



The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk Centre for International Studies at Trinity College in the University of
Toronto

Presents the

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

10 July 2008 to 26 June 2009

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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 members in meeting commitments made by leaders at their annual summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, timed to assess progress at the moment of transition between one country's year as host and the next. A final compliance report is then issued just prior the subsequent G8 summit. These reports monitor and assess each country's efforts to comply with a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments included in the communiqués. They are offered to the general public and to policy makers, scholars, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G8 more transparent, accessible, and accountable, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of this unique, informal institution. These compliance reports are available on the G8 Information Centre website: www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance.

The G8 Research Group is an independent institution based at the University of Toronto. Founded in 1987, it is a global 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, and makes available official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2008 Final Compliance report, 20 priority commitments were selected from the 296 identified by the G8 Research Group at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, hosted by Japan, from 7 to 9 July 2008. This report assesses the results of compliance with those 20 commitments as of 26 June 2009. The G8 Research Group in Toronto has collaborated with a team at the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow, led by Marina Larionova, which worked specifically on the reports for Russia and Italy, which will host the summit on 8 to 10 July 2009. This collaboration builds on the combined efforts of both teams in 2007 and 2008.

To produce its compliance 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. This report serves as a living document, and scores can be recalibrated if additional relevant material becomes available. Any feedback remains anonymous and is not 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 steadfast dedication of many people around the world. In particular, this report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts directed impressively by Sarah Yun and Erin Fitzgerald, chairs of the student executive, as well as Allison Martell, Director of the Compliance Unit, with the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, Director of Research, and Jenilee Guebert, Senior Researcher.

Professor John Kirton, Director
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Summary

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group has completed its thirteenth annual Final Compliance Report. It is based on an analysis of compliance by the G8 member and the European Union with 20 priority commitments from the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and covers the period from 10 July 2008 to 26 June 2009. Future revisions of this report will address actions taken between 26 June 2009 and L'Aquila G8 Summit on 8 to 10 July 2009.

This report analyzes compliance with 20 individual commitments, as follows:

- four commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy
- four commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change
- five commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security
- two commitments from the G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism
- one commitment from the Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change

The Final Compliance Scores are identified in Table A. They indicate that from July 2008 to June 2009, the G8 and the EU received an average compliance score of 0.48. This is slightly lower than the 2007 average of 0.51, but higher than the 2006 average of 0.47.

Methodology

Individual scores are assigned on a scale of +1, 0 and -1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress, and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated substance of the commitment. Compliance in this report is assessed from the conclusion of the 2008 Summit (on or after 10 July 2008) with the exception of a very few cases where past action has made further compliance impossible. For example, if a country has previously ratified a treaty or convention, it cannot be expected to ratify it a second time to meet a subsequent collective summit commitment, so past compliance in such cases is considered as current compliant behaviour.

The compliance assessments within this report serve to justify the scores assigned, but do not seek to explain overall trends in compliance scores for this summit year. This report therefore provides the analytical assessments to support each country's score across the 20 priority commitments selected, but reserves judgment or explanatory rationale on the reason for the overall score. The analytic framework and methodology for determining commitments and assessing compliance is consistent from year to year and is outlined in the G8 Research Group's compliance manual, available on the web at <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

Compliance by Member

In this report, score rankings for G8 member are in line with past trends. The United Kingdom is in its average position, which is first. Japan also holds steady at its long-term average rank, sixth. Italy is in last place, which is also its average rank. Nearly half of the

G8 is within one rank of its historical average – Canada is third, but second overall; Germany is in fourth, but fifth overall; Russia is in seventh, but eighth overall; France is in eighth, but seventh overall.

The European Union is ranked in fifth, despite its third place overall. But the only real surprise may be the United States, which has ranked substantially higher than usual, tied for first, though historically it is ranked fourth.

The Compliance Gap Between Countries

The difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is 0.70. This is lower than last year's gap of 0.74, and just slightly higher than this year's interim gap of 0.67. It is also substantially smaller than the largest interim compliance gap, 0.90, recorded after the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.

Compliance in Summit Priority Issue Areas

Three of Japan's priority issue areas going into the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit were climate change, the world economy and African development. This report assesses a number of commitments in the documents that correspond to these priorities. Compliance scores varied substantially. Compliance with commitments drawn from the World Economy communiqué averaged a score of +0.84, well above the overall compliance score. Compliance on the environment and climate change also showed higher than average compliance, at an average of +0.64. Commitments drawn from development and Africa, however, show relatively low scores, averaging +0.26.

The average compliance score rose substantially between this year's interim and final reports, and the source of that increase can be revealed in part by looking at summit priority issue areas. Compliance rose by a substantial 0.56 between the interim and final reports for commitments on development and Africa, but only 0.25 for commitments on the environment and climate change, and 0.19 for commitments on the world economy.

Further Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance performance in the post-Hokkaido-Toyako 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. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g8@utoronto.ca.

Note

In addition to these compliance reports, the G8 Research Group conducts special studies that use additional compliance assessments of commitments made in current or previous years. These studies, with a more complete data base that uses both the regular and additional assessments, will have different aggregate results than those reported here. Other special studies focus on assessing compliance with multiyear commitments, with a focus on those made since 1997 that are due to be delivered by the summit in 2010. Other special studies seek to explain compliance, especially in the areas of finance and development, climate change and health, with a focus on how G8 leaders can craft their

summit commitments in ways that contain compliance “catalysts” that improve the likelihood of compliance over the subsequent year.

Table A: 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Compliance Scores

	<u>Commitment Name</u>	<u>CDN</u>	<u>FRA</u>	<u>GER</u>	<u>ITA</u>	<u>JPN</u>	<u>RUS</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>Average</u>
1	Finance [3]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2	Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
3	Intellectual Property Rights [38]	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.78
4	Corruption [43]	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.67
5	Climate Change: Mid-term Goals [55]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	0.78
6	Energy Efficiency [59]	1	1	0	0	-1	1	1	1	1	0.56
7	Climate Change: CCS [72]	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.33
8	Biodiversity [89]	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
9	Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0.44
10	Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.78
11	Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [127]	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	1	-1	-0.33
12	Education [142]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.11
13	Africa: Trade [154]	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	1	1	0.33
14	Nonproliferation [183]	1	-1	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	0.33
15	Africa: Peace Support [203]	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.67
16	Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]	0	1	1	1	1	-1	0	0	1	0.44
17	Biofuels [229]	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	0.78
18	Terrorism [246]	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-0.22
19	Regional Security [248]	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	0.00
20	Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]	1	1	1	-1	1	0	1	1	0	0.56
	2008 Final Compliance Average	0.75	0.2	0.6	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.80	0.80	0.55	0.48
	2008 Interim Compliance Average	0.20	-0.05	0.40	-0.20	-0.10	0.05	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.16
	2007 Final Compliance Average	0.65	0.52	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.70	0.91	0.48	0.51
	2007 Interim Compliance Average	0.22	0.17	0.48	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.61	0.78	0.39	0.33

Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2008

Summit	Lyon	Denver	Birmingham	Cologne	Okinawa	Genoa	Kananaskis	Kananaskis	Evian	Evian	Sea Island	Sea Island
Report period	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	May-02	May-02	Apr-03	Apr-03	Jun-04	Jun-04
Report type	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.64	0.77	0.85	0.58	0.83	0.50	0.72
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.33	0.92	0.5	0.39	0.62	0.50	0.75	0.39	0.50
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.5	0.08	0.15	0.42	0.50	0.50	0.67
Italy	0.43	-0.50	0.67	0.17	0.89	0.43	0.00	-0.11	0.33	0.25	0.39	0.44
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.29	0.10	0.07	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.39
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.42	0.33	0.00	0.06
UK	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.5	0.5	0.62	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.67
US	0.42	0.33	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.29	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.72
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.72
G8 + EU	0.40	0.15	0.44	0.42	0.81	0.41	0.3	0.35	0.47	0.51	0.40	0.55
Total commitments assessed	19	6	7	6	12	14	13	13	12	12	18	18

Summit	Gleneagles	Gleneagles	St Petersburg	St Petersburg	Heiligendamm	Heiligendamm	Hokkaido-Toyako	Hokkaido-Toyako
Report period	Jul-05	Jul-05	Jul-06	Jul-06	Jun-07	Jun-07	Jul-08	Jul-08
Report type	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60	0.22	0.65	0.20	0.75
France	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40	0.17	0.52	-0.05	0.20
Germany	0.33	0.86	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.57	0.40	0.60
Italy	0.43	0.29	0	0.05	0.13	0.17	-0.20	0.10
Japan	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.30	-0.10	0.35
Russia	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.30	0.05	0.25
UK	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.70	0.45	0.08
US	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60	0.78	0.91	0.45	0.80
EU	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58	0.39	0.48	0.20	0.55
G8 + EU	0.47	0.65	0.36	0.47	0.33	0.51	0.16	0.48
Total commitments assessed	21	21	20	20	23	23	20	20

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1. Finance [3]

Commitment:

“We underscore the importance of implementing the FSF report's recommendations, as set out by the G8 Finance Ministers’ Statement in Osaka.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

In 1999, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors endorsed the newly created Financial Stability Forum (FSF). The FSF incorporates national authorities, including central banks, treasuries, and supervisory agencies; international regulators and financial institutions; the European Central Bank; and central banking experts. Its mandate is to addresses vulnerabilities in the international financial system, and to encourage information exchange and coordination between other organizations with responsibilities related to financial stability.¹

In response to widespread market instability, an FSF working group on institutional and market resilience was established in October 2007. The working group submitted a Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience to the G7 finance ministers in April 2008; it identified several priority issues, on which action was “to be implemented or initiated within 100 days.”² All members complied with these recommendations on time.³

¹ Overview (Financial Stability Forum) Date of Access: 3 November 2008.

<http://www.fsf.org/about/overview.htm>.

² Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, October 10, 2008.

Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsf.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

³ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, October 10, 2008.

Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsf.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

In addition, the FSF report provided further recommendations, which the G8 leaders pledged to implement. The FSF divided these recommendations into five priority areas: (1) strengthening prudential oversight of capital, liquidity and risk management; (2) enhancing transparency and valuation; (3) changing the role and uses of credit ratings; (4) strengthening the authorities' responsiveness to risks and (5) making robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system.⁴ The FSF working group reported these priorities to the 13-14 June meeting of G8 finance ministers in Osaka, Japan. The finance ministers' communiqué stated:

“We are fully committed to completing our strategy launched last October for strengthening the resilience of the financial system including implementing recommendations made by the FSF. [...] We call for continuing efforts by financial firms to improve disclosure and risk management practices, and to enhance their capital base as needed. We call on the IASB [International Accounting Standards Board] to accelerate its reviews of accounting issues around off-balance sheet entities and valuation in illiquid markets. We welcome the revised IOSCO [International Organization of Securities Commissions] code of conduct for credit rating agencies, the steps national supervisors have taken to encourage better disclosure by financial institutions in their mid-year reports, and the imminent release by the Basel Committee of their sound practice guidance on liquidity risk management. We look forward to work on mitigating pro-cyclicality in the financial system. We encourage the financial services industry to act upon the lessons learned from recent events. We look forward to concrete progress in closer cooperation between the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and the FSF on reinforcing early warning capabilities.”⁵

Accordingly, central banks, national supervisors, and national regulatory agencies of the G8 states must comply with the FSF recommendations by undertaking legislative initiatives and policy changes that respond to their suggestions.

On 11-12 March 2009, the FSF met in London.⁶ At the meeting, the FSF decided to expand its membership to all G20 countries that are not currently in the FSF, including Spain and the European Commission, in order to tackle the economic downturn more effectively.⁷ Further topics of discussion included mitigating the disruptive effects of procyclicality in the financial system, reinforcing sound compensation practices, and fostering cross-border cooperation on crisis management.

⁴ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, April 07, 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0804.pdf

⁵ Statement of the G-8 Finance Ministers Meeting, Osaka Japan, June 14, 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm080614-statement.pdf>

⁶ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>

⁷ Press Release: Financial Stability Forum decides to broaden its membership, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 12 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/press/pr_090312b.pdf

On 2 April 2009, following these discussions the FSF issued a set of reports aimed at strengthening the financial system. These reports included: (1) Recommendations for Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System; (2) Principles for Sound Compensation Practices and (3) Principles for Cross-border Cooperation on Crisis Management.⁸ These recommendations are in line with the Action Plan adopted by G20 – and the respective G8 – leaders.

