect of this policy is to establish stricter conditions for agricultural subsidies introducing a shift that promotes sustainable methods of farming with an objective to simultaneously invest in production and the environment: "The word subsidy carries a negative connotation; it reeks of charity at best and protectionism at worst; but the payment on contract to farmers of public funds to deliver public goods, notably environmental goods of landscape, biodiversity, carbon storage, flood prevention, should carry a positive value not a negative one."⁸²²

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."⁸²³ 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.⁸²⁴ The UK is hoping that the Trade Minister Meeting at the World Economic Forum at Davos in July 2007 will be a turning point in negotiations.⁸²⁵

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.

Analyst: Loretta Yau

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg agricultural subsidies commitment. Although the United States has recently held talks with trade representatives from Brazil, the European Union, and Japan since the collapse of Doha in July 2006, 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 future.⁸²⁶ 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."⁸²⁷ The probability

⁸²⁰ Speech by Right Hon David Miliband MP Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 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.

⁸²¹ Speech by Right Hon David Miliband MP Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 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.

⁸²² Speech by Right Hon David Miliband MP Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs at the Oxford Farming Conference, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, (London), 3 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/ministers/speeches/david-miliband/dm070103.htm.

⁸²³ Ibid.

⁸²⁴ Gordon Brown and Hank Paulson, The Case for Free Trade, Wall Street Journal, (Brussels), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx. Mark Milner, Brown, the free trade evangelist, The Guardian, 29 November 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. business.guardian.co.uk/story/0,,1959336,00.html.

⁸²⁵ Britain Joins International Efforts to Give a 'Kiss of Life' to Stalled Doha Trade Talks, The Guardian, (London), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. politics.guardian.co.uk/economics/story/0,,1980950,00.html.

⁸²⁶ Trade Representative Optimistic on Future Doha Talks, US Fed News, (United States), 13 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸²⁷ Trade Representative Optimistic on Future Doha Talks, US Fed News, (United States), 13 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

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 2007.⁸²⁸

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.⁸²⁹ The United States has demonstrated reluctance to adhere to such concessions unless other members, particularly the EU, reciprocate by reconciling issues of agricultural protectionism.⁸³⁰ 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."⁸³¹ 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 hasn't happened yet."⁸³² Although the United States has continued to show optimism and political will in working with other trade partners and the WTO to revive the discussions on agriculture, the U.S. yet to make any significant reductions in domestic trade supports and agricultural export subsidies and thus it warrants a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Ryan Fang

European Union: 0

Since Doha talks were suspended 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.⁸³³ The EU, however, has demonstrated reluctance in making such trade concessions unless other members, particularly the United States, and the Cairns Group, can reciprocate by reconciling issues of market protectionism for agricultural and industrial goods and services. In a recent statement in December 2006, Mandelson has stated that the EU offer to eliminate export refunds in agriculture must be matched by a phasing out of all forms of export subsidization by other members: "We have received no matching offer from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the U.S. We shall proceed in parallel or not at all."⁸³⁴ In 2007, EU efforts to revive trade talks have gained some momentum with scheduled talks arranged in Washington on 8 January 2007 between Mandelson, EU Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso, and Schwab.⁸³⁵ Mandelson and Schwab will also meet with other leading WTO ministers at the World Economic Forum in Davos on 24 January 2007, in a bid to revive the negotiations.⁸³⁶

In October 2006, the EU made some progress in addressing its St. Petersburg commitment with an approval by the EC to improve transparency in farm subsidy payments by introducing a central database of all individual recipients of EU agricultural, regional and cohesion funds beginning in

⁸²⁸ Doha Trade Negotiations Collapse, USInfo, (Washington), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007.

usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=July&x=20060724145101ebyeessedo3.396243e-02.

⁸²⁹ Doha Round : Slim Hopes for Getting Talks Back Off the Ground, Europolitics, (Brussels), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³⁰ USTR Rules Out Cutting Farm Subsidies Unilaterally, Asia in Focus, (Australia), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³¹ Australia meet fails to solve trade talks deadlock, Hindustan Times, (India), 22 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³² U.S. Presses to Keep Ambition High, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, (Washington), 1 August 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. 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.

⁸³³ U.S. EU Report No Substantive Progress on Doha Difference, Inside U.S. Trade, Vol. 24 No. 39, 29 September 2006, Date of Access: 4 January 2007. global.factiva.com/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³⁴ EU Zeroes In On Services, Inter Press News Agency, December 2005, Accessed: 18 November 2006. ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=31458.

⁸³⁵ U.S. Official Sees Opening for Revival of Trade Talks, The New York Times, (Geneva), 12 January 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.nytimes.com/2007/01/13/business/13trade.html?ex=1169355600&en=7005405cc1d07f60&ei=5040&partner=MOREOVER NEWS.

⁸³⁶ Trade Ministers Seek To Revive WTO Talks at Davos, Reuters News, (Geneva), 16 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

2008.⁸³⁷ Despite the EU's recent efforts at negotiation and 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 2006-2007.⁸³⁸ 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...".⁸³⁹ 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 exacerbating hopes for immediate reform.⁸⁴⁰

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 has achieved only partial compliance, thus warranting a score of 0.

Analyst: James Meers

⁸³⁷ EU: The EU's annual audit report, Economic Intelligence Unit, (Washington), 30 October 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³⁸ EU farm ministers divided over future of CAP, European Policy News, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸³⁹ EU farm ministers divided over future of CAP, European Policy News, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁸⁴⁰ European Commission Urges Major Farm Subsidy Reforms After 2013, Agence France Presse, (Paris), 26 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. 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-Terrorism*⁸⁴¹

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 officials from all G8 members. NATO members of the G8 also took part in the NATO Riga Summit on 28-29 October 2006. On 30-31 October 2006 G8 members participated in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco.

Team Leader: Julia Muravska

Assessment

Interim 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			+1
Overall			+0.11

Canada: 0

Canada partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure its energy infrastructure. Canada's compliance has been in the area of the development of best practices, and largely connected with the nuclear energy sector.

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 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,

⁸⁴¹ 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

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.”⁸⁴²

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.⁸⁴³

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’s counterterrorist coordination with the United States has led to a new border strategy which would allow one country to come to the aid of the other during in an emergency scenario. Canada has stated its commitment to continue working with public regulators and Canada’s private energy industry to develop best practices⁸⁴⁴.

On the issue of offshore energy infrastructure, Felix Kwamena, 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.⁸⁴⁵

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.”⁸⁴⁶ 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 28-29 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.⁸⁴⁷

Analyst: Rasta Daei

⁸⁴² 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.

⁸⁴³ 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.

⁸⁴⁴ 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.

⁸⁴⁵ 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.

⁸⁴⁶ 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.

⁸⁴⁷ 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.

France: 0

France registered a score of 0 indicating partial compliance with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure. This is largely due to the development of best practices, international cooperation on the issue, and a large focus on the nuclear sector.

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, one that will employ new technologies to increase safety from terror attacks.⁸⁴⁸

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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁴⁹

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."⁸⁵⁰ 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 28-29 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.⁸⁵¹

Analyst: Rasta Daei

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure based on 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 28-29 October 2006 Germany 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.⁸⁵²

⁸⁴⁸ 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.

⁸⁴⁹ 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.

⁸⁵⁰ 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.

⁸⁵¹ 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.

⁸⁵² 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.

Germany 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. Germany 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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁵³

Germany 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."⁸⁵⁴ 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.

The head of the German foreign intelligence agency announced on 12 October 2006 that attacks on energy facilities worldwide, intended to hinder the delivery of gas and oil, have been rising sharply.⁸⁵⁵ In February 2007, Germany will host the 43rd Security Conference in Munich, where leaders will discuss a variety of security topics including terrorism and energy security.⁸⁵⁶

Analyst: Daniela Scur and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to secure critical energy infrastructure against terrorist attacks, mostly in concert with other states through its participation in international conventions.

On 28-29 October 2006 Italy 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.⁸⁵⁷

Italy 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. Italy 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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁵⁸

⁸⁵³ 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.

⁸⁵⁴ 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.

⁸⁵⁵ Germany spy boss says attacks on energy rising, Reuters AlertNet, (Berlin), 12 October 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L12894551.htm.

⁸⁵⁶ Putin, Solana to attend 43rd Munich Security Conference, Islamic Republic News Agency, (London), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.irna.ir:80/en/news/view/menu-239/0612227722150255.htm.

⁸⁵⁷ 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.

⁸⁵⁸ 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.

In addition, Italy 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."⁸⁵⁹ 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.

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.⁸⁶⁰

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. Italy 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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism."⁸⁶¹

Japan 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."⁸⁶² 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.

In addition, Japan, as a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), was party to the Ha Noi Declaration, which resulted from the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam from 18-

⁸⁵⁹ 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.

⁸⁶⁰ 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.

⁸⁶¹ 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.

⁸⁶² 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.

19 November 2006. This declaration urges members “to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure.”⁸⁶³

Finally, at 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.”⁸⁶⁴
Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

Russia: 0

Russia 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 Russia’s participation in various international conferences addressing this issue.

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.⁸⁶⁵ Eight of the twenty presented proposals by business and scientific community leaders were concerned with the security of energy infrastructure.

On 30-31 October 2006 Russia was also 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 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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”⁸⁶⁶

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.”⁸⁶⁷ 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 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.

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Sarah Koerner

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom registered a moderate level of compliance with its commitment to develop a plan of action to secure energy infrastructure. This score resulted from the UK’s participation in several international conferences on the subject, and from addressing only one component of the commitment — the development of best practices. The Security Office of the UK 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.⁸⁶⁸ The Security Service includes threats to energy

⁸⁶³ 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.

⁸⁶⁴ 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.

⁸⁶⁵ 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/ns-rkonfl.nsf/0/46A51A03816E5B4BC3257227003634EA?OpenDocument.

⁸⁶⁶ 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.

⁸⁶⁷ 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.

⁸⁶⁸ The Threats – Targets, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html.

facilities within the context of a series of terrorist attacks ranging from 2002 to 2005.⁸⁶⁹ From 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 current threats from terrorist attack — available to the public. The levels “are a tool for security practitioners working across different sectors of” Critical National Infrastructure (CNI), which includes the energy sector. The shift to increase public transparency of information about potential threats to CNI signal's greater recognition and efforts to dissuade potential terrorist threats to the energy sector.⁸⁷⁰

As a member of the EC, the UK has been a party to the adoption of the Communication on a EPCIP, as well as a proposal for a Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure on 12 December 2006.⁸⁷¹ 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.”⁸⁷² However, the UK government has also expressed concern with the jurisdictional aspect of the initiative, namely the division between national critical infrastructure and European critical infrastructure, and the possible infringement by Brussels on national counter-terrorism initiatives.⁸⁷³ Nevertheless, the UK has expressed its readiness to contribute “fully” to the initiative where community involvement is justified.⁸⁷⁴

The UK 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.”⁸⁷⁵ 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 30-31 October 2006 the UK was also signatory of a “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. The UK 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 terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”⁸⁷⁶

On 28-29 October 2006 the UK 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

⁸⁶⁹ The Threats – Targets, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2007. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page26.html.

⁸⁷⁰ Threat Levels: the System to Assess the Threat from International Terrorism, MI5 The Security Service, (London), 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page478.html.

⁸⁷¹ The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁷² The European Program for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EUROPA (portal of the European Union), (Brussels), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁸⁷³ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml.

⁸⁷⁴ Britain's Fears over Secret EU Terror Targets, The Telegraph, (Brussels). 26 December 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/12/26/nterr26.xml.

⁸⁷⁵ 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.

⁸⁷⁶ 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.

of the next decade, most notably the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and threats to energy infrastructure.⁸⁷⁷

Analyst: Julia Muravska

United States: 0

The United States has registered a score of 0 indicating a moderate level of 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. For full compliance the United States would need to develop a system of best practices to be applied across all sectors, define and rank vulnerabilities of energy sites, and assess potential and energy terrorist threat to them. In addition, the United States' attention has been primarily on the vulnerability of the nuclear sector.

In a 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,"⁸⁷⁸ 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 of nuclear substances, ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities, and combating trafficking that could deliver nuclear materials into the hands of terrorists."⁸⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁸⁰ 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."⁸⁸¹ 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 28-29 October 2006 the United States also took part 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.⁸⁸²

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

⁸⁷⁷ 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.

⁸⁷⁸ 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.

⁸⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁸⁰ U.S. Helps Russia Secure Nuclear Sites Against Theft, Attack, Department of State, (Washington), 27 October 2006. Date Accessed: 26 November 2006. usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=October&x=20061027161309ndyblehs0.1712458.

⁸⁸¹ 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.

⁸⁸² 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.

November 2006. This declaration urges members "to enhance emergency preparedness and to better protect critical energy infrastructure,"⁸⁸³ 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."⁸⁸⁴

Analyst: Gabe DeRoche

The European Union: +1

The EU registered a score of +1 for full compliance in energy counter-terrorism, as a result of defining vulnerabilities, assessing risk, developing specific procedures and allocating funds towards countering terrorism.

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 needing protection,⁸⁸⁵ lists specific vulnerabilities and suggests best practices to be adapted once all concerned parties are consulted (member states, businesses, industry associations, etc.)⁸⁸⁶. Partially implemented in 2006, the European Commission laid out specific "principles, processes and instruments" in December 2006 for future EPCIP operation.⁸⁸⁷ The EPCIP programme grants money to businesses, member states and others responsible for critical infrastructure.⁸⁸⁸ Funding for the trial 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.⁸⁸⁹ The EU has already allocated EUR137.4 million for the 2007-2013 period.⁸⁹⁰

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.⁸⁹¹ Both the EPCIP and the CIWIN are further codified by a 12 December 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 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."⁸⁹³ Participants of the Forum commissioned working groups with the task

⁸⁸³ 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.

⁸⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁸⁵ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

⁸⁸⁶ The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP), EU Press Releases, The Council's Documents, 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 10 December 2006.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁸⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁸⁸ 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.

⁸⁸⁹ 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.

⁸⁹⁰ 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.

⁸⁹¹ Critical Infrastructure, Euractiv, (Brussels), 19 December 2006. Date of Access: 20 December. www.euractiv.com/en/security/critical-infrastructure/article-140597.