Along with the above reports, the FSF issued a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations it made in its April 2008 Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience.⁹ The report emphasized that national governments and respective regulatory agencies have achieved “extensive progress” in implementing the five areas of recommendations set forth by the FSF.¹⁰

Finally, the FSF was re-established as the Financial Stability Board (FSB) – a stronger institutional body “with a broadened mandate to promote financial stability” in the global financial system.¹¹ On 25 April 2009, at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) meeting in Washington DC, Mario Draghi, Chairman of the FSF, noted that after the many legislative initiatives and policy changes global leaders have undertaken in line with FSF’s work, the global financial system is experiencing a modest, revived market confidence.¹²

Commitment Features:

This leaders’ commitment refers to the relevant passage of the G8 finance ministers’ communiqué, reproduced above, which strongly endorses the FSF’s recommendations. The FSF recommendations are intended for a variety of actors. Only the recommendations directed towards central banks, national supervisors, and national regulatory agencies are relevant to G8 compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member initiates no new pieces of legislation OR policy changes to comply with FSF recommendations, or acts in an opposite fashion.
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⁸ Press Release: Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

⁹ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Update on Implementation, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/publications/r_0904d.pdf.

¹⁰ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Update on Implementation, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/publications/r_0904d.pdf.

¹¹ Press Release: Financial Stability Forum re-established as the Financial Stability Board, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/press/pr_090402b.pdf.

¹² Statement of Mario Draghi Chairman of the Financial Stability Board to the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Financial Stability Forum (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/press/st_090425.pdf.

0	Member initiates at least one new piece of legislation OR policy change to comply with at least one FSF recommendation.
+1	Member initiates new pieces of legislation OR policy changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Lead Analyst: Netila Demneri

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF's recommendations.

Canada complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.¹³

On 10 October 2008, G7 finance ministers and central bankers met in Washington and pledged to take serious action in response to the problems posed by the financial crisis.¹⁴ The FSF was not directly mentioned in the leaders' brief statement and Plan of Action, despite its similar recommendations.¹⁵ Canada declared its support for the Plan of Action. Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced the government's plan to "purchase up to CAD25 billion in insured mortgage pool to help financial institution raise longer term funds and make them available to customers, homebuyers and businesses."¹⁶

On 15 November 2008, G20 leaders held a meeting in Washington to reiterate their commitment and continuous efforts to stabilize the global economy.¹⁷ Their declaration called on finance ministers to implement a number of recommendations "drawing on the ongoing work of relevant bodies, including ... an expanded Financial Stability Forum."¹⁸

Following the G20 meeting, the Canadian government announced several actions intended to reinforce the stability of the domestic financial system in the 2008 Economic

¹³ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.financialstabilityboard.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁴ G7 Finance Officials Pledge Action to End Financial Crisis, CBC News (Canada) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/10/10/us-bush.html>.

¹⁵ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G7 Finance Ministerial (Washington) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm081027.htm>.

¹⁶ Statement by Minister of Finance on Implementation of G7 Plan of Action, G8 Research Group's Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/08-079-eng.asp>.

¹⁷ Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration_111508.aspx.

¹⁸ Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/g20/declaration_111508.aspx.

and Fiscal Statement.¹⁹ The Government promised to increase the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation's (CDIC) borrowing limit, and secure the ability to fund a "federally regulated financial institution to support financial stability."²⁰ The Statement however, did not refer to any of the FSF recommendations, nor did it outline any action towards their future implementation.

On 27 January 2009, the Government released Canada's Economic Action Plan, a stimulus package aimed at "boost[ing] confidence and economic growth".²¹ The measures found in the Action Plan do not explicitly cite the FSF; however, the proposed policies are relevant to the recommendations made under FSF's five priority areas.

Over the span of two years, the Economic Action Plan will invest over CAD50 billion, or 3.2 per cent of GDP in the Canadian economy. This is the second largest fiscal stimulus package developed by a G7 country.²² According to the Action Plan, the Government of Canada will develop an authority to supervise and "inject [this] capital into federally regulated financial institutions."²³ The authority will do so only after the approval of the Minister of Finance and the recommendations of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Chair of CDIC.²⁴ This supervised fiscal stimulus allows Canada to reinforce its financial system. In light of the FSF recommendations, it strengthens the oversight of capital and it enhances transparency over financial processes.

The government also introduced the Extraordinary Financing Framework (EFF), a CAD200 billion financing facility that aims to provide financing to Canadians and Canadian businesses, strengthen responsiveness to market risk and "mitigate the impact of the global credit crunch on Canadian financial institutions".²⁵ On 8 May 2009, "the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) announced that over CAD10 billion of funding has been allocated in the Large Enterprise Tranche of the Canadian Secured Credit Facility (CSCF)" to ensure access to credit for businesses and consumers, supporting the auto industry.²⁶

¹⁹ Government of Canada Maintains Strong and Responsible Economic Leadership, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/News08/08-095e.html>.

²⁰ Government of Canada Maintains Strong and Responsible Economic Leadership, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/News08/08-095e.html>.

²¹ Budget 2009 Chapter 3: Canada's Economic Action Plan, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3a-eng.asp>.

²² Budget 2009 Chapter 3: Canada's Economic Action Plan, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3a-eng.asp>.

²³ Budget 2009 Chapter 3: Canada's Economic Action Plan, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3a-eng.asp>.

²⁴ Budget 2009 Chapter 3: Canada's Economic Action Plan, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3a-eng.asp>.

²⁵ Budget 2009 Chapter 3: Canada's Economic Action Plan, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3a-eng.asp>.

²⁶ Ministers Welcome Rollout of the Canadian Secured Credit Facility, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 8 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-044-eng.asp>.

In addition to undertaking domestic actions, the Government of Canada participated in global efforts to offset the impacts of the economic crisis. On 11-12 March 2009, representatives of the Canadian government attended the meeting of the FSF, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.²⁷

On 2 April 2009, Canada participated in the London G20 Summit, where the FSF issued new recommendations that requested increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.²⁸ The FSF defines procyclicality as, “mutually reinforcing interactions between the financial and real sectors of the economy that tend to amplify business cycle fluctuations and cause or exacerbate financial instability.”²⁹ Canada has already committed to monitoring procyclicality by participating in the Joint FSF- Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group, which is examining, “the role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality.”³⁰ Canada’s international engagement is in accordance with FSF recommendations to increase international financial cooperation.

During the G20 meeting, Canada also committed to contributing to the USD1.1 trillion global stimulus package. The Canadian government also announced that it “will be providing an additional USD10 billion for emergency IMF assistance and is putting USD200 million into the trade fund.”³¹ In addition, at the meeting Canada reportedly was one of the G20 members that pushed for stronger financial regulations in order to avoid a similar future economic meltdown.³²

In aiming to strengthen global financial supervision and regulation, Canada agreed to establish “a new Financial Stability Board (FSB) with a strengthened mandate, as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), including all G20 countries, FSF members, Spain, and the European Commission.”³³ Canada also renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.³⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislative or regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Shande Zhao

²⁷ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

²⁸ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

²⁹ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

³⁰ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

³¹ G20 Commits to \$ 1-Trillion Global Stimulus Package, CBC News (Canada) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 27 April 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/04/02/g20-summit-london237.html>.

³² G20 Commits to \$ 1-Trillion Global Stimulus Package, CBC News (Canada) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 27 April 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/04/02/g20-summit-london237.html>.

³³ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>

³⁴ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.g20.org/Documents/g20_communique_020409.pdf.

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF's recommendations.

France complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.³⁵

On 31 October 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced that over a period of three years, the French Government would inject EUR175 billion into the national financial system, in order to stimulate the country's economic activity. President Sarkozy's goal is to "protect French businesses from the risk of a shortage of available credit due to the financial crisis."³⁶ Hence, this national investment is essentially a capital buffer for weakened firms.

On 23 October 2008, President Sarkozy created an interventionist public investment fund, intended to support weak firms and banks. The investment fund was to be headed by the state-owned finance house, *Caisse des Dépôts*, which President Sarkozy said, "will manage the fund, under the supervision of the National Assembly and Parliament."³⁷

President Sarkozy also pledged "up to EUR110 billion... until the end of 2009" aimed at "covering new bank lending."³⁸ Of this amount, EUR40 billion will be injected into banks as fresh capital, to revive economic activity. Similarly, President Sarkozy aided small and middle enterprises by funding them with EUR17 billion. In an effort to mitigate risks associated with remuneration policies, these firms will also receive temporary tax relief on fixed investments.³⁹

On 21 October 2008, President Sarkozy and German Chancellor Angela Merkel addressed the need for "urgent mobilization" to help their economies. They claimed that a "coordinated fiscal stimulus could restore the confidence of consumers and investors" and they called on the European Union to take action to help implement financial structures in the economy in a timely manner.⁴⁰

³⁵ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

³⁶ Nicolas Sarkozy outlines measures to support economic activity, Government Portal : Prime Minister (Argonay) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. http://www.premierministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance_847/nicolas_sarkozy_presente_mesures_61440.html.

³⁷ Nicolas Sarkozy outlines measures to support economic activity, Government Portal : Prime Minister (Argonay) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. http://www.premierministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/croissance_847/nicolas_sarkozy_presente_mesures_61440.html.

³⁸ Protection Plans, The Economist (Paris) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12697530.

³⁹ Protection Plans, The Economist (Paris) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. http://www.economist.com/agenda/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12697530.

⁴⁰ We cannot wait, Le Figaro 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/debats/2008/11/26/01005-20081126ARTFIG00044-nous-ne-pouvons-pas-attendre-.php>.

In October 2008, the *Banque de France* released its annual Financial Stability Review. Leading academics and officials from international banks contributed articles based on their knowledge of financial market restructuring. In particular, the Governor of the *Banque de France*, Christian Noyer, made note of the regulations that offset the 1990 financial crisis in Japan, and the successful implementation of risk sensitivity in 1996.⁴¹ Governor Noyer pointed out that the Basel II framework expanded this approach.⁴² This sort of analysis and information exchange could promote better crisis management in the future,

In line with other G8 nations, on 10 February 2009, French Prime Minister François Fillon unveiled a stimulus plan consisting of 1,000 investment projects.⁴³ The EUR26 billion stimulus fund would go towards infrastructure, education, and health.

The Government of France also participated in global efforts to offset the impacts of the economic crisis. Specifically, representatives of the French government attended the meeting of the FSF on 11-12 March 2009, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.⁴⁴ This attendance is in accordance with FSF recommendations to increase international financial cooperation.

France also participated in the G20 meeting in London on 2 April 2009, where the FSF issued new recommendations that requested increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.⁴⁵ France was already committing itself to monitoring procyclicality by participating in the Joint FSF- Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group, which is examining, “the role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality.”⁴⁶

During the meeting, the French government committed to contribute to the USD1.1 trillion global stimulus package and agreed to the establishment of “a new Financial Stability Board (FSB) with a strengthened mandate, as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), including all G20 countries, FSF members, Spain, and the European Commission.”⁴⁷ France also renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Financial Stability Review, Banque de France (Paris) October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf_1008.pdf.

⁴² Financial Stability Review, Banque de France (Paris) October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/publications/telechar/rsf/2008/rsf_1008.pdf.

⁴³ Stimulus package: 1,000 projects across France, Government Portal : Prime Minister (Argonay) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/stimulus_package_1_000_62594.html.

⁴⁴ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

⁴⁵ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

⁴⁶ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

⁴⁷ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>.

⁴⁸ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.g20.org/Documents/g20_communique_020409.pdf.

Thus, France has been awarded with a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislative and regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Geneva Fong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF's recommendations.

Germany complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.⁴⁹

The FSF suggests that state authorities initiate the exchange of information and cooperation on the national and international level.⁵⁰ Germany has assumed a leadership role in promoting cooperation amongst nations to increase financial regulation and ensure global financial stability.

On 15 October 2008, the German *Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht* (BaFin) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China.⁵¹ According to BaFin officials, the strategy and goal of the memorandum is "...to build a network of information exchange with important financial centers among the world..."⁵² This is in accordance with FSF recommendations to increase international financial cooperation.

On 17 October 2008, the Bundesbank amended the German Banking Act (GBA) to comply with the FSF recommendations.⁵³ The GBA complied with FSF recommendations to implement Basel II requirements on capital framework building, as developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Section 10 of the GBA outlines several "Requirements for Capital Adequacy of Institutions," which complies with FSF section II on capital requirements.⁵⁴ Section 10 paragraph 1 of the GBA

⁴⁹ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁵⁰ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁵¹ Insurance Authority of The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China and BaFin sign Memorandum of Understanding (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm_081015_mou_hon_e_n.html.

⁵² Insurance Authority of The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China and BaFin sign Memorandum of Understanding (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_721140/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2008/pm_081015_mou_hon_e_n.html.

⁵³ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

requires all financial institutions to submit to “a scientifically proven mathematical and statistical procedure for determining detectable default risk.”⁵⁵

Germany continues to comply with FSF recommendations to implement Basel II requirements on capital framework building.⁵⁶ The FSF recommends that, “as countries are moving forward with Basel II implementation, supervisors [should be] closely monitoring its impact on overall bank capital levels.” BaFin is an active participant in the FSF Working Group on Provisioning.⁵⁷ The working group has met three times since December 2008 with the purpose of monitoring and assessing changes in overall bank capital levels.⁵⁸ Germany is also contributing to the Joint FSF-Basel Committee Working Group on Bank Capital Issues, which is also exploring methods of effectively monitoring bank capital levels.⁵⁹ Germany’s participation in these working groups directly fulfills FSF section 1.1 capital requirement recommendations, which are to monitor capital levels as Basel II capital regulations are implemented.⁶⁰

The German Bundesbank has concentrated on fulfilling FSF recommendations regarding “supervisory oversight of risk management.”⁶¹ Between 11-12 December the Bundesbank and the Centre for Financial Studies held a conference in Frankfurt entitled, “Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets.”⁶² The conference involved identifying current and future risks to market and institutional stability and developed solutions to mitigate current financial risks and developed plans to prevent future financial risk.⁶³ The Bundesbank planned to hold a Conference entitled, “Measuring and Forecasting Financial Stability”, in Dresden between 15-16 January 2009. This conference would evaluate “financial soundness indicators” and work to develop “early-warning systems” for financial risk.⁶⁴

⁵⁵ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁵⁶ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁵⁷ Report of the FSF Working Group on Provisioning (Basel) March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904g.pdf.

⁵⁸ Report of the FSF Working Group on Provisioning (Basel) March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904g.pdf.

⁵⁹ Joint FSF-BCBS Working Group on Bank Capital Issues - Reducing Procyclicality Arising from the Bank Capital Framework (Basel) March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904f.pdf.

⁶⁰ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁶¹ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁶² Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets (Frankfurt) 11-12 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/review/r081216a.pdf>.

⁶³ Risk Transfer: Challenges for Financial Institutions and Markets (Frankfurt) 11-12 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/review/r081216a.pdf>.

⁶⁴ Measuring and Forecasting Financial Stability (Dresden) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

Germany's BaFin continued efforts to mitigate financial risks by declaring Minimum Requirements for Risk Management of Insurance Undertakings.⁶⁵ These requirements outline necessary risk identification, monitoring, assessment, reporting, and treatment regulations.⁶⁶ This fulfills the FSF recommendation to, "translate risk analysis into action."⁶⁷

Germany is also complying with Section VI FSF recommendations regarding "Arrangements for Dealing with Weak Banks."⁶⁸ Sections 45-48 of the German Banking Act (GBA) fulfill FSF requirements to design action plans to manage failing banks.⁶⁹ For example, Section 45 of the GBA outlines measures to respond to the 'insufficient liquidity' and 'organizational shortcomings' of financial institutions.⁷⁰ Section 46b outlines regulations for "informing other states of the European Economic Area of remedial action."⁷¹

On 18 February, the *Bundesministerium der Finanzen* (BMF), the German federal ministry of finance, moved to supplement the German Financial Stabilization Act.⁷² The new law lays out government solutions to deal with failing financial institutions. The new law outlines the need for a bank rescue fund and limits government intervention in failing banks to three to five years.⁷³ This fulfills the FSF recommendation to "make arrangements for dealing with weak banks."⁷⁴

http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/konferenzen/20090115_16_dresden/200901_dresden_callforpaper.pdf.

⁶⁵ Circular 3/2009 - Minimum Requirements for Risk Management in Insurance Undertakings (Bonn/Frankfurt) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720784/SharedDocs/Veroeffentlichungen/EN/Service/Circulars/rs_0903_va_marisk_english.html#doc1455082bodyText1.

⁶⁶ Circular 3/2009 - Minimum Requirements for Risk Management in Insurance Undertakings (Bonn/Frankfurt) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720784/SharedDocs/Veroeffentlichungen/EN/Service/Circulars/rs_0903_va_marisk_english.html#doc1455082bodyText1.

⁶⁷ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁶⁸ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁶⁹ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁷⁰ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁷¹ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁷² Cabinet Adopts further methods of stabilizing financial markets (Berlin) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_69116/sid_3D978FB4F806221312BF282A48DC6137/DE/Buergerinnen_und_Buerger/Gesellschaft_und_Zukunft/finanzkrise/127_Finanzmarkt_20stab_erg.html?nnn=true.

⁷³ Cabinet Adopts further methods of stabilizing financial markets (Berlin) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

Germany organized two conferences to further explore the importance of designing appropriate 'risk responses' to destabilizing economies. The first conference, on 19-20 May 2009 in Berlin, dealt with how to effectively "stress test" economic systems.⁷⁵ The later conference on 24-25 September 2009 in Frankfurt will investigate "The Future of Banking Regulations."⁷⁶ These conferences fulfill the FSF recommendation to "strengthen the authorities' responsiveness to risks," by facilitating research and discussion on the topic of risk management for central banks.⁷⁷

Moreover, Germany is complying with FSF section II liquidity recommendations. Section 12 of the German Banking Act (GBA) outlines liquidity requirements for German financial institutions. Section 12 paragraph 3 requires all financial institutions to transmit, "...proof of sufficient information of liquidity to the Federal Institute of the Deutsche Bundesbank."⁷⁸ Section 12 also invests authority in the Bundesbank to regulate liquidity requirements.⁷⁹ This is in compliance with FSF section II recommendations.

Germany attended a G20 meeting in Horsham, England on 13-14 March to assist in the preparation of the major G20 leaders' meeting in London on 2 April.⁸⁰ In the weeks before the 2 April Summit, Merkel insisted that nations commit to global cooperation in implementing regulations to prevent further market turmoil.⁸¹ When Merkel attended the London G20 meeting, she continued to promote increased international cooperation in managing the global financial crisis. At the meeting Merkel expressed her satisfaction with the response to the financial crisis. Merkel committed to contributing to the USD1.1 trillion global stimulus package and commented that this was "a very, very good, almost historic compromise ... We have agreed to set up a clear financial market architecture ... We have taken an important step toward creating order in an area in the world where

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_69116/sid_3D978FB4F806221312BF282A48DC6137/DE/Buergerinnen_und_Buerger/Gesellschaft_und_Zukunft/finanzkrise/127_Finanzmarkt_20stab_erg.html?nnn=true.

⁷⁴ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁷⁵ Third Stress Testing Expert Forum: "Advanced Techniques in Stress Testing" (Berlin) May 2009. Date Accessed: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/konferenzen/20090519_20_berlin/200905_berlin_programm.pdf.

⁷⁶ The Future of Banking Regulation (Frankfurt) May 2009. Date Accessed: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bundesbank.de/download/vfz/konferenzen/20090924_25_frankfurt/200909_frankfurt_callforpaper.pdf.

⁷⁷ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁷⁸ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁷⁹ Gesetz über das Kreditwesen (Berlin) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bundesbank.de/download/bankenaufsicht/pdf/kwg.pdf>.

⁸⁰ Preparing for the London Summit G20: Speedy implementation of measures (Berlin) 26 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_69116/sid_3D978FB4F806221312BF282A48DC6137/DE/Wirtschaft_und_Verwaltung/Internationale_Beziehungen/260309_G20_Haupt.html?nnn=true.

⁸¹ Focus on regulation, says Merkel (Toronto) 19 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://g8live.org/2009/03/19/focus-on-regulation-says-merkel/>.

there was previously no order.”⁸² Germany renewed its commitment to implement FSF recommendations at the G20 summit.⁸³

The G20 meeting in London also led to new FSF recommendations on monitoring the effects of procyclicality.⁸⁴ Germany, complying with the FSF’s recommendation to increase financial cooperation, has joined the Joint FSF Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group, which is examining “the role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality.”⁸⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating a variety of new policies, legislative and regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Tatjana Zalar

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF’s recommendations.

Italy complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.⁸⁶

Italy has fulfilled Section II FSF recommendations by proactively strengthening its oversight of liquidity and risk management.⁸⁷ Italy is engaged in identifying and managing risk in interbank payments. *Banca D’Italia* has developed a simulation that, “predicts the impact of a disruptive event that blocks a single participant on the flow of interbank payments.”⁸⁸ The simulation identifies phases in interbank payment breakdown and identifies when and how the Central Bank should intervene as a liquidity provider.⁸⁹ The Italian Central Bank’s preparedness to manage stresses to bank liquidity also makes

⁸² Her Excellency Dr Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, The London Summit (London) April 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.londonsummit.gov.uk/en/global-update/cp-germany/>.

⁸³ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.g20.org/Documents/g20_communique_020409.pdf.

⁸⁴ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

⁸⁵ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

⁸⁶ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁸⁷ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁸⁸ Exploring Agent-Based Methods for the Analysis of Payment Systems: A Crisis Model for Starlogo TNG (Rome) October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686_08/en_td686/en_tema_686.pdf.

⁸⁹ Exploring Agent-Based Methods for the Analysis of Payment Systems: A Crisis Model for Starlogo TNG (Rome) October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/temidi/td08/td686_08/en_td686/en_tema_686.pdf.

Italy compliant with the FSF Section VI recommendation to make, “robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system.”⁹⁰

On 2 February 2009, *Banca d’Italia* introduced a new “Collateralized Interbank Market” MIC.⁹¹ “Participating banks are given the opportunity to execute transactions with medium-term maturities, in conditions of anonymity and sheltered from credit and liquidity risks.”⁹² The Governor of the Bank of Italy and Chairman of the FSF, Mario Draghi, hopes that by mitigating liquidity risks investment and lending will be encouraged.

Italy has complied with the FSF Section IV recommendation that Central Banks review rating processes and the uses of rating.⁹³ On 11 December 2008, Banca D’Italia held a symposium dedicated to assessing the strength of corporate governance and Italy’s finance laws.⁹⁴ Lectures and discussions were held on enforcing financial regulation and regulating auditors.⁹⁵

In October 2008, the FSF interim report on the implementation of recommendations found that Italy was compliant with recommendations to apply “supervisory oversight of risk management, including off-balance sheet entities.”⁹⁶ According to the report, “the Bank of Italy issued a regulation on banks’ organization and corporate governance, requiring that remuneration schemes be consistent with risk management policies and long-term strategies. Other authorities [were also] reviewing remuneration policies and practices in their financial sector.”⁹⁷

⁹⁰ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁹¹ Fact-finding on issues affecting the banking and financial system Testimony of the Governor of the Bank of Italy Mario Draghi (Rome) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2009/camera_170309_en/draghi_17032009_en.pdf.

⁹² Fact-finding on issues affecting the banking and financial system Testimony of the Governor of the Bank of Italy Mario Draghi (Rome) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2009/camera_170309_en/draghi_17032009_en.pdf.

⁹³ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁹⁴ Corporate Governance in Italy: 10Years after the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF) (Rome) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp_gov_it/Programma_Governance.pdf.

⁹⁵ Corporate Governance in Italy: 10Years after the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF) (Rome) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bancaditalia.it/studiricerche/convegni/atti/corp_gov_it/Programma_Governance.pdf.

⁹⁶ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁹⁷ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

Further, Italy is working towards complying with FSF recommendations to design “robust arrangements for dealing with stress in the financial system.”⁹⁸ The Bank of Italy is supporting research into stress testing, in order to comply with FSF guidelines for stress preparedness.⁹⁹ A recent research publication argues that “stress testing credit risk is an essential element of the Basel II Framework; because of their financial stability perspective, central banks and supervisors are particularly interested in quantifying the macro-to-micro linkages and have developed a specific modeling expertise in this field.”¹⁰⁰

Italy has also complied with FSF recommendations to make “arrangements for dealing with weak banks.”¹⁰¹ On 15 January 2009, the Bank of Italy revised Circular No. 263 of 27 December 2006 to reflect FSF recommendations with the goal of strengthening bank stability.¹⁰² The Bank has “agreed that a number of ‘prudential filters’ will be introduced, to be applied to balance-sheet values in order to safeguard the quality of supervisory capital and attenuate the potential volatility associated with the introduction of the new accounting standards.”¹⁰³

The Italian Finance Minister, Giulio Tremonti, signed a decree on 25 February 2009 that allowed the Treasury “to buy bonds issued by Italian banks as a way to pump cash into the credit system for personal loans, mortgages and to help small businesses.”¹⁰⁴ This policy will help ensure liquidity, directly addressing stress in the financial system. The overall process will be closely supervised and the banks receiving Treasury assistance must obey a “code of ethics” which in addition to other measures “regulates and limits salaries and bonuses for management.”¹⁰⁵

Italy is promoting international cooperation on the FSF recommendations. The Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, has suggested that the global community agree on “legal and transparency criteria, and the features that countries must agree on in order to

⁹⁸ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

⁹⁹ Stress testing credit risk: a survey of authorities’ approaches (Rome) 9 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/newsletter1/2009/BI_new_research_N_12.pdf.

¹⁰⁰ Stress testing credit risk: a survey of authorities’ approaches (Rome) 9 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/econo/newsletter1/2009/BI_new_research_N_12.pdf.