⁸⁹² European Commission presents package of new measures 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.

⁸⁹³ 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.

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.

Analyst: Sarah Koerner

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*⁸⁹⁴

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.⁸⁹⁵ 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.⁸⁹⁶

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.⁸⁹⁷

Team Leader: Samreen Beg

⁸⁹⁴ 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>.

⁸⁹⁵ 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

⁸⁹⁶ United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: October 2006. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>

⁸⁹⁷ United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations (New York). Date of Access: October 2006. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/specpk.htm>

Assessment

Interim 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 St. Petersburg commitment to stabilization and reconstruction. The Canadian government offered verbal support for the United Nations (UN) reforms; however, it failed to sponsor specific and appropriate actions within the UN organization to implement the reforms.

On 20 October 2006, Colonel Jacques Morneau, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations 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."⁸⁹⁸ 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.⁸⁹⁹ Similarly, on 13 December 2006, Olivier Poulin, Representative of Canada to the UN, 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".⁹⁰⁰

Canada's assessed financial contribution to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations amounted to USD133.6 million for the period from the 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, approximately 2.8% of the UN peacekeeping budget.⁹⁰¹ In addition, Canada announced CAD20 million in funding on 25 July 2006 for the police peacekeeping component of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which will maintain up to 100 Canadian police officers in Haiti.⁹⁰²

From July 2006 to November 2006, Canada contributed approximately 130 military observers, police and troops to UN peacekeeping missions.⁹⁰³ However, Canada's ranking in the world for military and police contributions fell from 51 to 61 over the same period.⁹⁰⁴

⁸⁹⁸ 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.

⁸⁹⁹ 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.

⁹⁰⁰ 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

⁹⁰¹ 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.

⁹⁰² Government of Canada shows support for rebuilding Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 25 July, 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/MIC-72594751-J7H>

⁹⁰³ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/

Analyst: Kirby Dier

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure resources are available in advance for stabilization and reconstruction efforts. France is currently maintaining its peacekeeping presence in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Kosovo and Côte-d'Ivoire.⁹⁰⁵

Most of France's efforts since the St. Petersburg Summit have been focused on its response to the conflict in Lebanon. France was the first country to contribute forces since the conflict began. French forces committed within operation "Baliste" to supply UNIFIL on 12 August 2006.⁹⁰⁶ There were 17,000 committed French troops to provide the force full logistical support and participate in the transport of first aid freight and evacuation of voluntary nationals. By 24 August 2006, President Jacques Chirac had made a statement promising to double the number of French troops in Lebanon.⁹⁰⁷

Chirac approached his European counterparts and several Muslim countries in Asia to aid in UNIFIL.⁹⁰⁸ A French battalion with Leclerc tanks, heavy artillery and armoured infantry went to Lebanon in September. The total contributions to the UNIFIL mission include staff, AMX 10P armoured infantry companies, a squadron of Leclerc tanks, a short range ground-to-air anti-aircraft defence section, a Cobra radar and a logistical support unit.⁹⁰⁹

France is currently advocating lifting the arms embargo on Somalia to assure that there is a weapons balance and to allow peacekeepers to carry weapons when they enter the country. France pushed for African peacekeepers for Somalia, a motion the Security Council approved in December.⁹¹⁰ Despite France's high level of international involvement and advocacy for PKO deployment, it has not explicitly called for the establishment of prepositioned peace support equipment in Brindisi.

Analyst: Aziza Mohammed

Germany: 0

Germany has been partially compliant with the St. Petersburg commitment regarding United Nations peacekeeping reforms.⁹¹¹ The country has been an active sponsor for the Peacebuilding Commission of the United Nations (whose goals are broadly congruent with the reforms called for at St. Petersburg),⁹¹² and is also a large contributor to European Union peacekeeping missions.⁹¹³

At the request of the DPKO in the summer of 2006, the European Union agreed to supply approximately 1,500 troops to assist the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)

⁹⁰⁴ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.
<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>

⁹⁰⁵ Press Release. Senate. (Paris) 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006
www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/the_ministry_of_defence/statements_by_the_minister/speeches_and_communiques/michele_alliot-marie_to_the_senate_-_30_august_2006

⁹⁰⁶ The French Forces Supply UNIFIL. Defense Staff (Paris) 12 August 2006. Date of Access: November 20 2006
www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/news/the_french_forces_supply_unifil_-_12_august_2006

⁹⁰⁷ Televised speech given by M. Jacques CHIRAC, President of the Republic August 24th 2006 Date of Access: 24 November 2006
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

⁹⁰⁸ Televised speech given by M. Jacques Chirac, President of the Republic(Paris) August 24 2006. Date of Access: November 24 2006.
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

⁹⁰⁹ Deployment of the First French Battalion to Support UNIFIL. 29 August 2006. Date of Access: November 22 2006. (Paris)
www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/news/deployment_of_the_first_french_battalion_to_reinforce_unifil

⁹¹⁰ France calls for mulling end to UN Somalia arms ban. 5 January 2007 Date of Access: 5 January 2007
<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L05606641.htm>

⁹¹¹ Speech of Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier at the 61st Meeting of General Assembly UN
www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Bulletin/2006/09/90-2-bmaa-vn.html Date of Access: November, 29 December 2006

⁹¹² Press Office of Federal Foreign Office www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/VereinteNationen/ReformVN/PeaceBuildingCommission.html Date of Access: November, 29 December 2006

⁹¹³ 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>

during the election period that year.⁹¹⁴ Beginning in August, the EU provided close to 2,000 troops split between Kinshasa and a standby force in Gabon.⁹¹⁵

Despite the German government's support of the EU, UN and peacekeeping operations, it has not taken measures to ensure an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning or identify personnel in advance.

Analyst: Samreen Beg and Arina Shadrikova

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to peacekeeping reforms in the United Nations.

Within weeks of the ceasefire in August between Israel and Hezbollah, Italian peacekeepers began arriving in the region as part of a European Union contingent.⁹¹⁶ On 3 November 2006 a statement by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that "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."⁹¹⁷ In the same statement the Ministry announced that it supported the establishment of a Standing Police Capacity at Brindisi which is to be "employed in the reorganization of the forces of law and order of countries facing post-conflict difficulties."⁹¹⁸ The Ministry promised to make an "active contribution"⁹¹⁹ to this new force.

In a speech to the International Labour Organisation Italian President Giorgio Napolitano made it clear that his nation was proud of the work Italy is doing with the DPKO and drew particular attention to the Brindisi Logistics Base making it clear that his government sees the improvement of the Brindisi base as a national priority⁹²⁰. Italy has also been elected to a seat at the UN Peacebuilding Commission whose goals are broadly congruent to the reforms called for at St. Petersburg.⁹²¹

Despite the Italian government's support of peacekeeping operations and the United Nations, it has not taken measures to ensure an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning or the authority to identify personnel in advance.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

Japan: 0

Japan has partially fulfilled its St. Petersburg commitment with regards to stabilization and reconstruction through UN reform. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has launched an initiative to reform Japan's constitution, which currently restricts Japanese military forces from taking part in activities other than homeland defense.⁹²² Japan started off its efforts after the St. Petersburg Summit by hosting a human resource development seminar for peacebuilding in August 2006.⁹²³

⁹¹⁴ESDP Operations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), October 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 3, 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front/TextOnly?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1077042145284&to=true>

⁹¹⁵ESDP Operations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), October 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 3, 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front/TextOnly?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1077042145284&to=true>

⁹¹⁶ 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>

⁹¹⁷ 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 (Roma), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747

⁹¹⁸ 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 (Roma), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747

⁹¹⁹ 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 (Roma), November 3 2006. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. www.esteri.it/eng/0_1_01.asp?id=1747

⁹²⁰ 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 missions.itu.int/~italy/

⁹²¹ United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, United Nations (New York) Date of Access: January 3 2007. www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/questions.htm

⁹²² Japanese PM Promises a More Assertive Foreign Policy, Ely Times and County, 4 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.localnewsleader.com/elytimes/stories/index.php?action=fullnews&id=39849

⁹²³ UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and other International Peace Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) August 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/>

At this seminar Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Aso proposed the founding of the so-called *terakoya* initiative, to build human resources for peacekeeping. He announced that Japan seeks to involve instructors from leading peacekeeping nations such as Sweden and Canada. Aso identified Japan's desire to increase both the number and quality of people of personnel on the ground in peacekeeping operations. He also called for an increase in the number of personnel serving in UN missions in Sudan.⁹²⁴ Japan has been dispatching its Self-Defense Forces as part of its reconstruction assistance to Iraq and Afghanistan. Japan intends to make active contributions to the international community through the UN Peacebuilding Commission and by playing an active role in multilateral cooperation to ensure regional stability, strengthening of arms control, disarmament and the non-proliferation regimes.⁹²⁵

Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that early reform of the Security Council is an essential element of efforts to reform the United Nations. Japan has pledged a donation of USD20 million to the Peacebuilding Fund and its continued support in various peacebuilding initiatives.⁹²⁶

Japan has however neglected to address the prepositioning of equipment for new peacekeeping operations in Brindisi. Japan remains the UN's second greatest financial contributor although it remains unclear if Japan has increased pre-authorization of funds to support DPKO's planning.⁹²⁷

Analyst: Aziza Mohammed

Russia: 0

Russia has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment. Russia has made some effort to support UN peacekeeping reform, but has not, to date, actively supported the prepositioning of DPKO forces in Brindisi.

In a 2 October 2006 statement to a plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Russia's ambassador to the United Nations, 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."⁹²⁸

On 20 September 2006, Russia's Foreign Minister, Sergey Lavrov, gave a statement to a UN Security Council Meeting in which he remarked that "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" and said that "[t]he most important area of the [UN]'s cooperation with regional organizations is peacekeeping."⁹²⁹

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Viktor Brech

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has not complied with its St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment. While the UK has been a leader in this area in the past, there is no direct evidence of the United Kingdom's active support of the prepositioning of operational equipment at Brindisi or any concrete actions taken in support of this commitment since the St. Petersburg Summit.

The UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) does, however, list as a priority of the UK to work to "...strengthen the capacity of the United Nations 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..."⁹³⁰ It also indicates that the British government wishes to

⁹²⁴ A School to Build Peacebuilders Keynote Speech by Mr. Taro Aso. UN House, (Tokyo) August 29, 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/seminar0608-s.html>

⁹²⁵ Japan's eyes still on UN seat. Asia Times, 3 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.atimes.com/atimes/Japan/IA03Dh01.html

⁹²⁶ Japan's Efforts for Reform of the UN. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tokyo) August 2006. Date of Access: 21 December 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/reform/pamph0608.pdf>

⁹²⁷ Japanese PM Promises a More Assertive Foreign Policy, Ely Times and County, 4 January 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.localnewsleader.com/elytimes/stories/index.php?action=fullnews&id=39849

⁹²⁸ The speech of Russian representative in UN Vitaly Churkin, United Nations, (New York), 2 October 2006. Date of Access: 26 January 2007. www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=6273

⁹²⁹ 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: 26 January 2007. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/7C72B3D5DE5A9B6FC32571F00037E888?OpenDocument

⁹³⁰ United Nations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), August 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1013618390263

"improve the quality" of UN peacekeeping by deploying "More, better trained personnel (military, police and civilian) with clearer operational guidelines."⁹³¹

The UK is a major contributor to the United Nations, and increased its contribution by a further GBP200 million in March of 2006.⁹³² However, there is no specific evidence of a British move to increase pre-authorization funding to support DPKO planning.

The UK has been for several years a strong supporter of reform at the DPKO. It has supported the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission⁹³³ (of which it is now a member⁹³⁴) and the use of that organization suggests that reforms are a possibility for 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"⁹³⁵. 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'. However, no new initiatives have been undertaken since the St. Petersburg Summit.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

United States: 0

The American government has registered a low level of compliance with its St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment. Beyond its regular assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, the United States has failed to sponsor specific and appropriate actions within the UN organization to implement peacekeeping reform.

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 Bush on 6 February 2006.⁹³⁶ From July 2006 to November 2006, the United States contributed on average 328 military observers, police and troops to UN peacekeeping missions.⁹³⁷ However, America's ranking in the world for military and police contributions fell from 33 to 42 over the same period.⁹³⁸

The United States has made contributions to peacekeeping outside the UN mechanism. US peacekeeping operations support multilateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations not funded by the United Nations.⁹³⁹ According to the Department of State, these funds also help to "build capabilities in countries seeking to participate in international peace support missions".⁹⁴⁰ The

⁹³¹ United Nations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), August 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&id=1013618390263

⁹³² At a Glance: The Budget, BBC World News (London), 22 March 2006. Date of Access: December 27 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4832848.stm

⁹³³ 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

⁹³⁴ United Nations Peacebuilding Commission Membership, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (New York), 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/membership.htm

⁹³⁵ European Union at United Nations, European Union (Brussels), 21 October 2005, Date of Access: 3 January 2007 www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5174_en.htm

⁹³⁶ 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. italy.usembassy.gov/pdf/other/IB90103.pdf

⁹³⁷ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>

⁹³⁸ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Civilian Police Personnel, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, (New York), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/>

⁹³⁹ 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>

⁹⁴⁰ 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 peacekeeping operations for fiscal year 2007 is US\$200,500,000.⁹⁴¹ 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 2006.⁹⁴² Also, 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.⁹⁴³

Analyst: Kirby Dier

European Union: 0

The European Union has been partially compliant 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.⁹⁴⁴

At the request of the DPKO in the summer of 2006, the European Union agreed to supply approximately 1,500 troops to assist the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) during the election period that year.⁹⁴⁵ Beginning in August, the EU provided close to 2,000 troops split between Kinshasa and a standby force in Gabon.⁹⁴⁶ On 9 January 2007, Javier Solana, EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy stated that lessons could be drawn from the way the European Union force had been structured and organized in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and that these lessons could serve other parts of Africa in the future, particularly Darfur.⁹⁴⁷

In the aftermath of the Israeli attack on southern Lebanon, European nations took the lead in supplementing UN forces in the region from 2,000 to about 12,000 peacekeepers.⁹⁴⁸ Within weeks of the ceasefire in August, French and Italian peacekeepers began arriving in the region.⁹⁴⁹ 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

⁹⁴¹ 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.