¹⁰¹ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience Follow-up on Implementation (Berlin) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁰² New Regulations for the Prudential Supervision of Banks (Rome) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bancaditalia.it/vigilanza/banche/normativa/disposizioni/vigprud>.

¹⁰³ New Regulations for the Prudential Supervision of Banks (Rome) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.bancaditalia.it/vigilanza/banche/normativa/disposizioni/vigprud>.

¹⁰⁴ “Tremonti bond” decree signed (ANSA). Rome 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009. <http://www.lifeinitaly.com/node/4117>.

¹⁰⁵ “Tremonti bond” decree signed (ANSA). Rome 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009. <http://www.lifeinitaly.com/node/4117>.

establish new virtuous points of reference for everybody.”¹⁰⁶ This is in accordance with the FSF recommendation to increase international financial cooperation.

Italian representatives attended the meeting of the FSF on 11-12 March 2009, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.¹⁰⁷ In addition, Italy participated in the G20 meeting in London on 2 April 2009, where the Italian government committed to contributing to the USD1.1 trillion global stimulus package.

Moreover, in aiming to strengthen global financial supervision and regulation, Italy agreed to establish a new Financial Stability Board (FSB) and renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.¹⁰⁸ In addition, during the meeting the FSF issued new recommendations that requested increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.¹⁰⁹ Italy already committed to monitoring procyclicality by participating in the Joint FSF- Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group.¹¹⁰

Therefore, Italy receives a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislative and regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analysts: Tatjana Zalar & Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF’s recommendations.

Japan complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.¹¹¹

On 8 October 2008, the Bank of Japan stated that the Bank “will continue to do its best to secure the stability of financial markets through money market operations while staying in close cooperation with other central banks.”¹¹² These measures will allow the Bank to allocate a variety of instruments if threatened by financial stability. This statement reinforces Japan’s compliance with FSF recommendation VI.3.

¹⁰⁶ Italian minister proposes “legal standard” for world economy, G8 live (Paris) 10 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://g8live.org/2009/01/10/italian-minister-proposes-legal-standard-for-world-economy/>.

¹⁰⁷ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

¹⁰⁸ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>

¹⁰⁹ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

¹¹⁰ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

¹¹¹ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹¹² On the Policy Actions by Major Central Banks, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/release/adhoc/un0810a.pdf>.

On 25 October 2008, Takafumi Sato, the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (FSA), addressed the Symposium on Building the Financial System of the 21st Century. Commissioner Sato extracted lessons learned during this period and applied them to the current global financial crisis, thereby strengthening cross-border cooperation in crisis management.¹¹³ Furthermore, the FSA published the Basic Policy for Financial Inspections in Program Year 2008 on 19 August 2008. This policy outlines the FSA's intention to "conduct in-depth analysis and examination of major banks, under a system where a chief inspector of a major bank will be assigned to examine a specific major bank for several years."¹¹⁴

On 15 November 2008, during the G20 summit in Washington, Japan, among other G20 nations, reaffirmed its support for the FSF recommendations, outlining its short, mid, and long-term goals.¹¹⁵

At the time, Japanese government officials made no official statements about policy reforms reflecting the FSF recommendations. However, on 12 December 2008, Prime Minister Taro Aso announced that the Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions was amended in light of the economic crisis.¹¹⁶ The purpose of the revisions, in line with FSF recommendations, was to support lenders to small and medium enterprises, which would generate some capital for weakened firms.

In light of the economic crisis, the Bank of Japan released a report on 19 December 2008 that reduced policy interest rates to 0.1 per cent, down from the October 2008 rate of 0.3 per cent.¹¹⁷ Low interest rates will encourage economic growth and loans for the economy.

In order to stimulate the economy in the short-term, reconstruct it in the medium-term, and potentially reach economic growth in the long-term, then-Minister of Finance Shoichi Nakagawa announced in a speech on 28 January 2009 that the Japanese government would implement a three-stage policy package. The package totals approximately JPY75 trillion in fiscal stimulus to be divided among short, medium, and long-term projects.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ Keynote speech by Dr. Takafumi Sato, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/announce/state/20081025.html>.

¹¹⁴ Basic Policy for Financial Inspections in Program Year 2008, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 19 August 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2008/20080819.pdf>.

¹¹⁵ Declaration, Summit on Financial Markets on the World Economy (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/2008/declaration.pdf.

¹¹⁶ Statement by Prime Minister Taro Aso on Enactment of the Amended Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/asospeech/2008/12/12danwa2_e.html.

¹¹⁷ The Bank of Japan's Policy Measures in the Current Financial Crisis, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2009. http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/exp/seisaku_cfc/index.htm#0101.

¹¹⁸ Speech on Fiscal Policy by Minister of Finance Nakagawa, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: 29 April 2009. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/e20090128.htm>.

On 7 April 2009, the Bank of Japan expanded eligibility to facilitate loans."¹¹⁹ This complies with FSF recommendations concerning the flexibility of central bank operational frameworks.

On 10 April 2009, Prime Minister Taro Aso's Cabinet announced the financing of a new fiscal stimulus package. The stimulus package, which is approximately USD100 billion, will secure employment, generate support for small businesses and boost the GDP growth rate by two per cent in the 2009 fiscal year.¹²⁰ This complies with FSF recommendations to allocate a variety of instruments to the economy when threatened by financial instability.

Further, Prime Minister Aso announced JPY20 trillion for risk management operations. This will be allocated "toward large and second-tier companies by the Development Bank of Japan (DBJ) and the Shoko Chukin Bank."¹²¹ This complies with FSF recommendation II on risk management practices.

The Government of Japan also participated in global efforts to offset the impact of the economic crisis. Specifically, Japanese officials attended the Meeting of the FSF on 11-12 March 2009, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.¹²²

Moreover, Japan participated in the G20 summit in London on 2 April 2009, where the FSF issued new recommendations that requested increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.¹²³ Japan is already committing itself to monitoring procyclicality by participating in the Joint FSF- Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group, which is examining, "the role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality."¹²⁴ During the meeting, Japan also committed to contributing to the USD1.1 trillion global stimulus package and renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.¹²⁵

Thus, Japan was been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislative and regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Geneva Fong

¹¹⁹ Statement on Monetary Policy, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 7 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 April 2009. <http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/release/adhoc09/k090407.pdf>.

¹²⁰ Summary of the "Policy Package to Address Economic Crisis", Government of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/2009/0420summary-english.pdf>.

¹²¹ Press Conference by Prime Minister Taro Aso, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 10 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/asospeech/2009/04/10kaiken_e.html.

¹²² Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

¹²³ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

¹²⁴ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

¹²⁵ London Summit – Leaders' Statement, Canada's G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF's recommendations.

The FSF decided at its plenary meeting in London on 11-12 March 2009 to broaden its membership and to invite Russia and other G20 countries to be members.¹²⁶

According to the Basel II capital framework, organizations should calculate their operational, market and credit risks, and maintain a capital adequacy requirements ratio of at least 8 percent of the risk-weighted assets.¹²⁷ On 29 October 2008, the Central Bank of Russia hosted a workshop with Russian banks on the Basel II Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRB), with the presentations delivered by experts from the Eurosystem, which comprises the European Central Bank (ECB) and 15 national central banks of the euro area.¹²⁸ On 28 November 2008, the Central Bank of Russia presented its latest report on Basel II capital framework implementation to the National Banking Board.¹²⁹ The report showed that Russia has been slow in implementing this new capital framework. Hence, Russia is currently assessing the impact of implementing such requirements and intends to join the accord in 2009.¹³⁰ Russia's current efforts at assessing the capital framework and its future intentions to implement it demonstrate the country's willingness to comply with FSF Recommendation II.2, but they do not constitute an explicit legislative initiative or policy change.

During the G20 summit on 15 November 2008, Russia suggested the creation of an international rating agency.¹³¹ The President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev added that it was also necessary to increase the responsibilities of existing rating agencies.¹³²

Moreover, Russia took the initiative and created its own system of credit rating. In October 2008, the Russian Central Bank approved the recognition of ratings from Russian-based Credit rating agencies (CRAs), Expert RA, RusRating, National Rating Agency, and AK&M when assessing bank's creditworthiness for unsecured credit auctions. The Board of the Central Bank of Russia set the minimum rating levels eligible

¹²⁶ Financial Stability Forum decides to broaden its membership, Financial Stability Forum Press Release, 12 March 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090312b.pdf.

¹²⁷ International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, June 2004. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs107.pdf>.

¹²⁸ Basel II Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRB), Recent Press Releases and Speeches, The European Commission's Delegation, 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. http://www.delrus.ec.europa.eu/en/news_1087.htm.

¹²⁹ NBB Suggests Presenting a Report on 2009 Monetary Policy With Respect to the New Developments in January-February 2009, Prime-Tass, 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=842454&ct=news>.

¹³⁰ The National Association of Stock Market Traders will teach risk-management, RBC Daily, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2008/12/04/finance/393190>.

¹³¹ Russia Suggests Creating an International Rating Agency, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?id4=6790>.

¹³² G8 Financial Summit Participants Will Try to Find Common Solutions, RiaNovosti, 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081115/155166601.html.

for auction participation as ‘BB-’ from RusRating, ‘B++’ from Expert RA, ‘A-’ from National Rating Agency and ‘A’ from AK&M.¹³³ These actions came as a direct response to FSF recommendation IV.

In addition, in compliance with FSF recommendation V, Russian authorities have increased the system responsiveness to market risks. Particularly, large banks and national supervisors have been conducting regular consultations. The goal of these meetings has been to share information and solve problems posed by the current financial turmoil. However, with regards to problems with off-balance sheet entities and credit derivatives, Russian authorities have taken no special action, because of the extremely low involvement of Russian markets in these schemes.

The Central Bank has been making every effort to supply banks with liquidity, which meets the VI.1-VI.5 FSF Recommendations. By April 2009, the Central Bank was the largest creditor and accounted for about 12 percent of the total obligations of the Russian banking system.¹³⁴

According to the VI.8-VI.9 FSF Recommendations, authorities should review and, where necessary, strengthen deposit insurance arrangements. Accordingly, Russia extended its deposit insurance system on 13 October 2008. A new law expanded 100 percent deposit insurance from RUB100,000 (USD3,700) to RUB700,000 (USD25,900).¹³⁵

In the fall of 2008, the Central Bank began to recall licenses of weak banks due to their liquidity deficits.¹³⁶ In 2008, 33 banks lost their licenses – less than in 2007, when 49 banks had to leave the business.¹³⁷ In the first four months of 2009, the Central Bank recalled 20 licenses.¹³⁸ The government is supporting stronger banks, and has encouraged weak banks to merge with stronger banks.¹³⁹

The FSF recommendations on “enhancing transparency and valuation” were not a priority in Russia’s action plan for two reasons. First, they concern mainly financial institutions and not national supervisors. Second, their major focus is the market for structured financial products which has not yet developed in Russia.

¹³³ About National Rating Agencies, CBR, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 April 2009. http://www.cbr.ru/press/Archive_get_blob.asp?doc_id=081212_171445rating.htm.

¹³⁴ The Central Bank begins to lower interest rates, Prime Tass, 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/comments/-101/{2F7B89E1-0EAC-49F3-A0DB-13599EE9E583}.uif?d1=20.04.2009&d2=23.04.2009>.

¹³⁵ Federal Law: On amendments to the Federal Law on individuals’ deposit insurance, #174, 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.garant.ru/hotlaw/doc/123681.htm>.

¹³⁶ Russian Banks Will Face Consolidation – Experts (Rian) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081202/156324540.html.

¹³⁷ The Central Bank recalled 33 bank licenses in 2008, RIA News, 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009 <http://www.rian.ru/crisis/20090120/159724303.html>.

¹³⁸ The Central Bank recalled licenses from Moscow and St. Petersburg banks, Lenta, 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009. <http://lenta.ru/news/2009/04/23/license/>.

¹³⁹ Banks in Russia: to Mitigate the Outcomes of the Crisis, BBC (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/russian/business/newsid_7767000/7767262.stm.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing of earlier initiatives and undertaking new policies and legislative and regulatory changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FSF's recommendations.

The United Kingdom complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be implemented within 100 days.¹⁴⁰

On 8 October 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a financial stability program including GBP50 billion from the government to be available for banks, in order to ensure the stability of the financial system.¹⁴¹

On 15 November 2008, G20 leaders held a meeting in Washington, and reiterated their commitment to stabilizing the global economy.¹⁴² They agreed to take further action to reform the financial market along with the “five agreed principles.”¹⁴³ Meanwhile, the UK Prime Minister held a bilateral meeting with leaders of Russia and China on future cooperation on the financial crisis.¹⁴⁴

On 24 February 2009, Gordon Brown commented on the national Government's actions for tackling the economic downturn. He specifically noted that the Government has set “the first ‘three pillars’ of its plan for recovery: stopping the banks from going under; boosting the economy through investment and tax cuts; and implementing new policies to get banks lending.”¹⁴⁵

Moreover, on 6 March 2009, Business Secretary Peter Mandelson launched the Low-Carbon Strategy, which marks UK's efforts to shift to a low carbon economy.¹⁴⁶ In addition to its environmental benefits, the strategy is a stimulus project.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁰ Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience, Financial Stability Forum, 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 November 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁴¹ £50 Billion Banking Package, The Prime Minister's Office (London) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page17112>.