⁹⁴² 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>

⁹⁴³ 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>

⁹⁴⁴ 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), 9 September, 2006. Date of Access: 17 December, 2006.
<http://213.214.146.178/public/default.aspx?contentid=80885&nodeid=15554&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>

⁹⁴⁵ ESDP Operations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), October 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 3, 2006.
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front/TextOnly?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1077042145284&to=true>

⁹⁴⁶ ESDP Operations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), October 2006. Date of Access: 17 January 3, 2006.
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front/TextOnly?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1077042145284&to=true>

⁹⁴⁷ European Union Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo Contributed Successfully to Country's Political Transition, Security Council Told, Security Council, United Nations, (New York) 9 January, 2007. Date of Access: 11 January, 2007.
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc8936.doc.htm>

⁹⁴⁸ 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.ihf.com/articles/ap/2007/01/16/europe/EU-GEN-EU-Soft-Power.php?page=1>

⁹⁴⁹ 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.ihf.com/articles/ap/2007/01/16/europe/EU-GEN-EU-Soft-Power.php?page=1>

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.⁹⁵⁰

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.⁹⁵¹ 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 prepositioning equipment in Brindisi, nor increase pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning as was established at St. Petersburg.

Analyst: Samreen Beg

⁹⁵⁰ 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>

⁹⁵¹ Could EU's Global Sway be Rising as U.S. Cloud Ebbs? International Herald Tribune (Neuilly Cedex), 16 January, 2007. Date of Access: 16 January, 2007. <http://www.ihf.com/articles/ap/2007/01/16/europe/EU-GEN-EU-Soft-Power.php?page=1>

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."⁹⁵²

*St. Petersburg Statement on Non-Proliferation*⁹⁵³

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.*⁹⁵⁴

** 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

⁹⁵² 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.

⁹⁵³ 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.

⁹⁵⁴ 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		+1
Germany		+1
Italy	0	
Japan		+1
Russia		+1*
United Kingdom		+1
United States	0	
European Union		+1
Overall		+0.67

* Note: The Toronto team score for Russia is 0.

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.⁹⁵⁵ 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.⁹⁵⁶ 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."⁹⁵⁷

In early November 2006, the Zvezdochka shipyard in Severodvinsk in Russia began disposal of the B-244 Viktor III class multipurpose nuclear submarine with Canadian funding that is part of a CAD100 million funding package aimed at the disposal of 12 multi-purpose nuclear powered submarines at Zvezdochka.⁹⁵⁸

Analyst: Hana Dhanji

France: +1

France registers full compliance in its commitment to fulfilling its 2002 pledge made in Kananaskis to support non-proliferation initiatives.

France has 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 2008.⁹⁵⁹

On 30 Decemeber 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,

⁹⁵⁵ 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.

⁹⁵⁶ 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.

⁹⁵⁷ 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.

⁹⁵⁸ Global Partnership Update: Fall Edition, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington DC), December 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf.

⁹⁵⁹ Annex to the Global Partnership Report, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/22.html.

which was signed in Moscow on 14 February 2006.⁹⁶⁰ 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.”⁹⁶¹ 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.⁹⁶²

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.⁹⁶³

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 2006.⁹⁶⁴ 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.⁹⁶⁵

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.⁹⁶⁶ In November 2004 Italy had expressed its readiness to allot EUR60 million for the dismantlement of the *Admiral Ushakov*.⁹⁶⁷ 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*.⁹⁶⁸ The Italian parliament was expected to take about two years to approve the project and commit the pledged funds.⁹⁶⁹

⁹⁶⁰ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

⁹⁶¹ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

⁹⁶² Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007.

⁹⁶³ The First Part of a Facility for Storage of Reactor Compartments of Nuclear Submarines Put into Operation in Murmansk Region, Defense and Security, (Moscow), 2 August 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006

⁹⁶⁴ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

⁹⁶⁵ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

⁹⁶⁶ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinski, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

⁹⁶⁷ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington DC), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

⁹⁶⁸ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington DC), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

⁹⁶⁹ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington DC), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

According to a Zvyozdochka project spokesman, the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the *Admiral Ushakov* is expected to begin in 2007.⁹⁷⁰

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 2010.⁹⁷¹ 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.⁹⁷²

On 30 August 2006, the chief of Russia's Federal Atomic Agency (Rosatom) Sergei Kiriienko 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.⁹⁷³

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."⁹⁷⁴ 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.⁹⁷⁵ This is in an attempt to improve international detection and verification capacity around nuclear testing.

Analyst: Joseph Tabago

Russia: +1

Russia has registered full compliance with the Global Partnership initiative. Following the G8 Summit at St. Petersburg, Russia proposed establishing international uranium-enrichment centres that would offer nuclear fuel to all law-abiding signatories and where all countries wishing to develop their nuclear energy industry under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) control can participate on equal terms.⁹⁷⁶ The first of these centres is slated to open in Siberia in 2007. Russian officials have pledged that the centres would operate under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to prevent civil materials and technologies from being diverted to military purposes.⁹⁷⁷

On 13 November 2006, Russia initiated actions to dismantle a rail-borne missile system at a facility for the liquidation of strategic weapons in Bryansk.⁹⁷⁸ Funds for the liquidation were issued from the Russian federal budget and under US-financed joint programme of reduction of risks.⁹⁷⁹ However,

⁹⁷⁰ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinsk, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/101206italycruiser.htm.

⁹⁷¹ Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date Accessed: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

⁹⁷² Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date Accessed: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

⁹⁷³ Russia and Japan discuss nuclear submarine recycling, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington). 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/RusJapanSub8.30.06.htm.

⁹⁷⁴ 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.

⁹⁷⁵ 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.

⁹⁷⁶ Russia ready to provide capacities for international nuclear fuel centre – Kiriienko, G8 Summit 2006 News, 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060912/1259000.html.

⁹⁷⁷ Looks to Tighten U.S. Nuclear Ties, Arms Control Association: Arms Control Today, November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.armscontrol.org/act/2006_11/RussiaTies.asp.

⁹⁷⁸ Rail missile launcher scrapped in Russia city, ITAR-TASS, 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/111306missilelaunch.htm.

⁹⁷⁹ Rail missile launcher scrapped in Russia city, ITAR-TASS, 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/111306missilelaunch.htm.

Russia decided to keep its heaviest intercontinental ballistic missiles, the RS-20V missiles in service for another decade.⁹⁸⁰ It was reported that Russia's strategic forces have conducted regular test launches of Soviet-built ballistic missiles to check their performance and extend their time on duty because of the lack of funding to replace them with new missiles.⁹⁸¹

On 5 December 2006 Russia's atomic energy agency, Rosatom, signed a new five-year agreement with Norway to assist with the dismantling of Russian nuclear power submarines. Norway will offer technological, financial and technical assistance, as well as providing safe storage of reactor compartments and spent nuclear fuel. Russia has dismantled 145 of its 197 decommissioned Soviet-era nuclear submarines, and that the remaining 50-odd vessels will be scrapped by 2010.⁹⁸²

On 6 December 2006, Viktor Kholstov announced that at present Russia has eliminated over 15 percent of its total chemical weapon stockpiles. He also made a prediction that 8,000 tonnes of chemical warfare agents would be destroyed by 29 April 2007.⁹⁸³ However, on 12 December 2006, Russia announced that lower-than-expected foreign funding could slow the country's chemical weapons destruction efforts. The international community agreed to extend the deadline to 2012 because of funding problems, and the destruction program has depended on large injections of foreign funds. The funding shortfall "could disrupt the schedule to put three chemical weapons destruction plants into operation in 2008."⁹⁸⁴

Analyst: 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.⁹⁸⁵

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.⁹⁸⁶ The Department of Trade and Industry, together with British Nuclear Group as project managers, are working closely with beneficiary organizations to develop project proposals that address their nuclear safety priorities.⁹⁸⁷

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.⁹⁸⁸ 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."⁹⁸⁹ 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

⁹⁸⁰ Russia to keep its heaviest ICBM in service for another decade, Moscow News, (Moscow), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/111206icbm.htm>.

⁹⁸¹ Russia to keep its heaviest ICBM in service for another decade, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), 12 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/111206icbm.htm.

⁹⁸² Russia, Norway to continue cooperation in scrapping nuclear subs, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), 5 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/120506norwaysub.htm.

⁹⁸³ Russia eliminates over 15% of chemical wpns stockpiles, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), 6 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/120606cwdestruct.htm.

⁹⁸⁴ Low foreign funding could slow Russian chemical weapons destruction program, 12 December 2006, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington DC), Date of Access: 2 January, 2007. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/121206cwfundinglow.htm.

⁹⁸⁵ 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.

⁹⁸⁶ 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.

⁹⁸⁷ 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.

⁹⁸⁸ 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.

⁹⁸⁹ 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.

Russia for the destruction of its chemical weapons stockpile.⁹⁹⁰

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.⁹⁹¹ 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.⁹⁹²

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

United States: 0

The United States has registered a sufficient level of compliance with the Strategic Global Partnership initiative.

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 2012.⁹⁹³

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.⁹⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁹⁵ 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.⁹⁹⁶

The Defence Authorization Act FY2007 became law on 17 October 2006 and included several provisions in the area of non-proliferation and cooperative threat reduction. It authorized USD1.7 billion for the Department of Energy (DOE) non-proliferation programs. The act acknowledged the President's authority to waive – on an annual basis – the conditions that must be met before CTR funds can be earmarked for the Shchuch'ye chemical weapons demilitarization facility in Russia. It also included a provision requiring an independent cost estimate for the U.S. plutonium disposition facility.⁹⁹⁷

Analyst: Ekaterina Mamontova

European Union: +1

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,

⁹⁹⁰ 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.

⁹⁹¹ 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.

⁹⁹² 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.

⁹⁹³ Russia, U.S. Discuss New Path for CW Disposal Plan, Global Security Newswire, 2 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/110206cwdestruction.htm.

⁹⁹⁴ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

⁹⁹⁵ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

⁹⁹⁶ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

⁹⁹⁷ Bill Summary, Defence Authorization Act FY2007, Office of Senator John Warner, Press Release, 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906warner.htm.

which includes EUR50 million for nuclear submarine dismantlement and EUR23 million for fissile material safeguards.⁹⁹⁸ 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.⁹⁹⁹

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).¹⁰⁰⁰

The EU budget cycle ended in 2006. New allocations will be made in 2007 and consultations around new concepts and regulations for the TACIS program are currently underway.¹⁰⁰¹

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

⁹⁹⁸ Donor Factsheet: EU, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington DC), 2004. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.sgppproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/EU.html.

⁹⁹⁹ The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, (Brussels). Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

¹⁰⁰⁰ The *Lepse* project, Bellona, (Oslo), June 1997. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.bellona.org/english_import_area/international/russia/status/4107.

¹⁰⁰¹ The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, (Brussels). Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

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."¹⁰⁰²

*Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit*¹⁰⁰³

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 casualties¹⁰⁰⁴ and the Lebanese government estimated the cost of damage to its infrastructure and economy at USD3.6 billion.¹⁰⁰⁵

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."¹⁰⁰⁶ 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.¹⁰⁰⁷ Conference organizers aimed to raise approximately USD500 million, but in total more than USD940 million in new funds were pledged at the conference.¹⁰⁰⁸ At the time of the conference this brought the total pledges raised to help with the rebuilding of Lebanon to USD1.2 billion.¹⁰⁰⁹

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to date the total commitments to Lebanon by the G8 member states in response to the 2006 crisis amount to approximately USD244 million, with an additional USD194 million in pledges.¹⁰¹⁰ The total individual contributions of each member state are as follows:

¹⁰⁰² 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.

¹⁰⁰³ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁴ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁵ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁷ International donor conference for Lebanon, 31 August 2006, Permanent Mission of Sweden, (Geneva), 16 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. www.swedenabroad.com/pages/news_51797.asp&root=9864.

¹⁰⁰⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁹ 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.

¹⁰¹⁰ 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.

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	\$33,025,139	\$7,908,728	\$40,933,867
Japan	\$3,992,100	-	\$3,992,100
Russia	\$1,750,000	-	\$1,750,000
United Kingdom	\$19,371,276	-	\$19,371,276
United States	\$105,832,574	\$121,663,757	\$227,496,331
European Union	\$40,417,317	\$53,887,975	\$94,305,292

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service¹⁰¹¹

Team Leader: Cliff Vanderlinden

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
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.¹⁰¹²

On 20 July 2006, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) announced an initial pledge of CAD1 million towards humanitarian assistance efforts in Lebanon.¹⁰¹³ 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.¹⁰¹⁴ 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

¹⁰¹¹ 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.

¹⁰¹² 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. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-83016646-RLA.

¹⁰¹³ 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.

¹⁰¹⁴ Prime Minister Announces New Lebanon Relief Fund, (Ottawa), 16 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. news.gc.ca/cfmx/view/en/index.jsp?articleid=233399.

assigned to survey the damage from the spill.¹⁰¹⁵ CIDA also assisted the United Nations Mine Action (UNMAS) Voluntary Trust Fund and the Lebanese Landmine Resource Centre by way of contributions of CAD1.25 million and CAD209,340 respectively.

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.¹⁰¹⁶ Canada pledged a total of CAD34 million in both financial and humanitarian aid at the conference.¹⁰¹⁷ Furthermore, on 2 November 2006, Canada contributed CAD1 million to the UN Refugee Agency towards responsive funding to Lebanon (and similar conflicts such as Darfur).¹⁰¹⁸

As of 5 January 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 2006.¹⁰¹⁹ Of this funding, USD7,013,857 is allocated through the Lebanon Relief Fund.¹⁰²⁰ The rest of the funds are distributed through various United Nations programs and international non-governmental organizations such as Save the Children, UNICEF and the Red Cross.

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.¹⁰²¹ At the conference, France pledged USD25.5 million, of which USD16.6 million was in loans.¹⁰²² To date, France has committed USD22,337,032 to humanitarian and economic relief in Lebanon,¹⁰²³ 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.¹⁰²⁴

France has also committed over 2,000 troops to the UN Peace Mission in Lebanon,¹⁰²⁵ and will lead the mission until February 2007.¹⁰²⁶ 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.¹⁰²⁷ French army divisions were also sent to rebuild bridges in Beirut.¹⁰²⁸

¹⁰¹⁵ Canada helps clean up oil spill off Lebanon coast, (Ottawa), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 04 January 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-830134246-NSA.