¹⁴² Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Research Group's Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.g8.gc.ca/g20/G20Declaration-en.asp>.

¹⁴³ Declaration: Summit on Finance Market and the World Economy, G8 Research Group's Website, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.g8.gc.ca/g20/G20Declaration-en.asp>.

¹⁴⁴ G20 Delivers “Route Map” to Economic Recovery, The Prime Minister's Office (London) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page17483>.

¹⁴⁵ Banks Must Start Lending Again-PM, The Prime Minister's Office (London) 24 February 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page18400>.

¹⁴⁶ Mandelson launches low-carbon strategy (London) 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.letsrecycle.com/do/ecco.py/view_item?listid=37&listcatid=217&listitemid=31197.

In addition to undertaking domestic actions, the UK government has participated in global efforts to offset the impacts of the economic crisis. On 2 April 2009, British representatives attended the meeting of the FSF on 11-12 March 2009, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.¹⁴⁸ This attendance is in accordance with FSF recommendations to increase international financial cooperation.

Moreover, the UK hosted the G20 meeting in London on 2 April 2009, where the FSF issued new recommendations that request increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.¹⁴⁹ The UK committed itself to monitoring procyclicality by participating in the Joint FSF Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group, which is examining, “the role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality.”¹⁵⁰

Prime Minister Brown also agreed to inject USD1 trillion into the world economy to restore growth and jobs through the International Monetary Fund and other institutions. G20 leaders also agreed to expand the Financial Stability Forum “to promote financial stability, and re-established with a stronger institutional basis and enhanced capacity as the Financial Stability Board (FSB).”¹⁵¹

Moreover, in aiming to strengthen global financial supervision and regulation, the UK agreed to establishing “a new Financial Stability Board (FSB) with a strengthened mandate, as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF) and renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.”¹⁵²

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislation changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Shande Zhao

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

¹⁴⁷ The low carbon transformation, Low Carbon Industrial Strategy (London) Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://interactive.berr.gov.uk/lowcarbon/the-low-carbon-transformation/>.

¹⁴⁸ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

¹⁴⁹ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

¹⁵⁰ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

¹⁵¹ G20 press conference, The Prime Minister’s Office (UK) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page18934>.

¹⁵² London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>.

The United States complied with the first set of recommendations, which were to be completed within the first 100 days.¹⁵³

On 16 July 2008, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of Thrift Supervision released a report on the implementation of the Basel II framework. This report outlined the supervisory review process for banks in the process of implementing the new framework.¹⁵⁴ The report fulfills the FSF recommendation that supervisory institutions assess the impact of implementation of the Basel II framework on national banks.¹⁵⁵

In September 2008, the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) released documents providing guidance on fair valuation of complex securities in a volatile market environment.¹⁵⁶ This action responds to the FSF recommendations for greater transparency and to address problems with ratings agencies.¹⁵⁷

On 14 November 2008, the President's Working Group on Financial Markets announced several initiatives intended to strengthen risk management in the financial system, including provisions for the creation of Central Counterparties for Credit Default Swaps.¹⁵⁸ Furthermore, the SEC took action to allow existing bodies to act as counterparties in the short-term.¹⁵⁹ The FSF reported on the PWG initiatives in its April update on implementation, stating that the policies address its recommendations regarding operational infrastructure for OTC derivatives.¹⁶⁰

On 3 December 2008, the SEC approved new regulations to strengthen supervision of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs). The new measures focus on increasing CRAs'

¹⁵³ G20 Delivers "Route Map" to Economic Recovery, The Prime Minister's Office (London) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page17483>.

¹⁵⁴ Supervisory Guidance: Supervisory Review Process of Capital Adequacy (Pillar 2) Related to the Implementation of the Basel II Advanced Capital Framework, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (Washington) 14 July 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://www.occ.gov/ftp/release/2008-81a.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁵⁶ SEC Office of the Chief Accountant and FASB Staff Clarifications on Fair Value Accounting, United States Security and Exchange Commission (Washington) 30 September 2008. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2008/2008-234.htm>.

¹⁵⁷ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁵⁸ PWG Announces Initiatives to Strengthen OTC Derivatives Oversight and Infrastructure, United States Security and Exchange Commission (Washington) 14 November 2008. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/hp1272.htm>.

¹⁵⁹ SEC Approves Exemptions to Allow Central Counterparty for Credit Default Swaps, United States Security and Exchange Commission (Washington) 23 December 2008. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2008/2008-303.htm>.

¹⁶⁰ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Update on Implementation, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904d.pdf.

transparency and accountability and address conflicts of interest.¹⁶¹ The FSF noted in its April follow-up report that the SEC's measures address FSF recommendations on the quality of CRA data input and the rating process as well as conflicts of interest.¹⁶²

In March 2009, the Senior Supervisors Group, including members from the US Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and SEC, issued a report on the management of CDS activities by global firms. This report, along with several others published by the group, aims to assess the soundness of firms' practices, in accordance with the FSF recommendation that supervisors ensure that "the settlement, legal and operational infrastructure underlying [OTC] markets is sound."¹⁶³

On 17 February 2009, President Barack Obama signed a USD787 billion stimulus plan to revive the US economy.¹⁶⁴ The bill includes measures such as tax cuts, investments in national infrastructure projects and national aid to states that are facing their own budget gaps.¹⁶⁵ The stimulus package complies with FSF recommendations to allocate a variety of instruments to the economy when threatened by financial instability. Prior to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in March 2009, President Obama said that there will be another stimulus plan in 2010. According to the President, these two financial stimulus packages will be "equivalent to two percent of [the country's] GDP."¹⁶⁶

In addition to undertaking domestic actions, the American government has actively participated in global efforts on the economic crisis. US representatives attended the meeting of the FSF on 11-12 March 2009, where they reviewed the current global financial situation and discussed future policy options.¹⁶⁷ This attendance is in accordance with FSF recommendations to increase international financial cooperation.

President Obama also attended the G20 meeting in London on 2 April 2009, where the FSF issued new recommendations that request increased monitoring of the effects of procyclicality.¹⁶⁸ The U.S. committed itself to monitoring procyclicality by participating

¹⁶¹ SEC Approves Measures to Strengthen Oversight of Credit Rating Agencies, United States Securities and Exchange Commission (Washington) 3 December 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2008/2008-284.htm>.

¹⁶² Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁶³ Senior Supervisors Group Issues Report on Management of Recent Credit Default Swap Credit Events, United States Security and Exchange Commission (Washington) 9 March 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.sec.gov/news/press/2009/2009-52.htm>.

¹⁶⁴ Q&A: Obama Stimulus Plan, BBC News (London) 17 February 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7874407.stm>.

¹⁶⁵ Obama signs \$787B US stimulus package into law, CBC News (Canada) 17 February 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/money/story/2009/02/17/obamastimuluslaw.html>.

¹⁶⁶ Reform of International financial system to speed up, People's Daily Online. 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90780/91421/6615275.html>.

¹⁶⁷ Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

¹⁶⁸ Financial Stability Forum Issues Recommendations and Principles to Strengthen Financial Systems (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_090402a.pdf.

in the Joint FSF- Committee on the Global Financial System Working Group.”¹⁶⁹ During the meeting, the US government committed to contributing to the USD1 trillion global stimulus package and agreed to the establishment of “a new Financial Stability Board (FSB) with a strengthened mandate, as a successor to the Financial Stability Forum (FSF), including all G20 countries, FSF members, Spain, and the European Commission”.¹⁷⁰ The United States also renewed its commitment to implement the FSF recommendations.¹⁷¹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating several new policies and legislation changes to comply with at least three FSF recommendations.

Analyst: Sarah Ellis

European Union +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Financial Stability Forum’s recommendations.

The European Commission and European Parliament have taken steps to address investors’ over-reliance on credit ratings, as recommended by the FSF. The FSF’s follow-up on implementation of its recommendations, released on 10 October 2008, noted that the European Commission was in the final stages of developing a proposal to regulate credit rating institutions and to address conflicts of interest within those institutions.¹⁷² On 12 November 2008, the EC officially adopted the proposal.¹⁷³

The FSF’s second follow-up on implementation of its recommendations, released on 2 April 2009, noted that the European Commission adopted a proposal giving European supervisors the power to intervene in credit rating firms operating in Europe.¹⁷⁴ The proposal also requires credit rating firms to maintain transparency and quality of ratings

¹⁶⁹ Joint FSF-CGFS Working Group: The role of valuation and leverage in procyclicality (Basel) May 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904h.pdf.

¹⁷⁰ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>

¹⁷¹ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>

¹⁷² Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Follow-Up Report, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 10 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. http://www.fsforum.org/press/pr_081009f.pdf.

¹⁷³ Commission Adopts Proposal to Regulate Credit Rating Agencies, European Commission (Brussels) 11 December 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁷⁴ Commission Adopts Proposal to Regulate Credit Rating Agencies, European Commission (Brussels) 11 December 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1684&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

and to differentiate between structured and traditional products.¹⁷⁵ The European Parliament endorsed these rules to enhance European Credit Rating Processes on 22 April 2009.¹⁷⁶

On 1 October 2008, the EU released a proposed revision of capital requirements for banking in order to bolster financial stability, in accordance with the FSF recommendation that supervisors strengthen risk management and enhance transparency within the financial and banking systems. The new rules will allow for greater oversight of European banks' lending practices and for improved risk management. The rules propose a limit to the amount of capital a bank can lend to a single party and permit national supervisors greater authority over cross-border banking.¹⁷⁷ The European Parliament adopted these rules on 7 May 2009, along with provisions for a College of Supervisors over the banking system and mandates for the retention of securitized product by banks.¹⁷⁸

The rules adopted by the European Parliament on 7 May 2009 also called for legislation creating a Central Counterparty for Credit Default Swaps by the end of 2009, in order to regulate the CDS market.¹⁷⁹ The FSF's 2 April 2009 Update on Implementation noted the European Union's efforts to create a Central Counterparty for OTC Derivatives as a response to the FSF's recommendation to ensure the strength of OTC market infrastructure.¹⁸⁰

On 2 April 2009, representatives from the European Commission attended the G20 meeting in London. The Commission agreed to the USD1 trillion global fiscal stimulus plan; however, when asked to comment on further fiscal stimuli, José Manuel Barroso,

¹⁷⁵ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Update on Implementation, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904d.pdf.

¹⁷⁶ Credit Rating Agencies: Partially Responsible for the Current Financial Crisis says MEPs, European Parliament (Brussels) 23 April 2009. Date of Access 9 April 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20090422IPR54187+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>.

¹⁷⁷ Commission Proposes Bank Capital Requirement Rules to Reinforce Financial Stability, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access 13 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1433>.

¹⁷⁸ New Rules to Avoid Future Financial Crisis – Capital Requirement Directives, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 May 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20090505IPR55119+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>.

¹⁷⁹ New Rules to Avoid Future Financial Crisis – Capital Requirement Directives, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 May 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20090505IPR55119+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>.

¹⁸⁰ Report of the Financial Stability Forum on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience: Update on Implementation, Financial Stability Forum (Basel) 2 April 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009. http://www.fsforum.org/publications/r_0904d.pdf.

¹⁸⁰ Credit Rating Agencies: Partially Responsible for the Current Financial Crisis says MEPs, European Parliament (Brussels) 23 April 2009. Date of Access 9 April 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+IM-PRESS+20090422IPR54187+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>.

the president of the European Commission, commented that “the EU's 27 member states should do more to stimulate their economies, but only if they can afford it.”¹⁸¹

Further, during the FSF meeting on 11-12 March 2009, the European Commission became one of the new Financial Stability Forum members.¹⁸² Later, at the 2 April 2009 G20 meeting, the European Commission was included as a member of the newly established Financial Stability Board (FSB), the successor to the FSF.¹⁸³

Thus, the European Union has complied with at least three of the FSF’s recommendations and has consequently been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Ellis

¹⁸¹ Tough talk at G20 as the EU awkward squad demand rapid results, Guardian (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/apr/02/g20-nicolas-sarkozy-angela-merkel>.

¹⁸² Financial Stability Forum meets in London, Bank for International Settlements (Switzerland) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.bis.org/press/p090312b.htm>.

¹⁸³ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, Canada’s G8 Website (Toronto) 30 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/ministerials-ministerielles/2009-04-02-G20FinMin.aspx>.

2. Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]

Commitment:

“On the demand side, it is important to make further efforts to improve energy efficiency as well as pursue energy diversification.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background:

Energy efficiency and diversification have been primary concerns for G8 members since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, where emphasis was placed on the urgency of climate change. As part of the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 members committed to “promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks.”¹⁸⁴ Leaders agreed to take comprehensive action toward integrating renewable sources of energy into national power grids, calling for greater research and development and international cooperation.

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 reaffirmed the principles of the Gleneagles Plan through the St Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security, and emphasized the need to: 1) “strengthen and elaborate the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics;” 2) “undertake necessary measures, including financial and tax incentives at home for the promotion of energy-efficient technologies, and the actual use of those available technologies on a wide-scale basis;” and 3) encourage further

¹⁸⁴ Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechange.html>.

developments in nuclear technology, hydrogen fuels and renewable sources of energy such as wind, solar, hydro, biomass and geothermal.¹⁸⁵

Due to the surge in oil and food prices in early 2008, there was an even greater emphasis on energy efficiency and diversification at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. G8 leaders welcomed the formation of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation.”¹⁸⁶ Further, they suggested “the enhancement of WTO negotiations on the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services” and emphasized the importance of investing in the development and commercialization of renewable sources of energy.¹⁸⁷

Commitment Features:

There are two components to this commitment: improving energy efficiency and pursuing energy diversification. For full compliance, members must pursue both objectives. Measures to encourage energy efficiency or energy diversification may take a variety of forms, including research funding, government-funded or initiated pilot projects, or innovative power generation projects.

Scoring:

-1	Member implements no new measures to encourage energy efficiency AND no new measures to encourage energy diversification.
0	Member implements new measures to encourage energy efficiency OR new measures to encourage energy diversification.
+1	Member implements new measures to encourage energy efficiency AND implements new measures to encourage energy diversification.

Lead Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

The Canadian Government promotes energy diversification with its ecoENERGY for Renewable Power Program, unveiled in early 2007. Canada has committed to invest

¹⁸⁵Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 19 November 2008.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

¹⁸⁶ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Issue Area Assessment Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto), 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 November 2008.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008-issues-080709.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Issue Area Assessment Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto), 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 November 2008.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008hokkaido/2008-issues-080709.pdf>.

CAD1.48 billion over ten years in subsidies for renewable or low-impact electricity generation.¹⁸⁸ On 22 August 2008, Member of Parliament James Lunney announced CAD1.1 million in government funding for the Cypress Creek Hydroelectric Project in British Columbia.¹⁸⁹ The project was described as low-impact, generating “clean, emissions-free electricity.”¹⁹⁰

On 11 December 2008, Canada’s Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice delivered a statement to delegates at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. In his speech, Minister Prentice stressed the importance of “increasing global supplies of secure, affordable, and clean energy.”¹⁹¹ Furthermore, he highlighted Canada’s recent commitment to “meet 90 per cent of its electricity needs from non-emitting sources such as hydro, nuclear, clean coal or wind power by 2020.”¹⁹²

On 30 March 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources Lisa Raitt announced a 25 per cent increase in grants for a limited time under the ecoENERGY Retrofit Homes program. This program allows homeowners to make energy efficient improvements to their homes by “providing [them with] grants of up to CAD5,000.”¹⁹³

On 7 May 2009, the House of Commons passed amendments to the Energy Efficiency Act, which “solidifies Canada’s position as an international leader in energy-efficiency standards.”¹⁹⁴ This legislation allows the government to “introduce comprehensive standards to regulate the amount of standby power consumed by many products – such as computers, battery chargers, CD players and televisions – when they are not in use.”¹⁹⁵ This regulation of standby power is expected to reduce the average household’s electricity consumption by three to five per cent. This amendment also allows the government to establish energy efficiency standards for other products such as doors, windows, and thermostats.¹⁹⁶

¹⁸⁸ ecoENERGY for Renewable Power, Government of Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/ECOENERGY-ECOENERGIE/power-electricite/index-eng.cfm>.

¹⁸⁹ Government of Canada Invests in British Columbia Renewable Energy Projects, Government of Canada (Vancouver Island) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080822-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹⁰ Government of Canada Invests in British Columbia Renewable Energy Projects, Government of Canada (Vancouver Island) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2009. <http://ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080822-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹¹ Canada’s Environment Minister Delivers National Statement at UNCCC (Poznan), 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=427589>.

¹⁹² Canada’s Environment Minister Delivers National Statement at UNCCC (Poznan), 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=427589>.

¹⁹³ Save Money on Home Renovations Now, Government of Canada (Toronto), 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 11 May 2009. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20090330-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹⁴ Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Act Pass in the House of Commons, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20090507-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹⁵ Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Act Pass in the House of Commons, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20090507-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹⁶ Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Act Pass in the House of Commons, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

On 17 October 2008, Canadian and the European Union leaders met in Quebec City to discuss energy use and the environment.¹⁹⁷ Canada agreed to promote the use of clean coal technologies, integrate further renewable sources of energy, and strengthen research being conducted in the area of energy efficiency and diversification.¹⁹⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

On 23 October 2008, the French government approved a plan to phase out inefficient lighting. The plan seeks to: (1) encourage the use of efficient lamps; (2) increase the quality of efficient lamps already in the marketplace; and (3) provide better information and education to consumers.¹⁹⁹

France is pushing for “more demanding EU rules to reduce energy consumption in buildings” at the European Council, where it held the presidency until December 2008.²⁰⁰ In a briefing note released before an EU energy ministers’ meeting in October, the French Presidency called energy efficiency a “top priority [...] the cornerstone of our ambitious policy to combat global warming, while enhancing business competitiveness and reducing the consumer energy bill.”²⁰¹

At the G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting on 24 April 2009, the French Minister for Ecology, Jean-Louis Borloo called for the stimulus plans in face of the current global economic crisis “to be made even greener.”²⁰² He believes that G8 countries have been putting “the right emphasis on green jobs and the renewable energy sector,” but there is still much progress to be made. Furthermore, he proposed that developing countries

<http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20090507-eng.cfm>.

¹⁹⁷ 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Government of Canada (Quebec City), 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits_sommets/summit_quebec-2008_joint-declaration-eng.asp.

¹⁹⁸ 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Government of Canada (Quebec City), 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

http://www.international.gc.ca/missions/eu-ue/summits_sommets/summit_quebec-2008_joint-declaration-eng.asp.

¹⁹⁹ Incandescent Lamp Phase Out, 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

<http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

²⁰⁰ France pushes for energy savings as ‘security’ issue, 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy-efficiency/france-pushes-energy-savings-security-issue/article-176200>.

²⁰¹ Presidency Note, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st13/st13827.en08.pdf>.

²⁰² G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting Communique, Ministry for Ecology (Paris). 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Communique-on-G8-Environment.html>.

should fund 100 per cent of the cost to make Africa “the first continent with genuinely renewable energy” since only 25 per cent of Africans currently have access to electricity.²⁰³ As a step toward this goal, on 5 May 2009, France hosted an energy efficiency conference in Rosebank to “share South African and French expertise in energy efficiency.”²⁰⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for implementing some measures to encourage energy efficiency, but not taking any new actions toward energy diversification.

Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

At a conference in Madrid with representatives from 51 countries, Germany, in collaboration with Spain and Denmark, announced that it would launch the International Renewable Energy Agency in January 2009.²⁰⁵ The agency assists both industrialized and developing countries in promoting renewable energies, including aiding with financing and technology transfer.²⁰⁶

On 3 October 2008, Germany increased funding for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) by USD18 million for “funding projects supporting developing countries in clean energy; energy efficiency; adaptation to climate change in developing countries and boosting the capacity of developing economies for international negotiations.”²⁰⁷ German Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel met with United Nations Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi to make this announcement.²⁰⁸

On 26 January 2009, Germany founded the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). IRENA promotes capacity building and energy diversification by supporting

²⁰³ G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting Communique, Ministry for Ecology (Paris). 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Communique-on-G8-Environment.html>

²⁰⁴ France to host energy efficiency conference in SA, Creamer Media Reporter. 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/france-to-host-energy-efficiency-conference-in-sa-2009-03-13>

²⁰⁵ Breakthrough for the expansion of renewable energies;

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42463.php.

²⁰⁶ Breakthrough for the expansion of renewable energies;

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42463.php.

²⁰⁷ German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

²⁰⁸ German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

“both industrialised and developing countries in increasing the use of renewables.”²⁰⁹ Further, Germany is promoting the “transfer [and exchange] of knowledge on efficiency and renewable energies in developing and newly industrialising countries” through its Transfer Renewable Energy and Efficiency (TREE) project.²¹⁰ The International Climate Protection Initiative subsidizes the TREE project, which is part of a EUR120 million fund that the Initiative provides annually for international projects. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety noted that “this innovative financing mechanism underlines Germany’s leading role in international climate protection.”²¹¹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Daniel Gatto

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

Italy has launched a number of initiatives on energy diversification. On 3 October 2008, the Italian government allocated funding to retrofit public buildings for solar energy: EUR2 million for government agencies and EUR5 million for schools.²¹² In a statement made in September 2008, Italy’s Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said that Italy is working with the UK to develop nuclear and alternative sectors.²¹³ Finally, on 26 November 2008, Minister Prestigiacomo approved the use of biodegradable waste as a renewable energy source, in an initiative to turn waste from “problem to resource.”²¹⁴

On 3 December 2008, the Italian government allocated EUR190 million in incentives to foster investment in the development of new technologies that would advance energy

²⁰⁹ Federal Environment Ministry promotes capacity building for sustainable energy supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43263.php.

²¹⁰ Federal Environment Ministry promotes capacity building for sustainable energy supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43263.php.

²¹¹ Federal Environment Ministry promotes capacity building for sustainable energy supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43263.php.

²¹² Solar announcement for public buildings, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=636&id_oggetto=3.

²¹³ Berlusconi: ‘Solid economy in Italy’, Corriere della Sera (Milan) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.corriere.it/politica/08_settembre_10/berlusconi_brown_economia_76f4ca64-7f48-11dd-a664-00144f02aabc.shtml.

²¹⁴ Environment; Prestigiacomo: “More biodegradable waste and less CO₂ to produce energy”; Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1238&id_oggetto=2.

efficiency and diversification.²¹⁵ Italy is also putting EUR380 million towards its Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Mobility initiatives.²¹⁶ The funds will provide grants for private companies and research labs that work to improve the production and distribution of energy from renewable resources.²¹⁷

On 15 December 2008, the Italian Economic Development Minister Claudio Scajola announced EUR180 million in funding for sustainable mobility research projects to develop eco-friendly steamboats fueled by hydrogen cells and photovoltaic panels, as well as low emission busses.²¹⁸ On 21 January 2009, Minister Scajola also announced EUR200 million in incentives for 30 energy efficiency projects through the Italian government's Industria 2015 initiative, expected to attract about EUR500 million in R&D investments. Projects include: 1) the development of innovative materials for bioclimatic construction; 2) industrial low consumption electric engines; 3) the transformation of plastic waste into hydrocarbons for the production of electric energy; and 4) ventures to make advancements in photovoltaics, wind energy systems, and biofuels.²¹⁹

Further, Minister Scajola has issued the Triennial Plan 2009-2011 for research in the energy sector, providing EUR210 million for research organizations and universities. The Plan focuses on developing a national electric system that is integrated with a renewable sources of energy, including nuclear energy.²²⁰ Minister Scajola has also signed a protocol of intention with the Serbian Minister of Energy Petar Skundric to cooperate in constructing hydroelectric, thermal equipment, and in the development of renewable sources.²²¹

On 31 December 2009, the Italian Government announced that in cooperation with the Tunisian Ministry of Industry, Energy and of Small and Medium Businesses, it is launching a solar energy research and development pilot project for heating water,

²¹⁵ Success of the Made in Italy announcement: 429 innovative projects presented by three thousand companies and one thousand research centers, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com_stampamadeinitaly.pdf.

²¹⁶ PII Target on Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/index.php?id=4>.

²¹⁷ PII Target on Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/index.php?id=4>.

²¹⁸ Industria 2015: partono i finanziamenti (180 milioni) per i progetti di innovazione sulla Mobilità sostenibile, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com_stampamadeinitaly.pdf.

²¹⁹ Industria 2015: 200 milioni di incentivi per progetti di efficienza energetica; Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnline4/Economia%20e%20Lavoro/2009/01/industria-2015-progetti-efficienza-energetica.shtml?uuid=2f7bad98-e7b1-11dd-a71c-25f5a50cc5ff&DocRulesView=Libero&fromSearch>.