¹⁰¹⁶ Ted Menzies to attend International Conference for Lebanon's early recovery, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 30 August 2006. Date Accessed: 25 November 2006. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JOS-83016646-RLA>.

¹⁰¹⁷ 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.

¹⁰¹⁸ Canada contributes to \$1 Million to UN Refugee Agency, (Ottawa), 02 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=384520&Language=E&docnumber=126.

¹⁰¹⁹ 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.

¹⁰²⁰ 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.

¹⁰²¹ International Conference on Lebanon's Reconstruction (Stockholm, August 31, 2006), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. 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.

¹⁰²² Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Rebuild Lebanon, (Stockholm), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/00000122_Stocholm%20Progress%20Report.doc.

¹⁰²³ 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.

¹⁰²⁴ French participation in multilateral humanitarian programs, Ministère Des Affaires Etrangères, (Paris), 8 September 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. 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.

¹⁰²⁵ France boosts Lebanon Peace Force, BBC News, (London), 25 August 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/5283660.stm.

¹⁰²⁶ French aid for Lebanon reconstruction arrives, Euronews, (Lyon), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=detail_info&article=377210&lng=1.

¹⁰²⁷ 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: 5 January 2006.

On 25 January 2007, France will host a conference of international donors on Lebanese reconstruction.¹⁰²⁹ The conference is 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.¹⁰³⁰ Dubbed Paris III, the conference marks the third time the French have hosted a meeting to help Lebanon since 2001, when the Paris I conference raised USD659 million.¹⁰³¹ More than 18 countries, in addition to international institutions, took part in the Paris II conference, which raised USD2.6 billion dollars in 2002.¹⁰³²

France has already fully committed its pledge of USD22,337,032, the bulk of which has been allocated to food aid and humanitarian assistance.¹⁰³³

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.¹⁰³⁴ This includes strong support for UN Security Council Resolution 1701, stressing the importance of rapid implementation.¹⁰³⁵ 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.¹⁰³⁶

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.¹⁰³⁷ Furthermore, on 4 August 2006, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development increased emergency aid by EUR2 million.¹⁰³⁸ At the Stockholm Donors Conference on 31 August 2006, the German government pledged EUR22 million.¹⁰³⁹ Speaking at the conference, Federal Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecek-Zeul stressed the importance of moving away from immediate relief to sustainable reconstruction in Lebanon.¹⁰⁴⁰

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

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.

¹⁰²⁸ French aid for Lebanon reconstruction arrives, Euronews, (Lyon), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

www.euronews.net/create_html.php?page=detail_info&article=377210&lng=1

¹⁰²⁹ Rebuilding Lebanon: the task ahead, BBC News, (London), 28 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/6169402.stm.

¹⁰³⁰ Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform, Lebanese Republic, (Beirut), 2 January 2007. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/Paris%20III%20document_Final_Eng%20Version.pdf.

¹⁰³¹ Ailing Lebanese economy has high hopes for donor conference, German Press Agency, (Beirut), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. rawstory.com/news/2006/Ailing_Lebanese_economy_has_high_ho_01172007.html.

¹⁰³² Ailing Lebanese economy has high hopes for donor conference, German Press Agency, (Beirut), 17 January 2007. Date of Access: 20 January 2007. rawstory.com/news/2006/Ailing_Lebanese_economy_has_high_ho_01172007.html.

¹⁰³³ 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.

¹⁰³⁴ 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>.

¹⁰³⁵ 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.

¹⁰³⁶ 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>.

¹⁰³⁷ 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>.

¹⁰³⁸ Federal Development Ministry increases aid for refugees in Lebanon, Government of Germany, posted on ReliefWeb, (Berlin), 4 August 2006. Date of access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/VBOL-6SGH95?OpenDocument>.

¹⁰³⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁰ 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.

regards to its sensitivity towards Israel.¹⁰⁴¹ 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.¹⁰⁴² In addition to naval troops, the German government has provided humanitarian aid through projects focused on securing Lebanon's borders, the building of temporary bridges, restoring water supplies, and cleaning up environmental pollution caused by the recent conflict.¹⁰⁴³ In addition, German funds have allowed for the repair of 34 vocational schools, where 10,000 Lebanese children have resumed their studies.¹⁰⁴⁴ Germany has also promised to revive the Middle East Quartet in order to promote peace talks within the region upon assuming the EU presidency.¹⁰⁴⁵

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. According to the Period Report published by the Presidency of Council of Ministers in Lebanon, however, Germany has pledged a total of USD51 million, of which the receipt of almost USD13 million has been confirmed.¹⁰⁴⁶

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."¹⁰⁴⁷ 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.¹⁰⁴⁸ 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 2006.¹⁰⁴⁹

On 25 July 2006, Minister of Foreign Affairs D'Alema approved an emergency aid plan to be sent to the citizens of Lebanon.¹⁰⁵⁰ The Italian government then made a financial pledge of USD39 million at the Stockholm Donors Conference.¹⁰⁵¹ 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.¹⁰⁵² In addition, USD6.5 million was pledged

¹⁰⁴¹ 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>.

¹⁰⁴² 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>.

¹⁰⁴³ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Germany assists Lebanon in the civilian reconstruction effort: Vocational school in Sidon reopens, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Berlin), 14 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/pm_20061214_1.html.

¹⁰⁴⁵ 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>.

¹⁰⁴⁶ 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/PCMRcoveryReconstructionReportDec15.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁷ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁹ 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>.

¹⁰⁵⁰ 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.

¹⁰⁵¹ 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.

¹⁰⁵² Information paper – Deputy Minister Sentinelli chairs the first "Participatory Table on the Material and Social Reconstruction of Lebanon, Communication, posted on 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.

towards the reconstruction of a vital bridge on the Beirut-Damascus highway.¹⁰⁵³ According to the Presidency of Council of Ministers report, the Lebanese government has already received the funds promised.¹⁰⁵⁴

Italy has also shown an interest in encouraging bilateral-economic trade relations.¹⁰⁵⁵ On 27 October 2006, the first Italian economic mission in Lebanon returned.¹⁰⁵⁶ 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.¹⁰⁵⁷

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.¹⁰⁵⁸ Of this pledge, USD33,025,139 has already been committed.¹⁰⁵⁹ 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.

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.¹⁰⁶⁰

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.¹⁰⁶¹

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).¹⁰⁶² 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.¹⁰⁶³

¹⁰⁵³ 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>.

¹⁰⁵⁴ 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.

¹⁰⁵⁵ 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.

¹⁰⁵⁶ 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>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ 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>.

¹⁰⁵⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁵⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁶⁰ 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.

¹⁰⁶¹ 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.

¹⁰⁶² 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.

¹⁰⁶³ 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.

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 through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).¹⁰⁶⁴ This aid fulfilled Japan's pledge made at the Stockholm Donors Conference.¹⁰⁶⁵

To date, Japan has contributed a total of USD3,992,100 toward the humanitarian and economic needs of the people of Lebanon.¹⁰⁶⁶ 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.