²²⁰ Firmato il piano triennale per la ricerca energetica. Scajola: "rilevanti risorse a sostegno dell'innovazione", Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico. Roma. 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/primopiano/dettaglio_primopiano.php?sezione=primopiano&tema_d=tema2&id_primopiano=198

²²¹ Settore energetico: collaborazione Italia – Serbia, Governo italiano, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, 10 Marzo 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.governo.it/Notizie/Ministeri/dettaglio.asp?d=42269>

desalination and producing electric energy.²²² Pilot projects will be conducted in Tunisia by Italian experts and with the help of Algeria's *Agence Nationale pour la Maîtrise de l'Énergie*.²²³

On 24 December 2008, Minister Prestigiacomo made a call for proposals for the financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in urban areas.²²⁴ A total of EUR10 million has been allocated for this initiative.²²⁵

Further, on 20 October 2008, the EU Council of Environment Ministers met in Luxemburg to discuss the 20-20-20 plan.²²⁶ The 20-20-20 package commits the European Union to reduce CO2 emissions by 20 per cent, increase energy efficiency by 20 per cent and increase the proportion of renewable energy to 20 per cent. Italy has agreed to its part of the package, including a 17 per cent increase in renewable energy.²²⁷

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Daniel Gatto and Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage energy efficiency and diversification.

On 11 November 2008, the Japanese Government formulated a new Action Plan for Promoting the Introduction of Solar Power Generation.²²⁸ Furthermore, on 9 December

²²² Tecnologia dello "stagno solare" in Tunisia, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 31 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=661&id_oggetto=3.

²²³ Tecnologia dello "stagno solare" in Tunisia, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome), 31 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=661&id_oggetto=3.

²²⁴ Bando Ricerca per le Energie Rinnovabili e l'Efficienza Energetica, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 24 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=660&id_oggetto=3.

²²⁵ Bando Ricerca per le Energie Rinnovabili e l'Efficienza Energetica, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 24 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=660&id_oggetto=3.

²²⁶ Costs, capabilities and the role of China are why Rome and the EU disagree; La Repubblica (Rome) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.repubblica.it/2008/10/sezioni/ambiente/clima-vertice-ue-2/clima-vertice-ue-2/clima-vertice-ue-2.html>.

²²⁷ The challenge of clean energy Made in Italy, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnline4/Economia%20e%20Lavoro/2008/12/energia-rinnovabileaper-20-2020-europa.shtml?uuid=958a9b10-c86e-11dd-baf9-fbc7a4fc4e23&DocRulesView=Libero>.

²²⁸ Action Plan for Promoting the Introduction of Solar Power Generation, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081111_01.html.

2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry set up the Study Group on Solar System Industry Strategy to discuss further directions of the national energy policy.²²⁹

In February 2009, Japan carried out its 33rd Energy and Environment Exhibition. Since in recent years, in Japan, the consumption of energy in the commercial/residential sector has increased more than in the industrial sector, the goal of the Exhibition was to educate the public and provide them “with a broad range of information concerning energy-saving.”²³⁰

Moreover, in February 2009, the Japanese government organized an international symposium with the theme “International Dissemination of Energy Efficiency Standard and Labeling Systems” in order to spread Japan’s energy conservation systems across Asia.²³¹

Japan has a good record of government support for energy-efficient technological innovations. It also has an efficient and well-funded renewable energy research and development program.²³² The Japanese government has continued its support of the country’s ongoing commitments to energy conservation and diversification and has introduced new initiatives since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Danara Dourdoussova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and encourage energy diversification. It has implemented a number of new government programs to address both energy efficiency and diversification.

On 4 June 2008, President Dmitry Medvedev signed a decree that encouraged the Russian government to adopt energy-efficient measures. The legislation called for the allocation of “funds in the 2009-2011 federal budget for renewable energy technologies and [the provision of] subsidies for specific projects.”²³³ This initiative promotes both energy efficiency and diversification. On 16 January 2009, Vladimir Putin signed a

²²⁹ Establishment of the Study Group on Solar System Industry Strategy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo), 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/nBackIssue20081209_03.html.

²³⁰ Thirty third Energy and Environment Exhibition Official Guide, the Energy Conservation Center (Tokyo). Date of Access: 24 May 2009. <http://www.enex.info/language/index.html>.

²³¹ “Cooling Asia, Heating Asian Economics,” a Symposium on the International Dissemination of Energy Efficiency Standard and Labeling Systems, to be Held - A Symposium to Spread Japanese Energy Conservation Systems Across Asia, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090209_01.html.

²³² Executive Summary of the Energy Policies of the IEA Countries – Japan, International Energy Agency, 2008 (Tokyo) Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/npsum/Japan2008SUM.pdf>.

²³³ Renewable Energy in Russia’s Future, 9 August 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/24/1219.html>.

further decree on renewable energy. According to this decree, any company investing into renewables will receive a subsidy for each kWh produced.²³⁴

Russia has taken further action on energy diversification. In September 2008, Rosnanotekh (Russian State Corporation for Nanotechnologies) signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Oerlikon, a major producer of equipment for manufacturing solar cells.²³⁵ Further, in October 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin supported a proposal made by Rosatom (Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy) to invest in polysilicon production and to construct a solar equipment plant in Krasnoyarsk Region to produce solar modules.²³⁶ Finally, in May 2009 RusHydro JSK, Russia's state-owned hydropower utility, signed USD90 million memorandum on cooperation with Japan's Mitsui and J-Power to develop wind plants of Russky Island near Vladivostok.²³⁷

In order to carry out the decree by President Medvedev, which aims to increase energy efficiency by at least 40 percent by 2020, Russia will promote a closer cooperation with Norway. The Russian Minister of Energy Sergey Shmatko and Norwegian Minister of Oil and Energy Terje Riis-Johansen met in Moscow on 27 April 2009 to discuss this cooperation on energy efficiency.²³⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing new measures to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification. New initiatives have addressed both energy efficiency and diversification.

Much of the action taken for this commitment supports energy diversification. On 26 November 2008, the UK government passed the Energy Act 2008, which implements the legislation from the 2007 Energy White Paper.²³⁹ The Act includes measures to promote energy diversification.²⁴⁰ In part, it strengthens an existing initiative, the Renewables

²³⁴ Consumers will pay for renewables, newspaper Kommersant №8(4063), 20 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.aspx?DocsID=1105596>.

²³⁵ Solar Power Projects in Russia: Private and State Initiatives, ClimateIntel, 5 May 2009. Date of access: 10 May 2009. <http://climateintel.com/category/renewable-energy/>

²³⁶ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin toured the Mining and Chemical Combine during a visit to Krasnoyarsk Territory. Prime Minister of the Russian federation (Moscow). 21 October 2008. Date of access: 18 May 2009. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/visits/ru/76/890.html>.

²³⁷ Wind steps up to the plate as alternative energy comes of age, RT (Moscow) 8 May 2009. Date of access: 10 May 2009. http://www.russiatoday.com/Business/2009-05-08/Wind_steps_up_to_the_plate_as_alternative_energy_comes_of_age.html.

²³⁸ Russia-Norway Cooperation On Energy Efficiency, Energy Tribune (Houston) 27 April 2009. Date of access: 10 May 2009. <http://www.energytribune.com/articles.cfm?aid=1669>.

²³⁹ Consumers will pay for renewables, newspaper Kommersant №8(4063), 20 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.aspx?DocsID=1105596>.

²⁴⁰ Energy Act 2008, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>.

Obligation, which requires energy suppliers to sell renewable power, in a percentage of their business that increases each year.²⁴¹ The UK Government has also announced a trial program to distribute 3,000 “intelligent” refrigerators. The fridges will use “dynamic demand technology,” designed to be compatible with some sources of renewable energy, including wind and wave, which are generated intermittently.”²⁴²

On 24 February 2009, the government approved the construction of a green energy plant in South Yorkshire and allotted GBP12 million for the initiative. The plant will generate electricity for up to 4,000 homes.²⁴³

On 30 March 2009, the UK government agreed to provide additional financial support to develop offshore energy initiatives. The additional funding aims to improve sea-based renewable technologies. In total, up to GBP10 million will be given to develop the “next generation of offshore wind technology.”²⁴⁴

Other policies support energy efficiency. On 11 September 2008, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced that the government would draft legislation to require energy companies to invest an estimated GBP910 in making homes more energy-efficient.²⁴⁵ GBP350 million of the funding from energy suppliers will be dedicated towards a new Community Energy Saving Programme. The program will require local councils, voluntary organizations, and energy companies to ensure that low-income households have access to energy saving measures.²⁴⁶

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new measures that encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Yinsey Wang

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification.

²⁴¹ What is the Renewables Obligation? Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/sources/renewables/policy/renewables-obligation/what-isrenewables-obligation/page15633.html>.

²⁴² UK set to trial ‘smart fridges,’ The Guardian, 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/dec/02/energy-efficient-dynamic-demand-fridges>.

²⁴³ Approvla for green energy plant, BBC News (London), 24 February 2009. Date of Access 28 June 2009. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/south_yorkshire/7907389.stm.

²⁴⁴ Offshore renewables financial boost kicks in, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London), 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn037/pn037.aspx>.

²⁴⁵ Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

²⁴⁶ Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

On 6 October 2008, the US Department of Energy (DOE) established awards “for research, development, and demonstration of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) for next-generation geothermal energy technologies.”²⁴⁷ The Department of Energy has committed to provide up to USD43.1 million over a period of four years to award recipients in the public and private sectors.²⁴⁸ This funding promotes energy diversification.

On 17 February 2009, the Obama Administration directed over USD60 billion into the clean energy investments projects under the umbrella of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.²⁴⁹ These investments are expected to stimulate the economy as well supporting energy diversification.²⁵⁰

On 22 April 2009, President Barack Obama set forward a new program to develop renewable energy projects on the Outer Continental Shelf. This program will allow the U.S. “to tap into the ocean’s vast sustainable resources to generate clean energy in an environmentally sound and safe manner.”²⁵¹

A number of new initiatives will tackle energy efficiency. On 22 August 2008, the DOE announced that it would provide over USD26 million to the development of energy-efficient industrial processes in the steel and other energy-intensive industries.²⁵² The project’s main goal is to reduce the energy intensity of the US manufacturing sector.²⁵³

On 26 September 2008, the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy announced the first phase of awards, valued at USD15 million, for the Net-Zero Energy Commercial Building Initiative (CBI). The award will come in form of technical assistance. American companies will work together with the Department’s laboratories to bring energy-saving technologies to the market and produce design solutions to yield energy savings in their commercial buildings.²⁵⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for undertaking a variety of energy efficiency and diversification initiatives.

²⁴⁷ DOE Funds 21 Research, Development and Demonstration Projects for up to \$78 Million to Promote Enhanced Geothermal Systems, US Department of Energy. (Reno) October 6 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6624.htm>.

²⁴⁸ DOE Funds 21 Research, Development and Demonstration Projects for up to \$78 Million to Promote Enhanced Geothermal Systems, US Department of Energy. (Reno) October 6 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6624.htm>.

²⁴⁹ Issues, Energy and Environment, The White House (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/energy_and_environment/

²⁵⁰ Issues, Energy and Environment, The White House (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/energy_and_environment/

²⁵¹ Issues, Energy and Environment, The White House (Washington D.C.). Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/energy_and_environment/

²⁵² DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy, 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

²⁵³ DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy, 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

²⁵⁴ DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy, 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve energy efficiency and diversification.

After a long period of negotiation, in December EU leaders approved part of the 20-20-20 climate change plan.²⁵⁵ They agreed to boost the EU's use of renewables to 20 per cent of consumption by 2020.²⁵⁶ The third component of the 20-20-20 plan, to reduce energy consumption by 20 per cent through efficiency improvements, has not yet been formally approved.²⁵⁷

On 8 December 2008, member states of the European Union agreed to phase out incandescent light bulbs by 2012. By switching to energy saving bulbs, EU citizens will save 40TWh, which is equivalent to the energy consumption of 11 million European households. Furthermore, the European Commission seeks to impose restrictions on other products such as consumer electronics, white goods, and heating appliances.²⁵⁸ This addresses energy efficiency.

In November 2008, the European Commission launched court proceedings against Luxemburg due to its failure to comply with the 2002 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. This Directive aims at "reducing energy consumption in buildings," which will "improve overall energy efficiency."²⁵⁹ This action represents a step towards improved accountability on energy efficiency.

The European Commission recently announced plans to expand its Energy Labelling Directive to: (1) "energy-using products used in the industrial and commercial sectors" and (2) "other energy-related products which have an impact on energy consumption during use, such as insulated windows."²⁶⁰ The new labels will inform customers on the

²⁵⁵ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

²⁵⁶ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

²⁵⁷ Russia and Ukraine's gas dispute should be a chance to tackle fossil fuel consumption. What happened? The Guardian, 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/jan/14/eu-energy>.