Analyst: Kyle D'Souza

Russia: +1

Russian Deputy Foreign minister Alexander Saltanov represented Russia at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm.¹⁰⁶⁷ The Russian delegation did not contribute to the fundraising efforts at the conference, failing to pledge a donation.¹⁰⁶⁸ However, several bilateral contributions have been made. In August 2006 Russia sent four aircrafts filled with humanitarian supplies to Lebanon,¹⁰⁶⁹ the value of which was estimated by OCHA to be approximately USD1,750,000.¹⁰⁷⁰ 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 war.¹⁰⁷¹ 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 attention.¹⁰⁷²

Russia has also contributed bridge-building battalions for the rebuilding and restoration of infrastructure, independent of UN missions in Lebanon.¹⁰⁷³ In concert with Lebanese officials, the troops rebuilt two bridges by October 2006¹⁰⁷⁴ and replaced a total of six by their mission's completion in December 2006.¹⁰⁷⁵ Russia's decision to send military troops based on a bilateral reconstruction agreement with Lebanon was a reflection of its sentiment towards the international peacekeeping forces. In an October 2006 statement to the Russian Federation Council, Defence Minister Sergei Lavrov, the Russian government will expend nearly 500 million rubles (nearly USD18.5 million) on the operation.¹⁰⁷⁶

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 infrastructure.¹⁰⁷⁷

¹⁰⁶⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ 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>.

¹⁰⁶⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Deputy Minister Saltanov to represent Russia at aid conference, The Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of India, (New Delhi), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.india.mid.ru/nfr2006/nf30.html.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, Rebuild Lebanon, (Stockholm), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/00000122_Stocholm%20Progress%20Report.doc

¹⁰⁶⁹ Russia Sends More Aid to Southern Lebanon, mosnews.com, (Moscow), 17 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.mosnews.com/news/2006/08/17/lebanonaid.shtml.

¹⁰⁷⁰ 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: 30 December 2006. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf.

¹⁰⁷¹ 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, 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EK0I-6T82YK?OpenDocument.

¹⁰⁷² 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.

¹⁰⁷³ Germany backs Lebanon naval force, BBC News, (London), 13 September 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/5342062.stm.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Russian MOD's senior official witnessed post-war Lebanon being restored, Russian Federation Ministry of Defence, (Moscow), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=17603.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Afterword to the Lebanese Mission, Presspatrol, (Moscow), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.wps.ru/en/pp/military/2006/12/15.html.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Russian information agency "RIAN": <http://www.rian.ru/economy/20061027/55177050.html> Date of access: 18 November 2006

¹⁰⁷⁷ 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.

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.¹⁰⁷⁸

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.¹⁰⁷⁹ 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.¹⁰⁸⁰

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.¹⁰⁸¹ This brings the United Kingdom's total contribution towards de-mining work in Lebanon this year to approximately USD5,202,340.¹⁰⁸²

In addition to humanitarian funding the United Kingdom has committed over USD2.5 million to clear spent and unexploded ammunitions.¹⁰⁸³ 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.¹⁰⁸⁴

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.¹⁰⁸⁵ Funding from the United Kingdom has helped to provide health care, food, water, and sanitation to the Lebanese people.¹⁰⁸⁶

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 2006.¹⁰⁸⁷ Of the total American aid package, USD180,000,000 was earmarked specifically for

¹⁰⁷⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁷⁹ 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>.

¹⁰⁸⁰ 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>.

¹⁰⁸¹ British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett Arrives in Lebanon, (Beirut), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006.
<http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1163677547180>.

¹⁰⁸² British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett Arrives in Lebanon, (Beirut), 1 December 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2006.
<http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1163677547180>.

¹⁰⁸³ 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>.

¹⁰⁸⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ 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.

¹⁰⁸⁶ 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>.

¹⁰⁸⁷ USAID Press Release: United States Affirms Support for Siniora Government as Plans for Lebanon Recovery and Reconstruction Get Underway, (Washington, DC), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006
<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2006/pr060831.html>.

infrastructure, economy rebuilding and environmental cleanups.¹⁰⁸⁸ 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.¹⁰⁸⁹

As an initial 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.¹⁰⁹⁰ 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 provided 3,000 tarps, 40,000 blankets, and 18 emergency health kits in support of relief operations in Lebanon.¹⁰⁹¹ 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.¹⁰⁹² 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.¹⁰⁹³

On 22 September, The US-Lebanon Partnership Fund team traveled to Lebanon and witnessed the devastation firsthand.¹⁰⁹⁴ This particular fund was created to develop nationwide awareness and resources for Lebanon by a few private sector US companies in an effort to help local Lebanese community organizations in reconstruction efforts.

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. As of 5 January 2007, a total of USD108,336,243 has been allocated through USAID for humanitarian assistance.¹⁰⁹⁵ The aid is group 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 5 January 2007, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that the US has committed a total of USD227,496,331.¹⁰⁹⁶ Of the above total pledge, USD105,832,574 remains uncommitted.¹⁰⁹⁷ A coordinated effort to improve the devastation in Lebanon, by various US government and international non-governmental agencies is reported to continue until May 2007.¹⁰⁹⁸

¹⁰⁸⁸ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #32, (Washington, DC), 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.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Additional United States Contribution to Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Other Conflict Victims in Lebanon and Neighboring Countries, US Department of State, (Washington, DC), 24 August 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/71511.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Information Bulletin #5, (Washington, DC), 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.

¹⁰⁹¹ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington, DC), 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.

¹⁰⁹² Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington, DC), 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.

¹⁰⁹³ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington, DC), 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.

¹⁰⁹⁴ US-Lebanon Partnership Fund. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.lebanonpartnership.org/>

¹⁰⁹⁵ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington, DC), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 05 January 2006. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/pdf/061229_Lebanon_SitRep_10.pdf.

¹⁰⁹⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁹⁷ 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.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Humanitarian Assistance to Lebanon, USAID, Situation Report #10, (Washington, DC), 29 December 2006. Date of Access: 05 January 2006. http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/pdf/061229_Lebanon_SitRep_10.pdf.

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.¹⁰⁹⁹ At the donors conference the EU made a pledge of EUR42 million for Lebanon's early recovery.¹¹⁰⁰ 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.¹¹⁰¹ 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.¹¹⁰²

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 Khiam 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."¹¹⁰³

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 Service (ECHO).¹¹⁰⁴ 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.¹¹⁰⁵

To date the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports the ECHO has pledged a total of USD94,305,292 to the Lebanon relief effort, of which USD40,417,317 has already been committed.¹¹⁰⁶ 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.¹¹⁰⁷

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹⁰⁹⁹ 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>.

¹¹⁰⁰ Lebanon: Commission pledges €42 million for early recovery, European Union Directorate General Communication, (Brussels), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006.

¹¹⁰¹ Lebanon: Commission pledges €42 million for early recovery, European Union Directorate General Communication, (Brussels), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006.

¹¹⁰² 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>.

¹¹⁰³ 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>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Lebanon: The Commission grants another €30 million for victims of the fighting, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006.

¹¹⁰⁵ Lebanon: The Commission grants another €30 million for victims of the fighting, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 October 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2006.

¹¹⁰⁶ 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.

¹¹⁰⁷ 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.