²⁵⁸ Member States approve the phasing-out of incandescent bulbs by 2012, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1909&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁵⁹ Energy Performance of Buildings: Commission launches Court proceedings against Luxemburg, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1824&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁶⁰ Towards more energy-efficient products: extending the scope of energy labelling, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/700&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

energy consumption of a product before purchase. This initiative should provide incentives for firms to produce more energy-efficient products.²⁶¹

On 11 March 2009, EU member states agreed to support regulation on the electricity consumption of industrial motors. The new restrictions will save the equivalent of Sweden's annual electricity consumption. The European Parliament and the Council are currently scrutinizing the draft Regulation and its formal adoption is scheduled for June 2009.²⁶²

On 27 March 2009, EU member states agreed on rules to reduce the energy use of circulators, which could make electricity savings of EUR2.2 billion by 2020. This is scheduled for formal adoption in July 2009.²⁶³

On 12 March 2009, the European Commission called on member states to use information communications technologies (ICT) to improve energy efficiency. This could reduce total CO2 emissions in the EU by up to 15 per cent by 2020. ICT will not only improve the way energy use is monitored and managed but it could also spread awareness to the public as to how they can use energy more efficiently. For example, the installation of smart metering in homes could reduce individuals' energy consumption by 10 per cent.²⁶⁴

On 31 March 2009, the European Commission adopted the 2009 Work Programme of Intelligent Energy-Europe (IEE) which aims to co-finance non-technology projects that will promote energy efficiency. The IEE budget consists of EUR96 million, of which EUR15 million will be used to develop the "potential of municipalities and regions" in promoting energy sustainability, such as by introducing electric cars. The IEE programme attempts to remove market barriers, to change behaviour, to create market incentives for energy efficient businesses, and to make urban residents more aware of the EU energy policies.²⁶⁵

²⁶¹Towards more energy-efficient products: extending the scope of energy labelling, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/700&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁶²Energy Savings: Member States support rules to reduce the energy use of industrial motors, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 11 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/391>.

²⁶³Energy savings: Member States support rules to reduce the energy use of circulators, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/491&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁶⁴Commission pushes ICT for a greener Europe, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 12 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/393&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁶⁵Commission earmarks 15 million euro to promote sustainable investments in cities, Rapid EUROPA (Brussels), 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/513&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its initiatives and policy changes to encourage both energy efficiency and diversification.

Analyst: Yinsey Wang

3. Intellectual Property Rights [38]

Commitment:

“We will advance existing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives through, inter alia, promoting information exchange systems amongst our authorities, as well as developing non-binding Standards to be employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE) at the World Customs Organization.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.77

Background:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) are widely thought to support technological innovation and economic growth. However, identifying which policies best support intellectual property rights is a more controversial matter. One forum for intergovernmental discussion on IPR is the World Customs Organization (WCO), an independent organization that works with customs agencies around the world.²⁶⁶ Customs agencies have a role in enforcing intellectual property rights, partially codified in a non-binding international agreement, the provisional Standards Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE).²⁶⁷

SECURE is a continuously developing document, overseen by the WCO's SECURE Working Group. At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 states expressed support for the

²⁶⁶ About Us, World Customs Organization. Date of Access: 28 December 2008.
http://www.wcoomd.org/home_about_us.htm.

²⁶⁷ Provisional Standards Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE) June 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2008.
http://www.wcoomd.org/files/1.%20Public%20files/PDFandDocuments/Enforcement/SECURE_E.pdf.

continued development of SECURE.²⁶⁸ The SECURE Working Group has met four times, most recently 30-31 October 2008 in Brussels.²⁶⁹

During the Working Group's most recent meeting, G8 members were all unable to reach a consensus on the scope of the application of SECURE. On 4 December 2008, Kunio Mikuriya, the Secretary General of the WCO, stated public concerns about the sustainability of SECURE at the third Pan European Intellectual Property Summit.²⁷⁰ There are reports that some countries are in favour of disbanding the SECURE working group altogether, but to date, there have been no public moves to disband the SECURE working group.²⁷¹

The second IPR initiative covered in this commitment is the expansion of information exchange systems between G8 member authorities. At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders discussed the need for increased information exchange among states, in particular among customs and border enforcement agencies, in order to fight counterfeiting and piracy.

Commitment Features:

Compliance with this commitment can be separated into two areas: the development of SECURE and information exchange systems.

SECURE is revised by the SECURE Working Group, so "developing non-binding Standards..." can be understood to mean participating in the working group meetings. Note that the commitment concerns developing standards, not implementing the standards laid out in SECURE. A move to disband the SECURE working group would be the equivalent of not attending a SECURE working group meeting.

The commitment calls on members to develop information exchange systems, not simply exchange information. To qualify for compliance, these systems must enhance the enforcement of anti-counterfeiting and piracy laws.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not attend any meetings of the SECURE Working Group AND does not create or further develop information exchange systems to
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²⁶⁸ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁶⁹ Strengthening the Fight against Counterfeiting and Piracy, 3rd Pan European Intellectual Property Summit, "Brussels IP 2008". 4-5 December. Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.wcoomd.org/speeches/default.aspx?lid=1&id=118>.

²⁷⁰ Strengthening the Fight against Counterfeiting and Piracy, 3rd Pan European Intellectual Property Summit, "Brussels IP 2008". 4-5 December. Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.wcoomd.org/speeches/default.aspx?lid=1&id=118>.

²⁷¹ Policy Commission, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/SP0284E1a.pdf>.

Trade: WCO secretariat for disbanding SECURE Working Group, Third World Network, 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008.

http://www.twinside.org.sg/title2/intellectual_property/info.service/2008/twn.ipr.info.081201.htm.

	combat counterfeiting and piracy.
0	Member attends a meeting of the SECURE Working Group OR creates or further develops information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.
+1	Member attends a meeting of the SECURE Working Group AND creates or further develops information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

Lead Analyst: Nike Adebawale

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to advance international property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Canada attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.²⁷² Canada and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.²⁷³ No subsequent progress has been made by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009.²⁷⁴ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

Canada has also pursued information exchange systems. On 28 April 2009, Canada and the Netherlands agreed to extend the application of their Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement.²⁷⁵ The extension will lead to greater information exchange with customs authorities in the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.²⁷⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE Working Group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

²⁷² Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁷³ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁷⁴ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009.

<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

²⁷⁵ Extension Mutual Customs Assistance Agreement with Canada to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.minbuza.nl/verdragen/en/news,EXTE-Customs-Agreement-Canada.html>.

²⁷⁶ Extension Mutual Customs Assistance Agreement with Canada to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.minbuza.nl/verdragen/en/news,EXTE-Customs-Agreement-Canada.html>.

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights. France has participated in the SECURE Working Group, and has signed a declaration in support of information exchange, but has not actively pursued information exchange systems.

On 30-31 October 2008 France attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.²⁷⁷ France and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.²⁷⁸ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009.²⁷⁹ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 27 October 2008 the French representative of the national anti-counterfeiting coalition signed the Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting along with representatives from Bulgaria, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Romania and Spain.²⁸⁰ The declaration collectively noted the dangers of counterfeiting, and addressed measures that could be taken to tackle counterfeiting.²⁸¹ Countries agreed to "strengthen their cooperation through exchange of information."²⁸²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for participating in the SECURE working group. France's initiatives in promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives are still in progress.

Analyst: Amartya Biswas

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

²⁷⁷ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁷⁸ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁷⁹ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009

<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

²⁸⁰ Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

²⁸¹ Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

²⁸² Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

On 30-31 October 2008, Germany attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.²⁸³ Germany and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.²⁸⁴ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009 at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group will be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.²⁸⁵ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 4-5 November 2008, Germany and Singapore held a bilateral business forum to promote collaboration between small and medium-sized businesses.²⁸⁶ German delegates discussed the importance of IPR with their Singaporean counterparts, with Professor Dr Lotha Späth, German Singapore Business Forum Co-Chairman and former Chairman of Jenoptik AG noting that both Germany and Singapore "should make greater effort to further improve the framework to protect innovation worldwide."²⁸⁷

On 4-5 December 2008, the World Intellectual Property Organization, European Commission, and Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market co-sponsored the 2008 Brussels IP Summit.²⁸⁸ The German government sent government and business delegates to the summit. At the summit, Dr Stefan Waltz of the German Federal Department of Justice discussed the different steps in implementing the Single Integrated Court and community patent systems.²⁸⁹

On 20 April 2009 the USPTO and the German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA) announced the establishment of a PPH Pilot Program between the two nations to enhance

²⁸³ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁸³ Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

²⁸⁴ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁸⁵ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009

<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

²⁸⁶ German-Singapore Business Forum 2008 Promotes Bilateral Collaboration Among SMEs, SPRING Singapore 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.spring.gov.sg/Content/ModulePage.aspx?group=nw&id=0a541ddd-7dff-42eb-97d1-26a6e90de91a>.

²⁸⁷ German-Singapore Business Forum 2008 Promotes Bilateral Collaboration Among SMEs, SPRING Singapore 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.spring.gov.sg/Content/ModulePage.aspx?group=nw&id=0a541ddd-7dff-42eb-97d1-26a6e90de91a>.

²⁸⁸ PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://premiercercle.com/ips2008/overview.php>.

²⁸⁹ PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://premiercercle.com/ips2008/agenda-day1-plenary.php>.

cooperation.²⁹⁰ Cornelia Rudloff-Schaffer, President of the DPMA, concluded that the program would “intensify cooperation [between the] two offices [and] would enhance efficiency and quality of the patent grant procedure.”²⁹¹ The USPTO-DPMA PPH is the ninth such agreement signed by the United States with a foreign country.²⁹²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

Analyst: Colum Grove-White

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Italy attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.²⁹³ Italy and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.²⁹⁴ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009 at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group will be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.²⁹⁵ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 21 October 2008, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, the Italian Confederation of Industries, and the Association of Italian Banking signed a protocol on the understanding of economic evaluation of patents.²⁹⁶ The Protocol is a tool which

²⁹⁰ USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

²⁹¹ USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

²⁹² USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

²⁹³ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁹⁴ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

²⁹⁵ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009 <http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

²⁹⁶ MSE, Confindustria, ABI, CRUI: firmato il Protocollo di intesa sulla valutazione economica dei brevetti, Istituto per la Promozione Industriale (Italy) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. http://www.ipi.it/en_inside.asp?id=297&id_madrP=933&id_modu=2079&id_serv=55.

should raise the quality and value of Italian innovative industries through better communications systems between the public and private sectors.²⁹⁷

On 27 October 2008, the Italian representative of the national anti-counterfeiting coalition signed the Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting along with along with representatives from Bulgaria, France, Morocco, Portugal, Romania and Spain.²⁹⁸ The declaration collectively noted the dangers of counterfeiting, and addressed measures that could be taken to tackle counterfeiting.²⁹⁹ One of the measures include countries to “strengthen their cooperation through exchange of information.”³⁰⁰

On 5 December 2008, the Italian and Chinese governments held meetings to strengthen bilateral customs and trade relations.³⁰¹ A memorandum was signed between Joseph Peleggi, the Director of Italy’s Customs Department, and Sun Songpu, the Deputy Minister of China’s Custom’s Department. The memorandum reaffirmed the importance of mutual assistance to facilitate trade, improve security, and promote information exchange systems about piracy and anti-counterfeiting activities.³⁰²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

Analysts: Colum Grove-White and Ekaterina Nikolaeva

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, Japan attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.³⁰³ Japan and other countries, however, “failed to reach

²⁹⁷ MSE, Confindustria, ABI, CRUI: firmato il Protocollo di intesa sulla valutazione economica dei brevetti, Istituto per la Promozione Industriale (Italy) 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. http://www.ipi.it/en_inside.asp?id=297&id_madrP=933&id_modu=2079&id_serv=55.

²⁹⁸ Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

²⁹⁹ Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

³⁰⁰ Cannes Declaration Against Counterfeiting, Tax Free World Association (Cannes) 27 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.uibm.eu/contraffazione/Cannes_declaration_against_counterfeiting.pdf.

³⁰¹ Incontro Bilaterale Tra l’Agenzia Delle Dogane e l’Amministrazione Doganale Cinese (Rome) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.agenziadogane.it/wps/wcm/connect/resources/file/ebadd7406f59443/cre-s-20081205-61698.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

³⁰² Incontro Bilaterale Tra l’Agenzia Delle Dogane e l’Amministrazione Doganale Cinese (Rome) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.agenziadogane.it/wps/wcm/connect/resources/file/ebadd7406f59443/cre-s-20081205-61698.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

³⁰³ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.³⁰⁴ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009, at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group would be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.³⁰⁵ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 28 July 2008, the Japanese government launched the Triway Pilot Project. This one year program was planned by the Japan Patent Office (JPO), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the European Patent Office at the November 2007 Trilateral Pre-conference.³⁰⁶ The program is intended to promote work sharing amongst the three members in “order to improve the resulting quality of any patents issued ... by each of the Trilateral Offices.”³⁰⁷

On 24 September 2008, the Japanese Commissioner of the JPO, Takashi Suzuki, and the US Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO Jon Dudas signed a statement to “enhance mutual cooperation on work sharing and international patent harmonization.”³⁰⁸ In the statement, both Japan and the US committed to enhance their current examiner exchange program to foster improved bilateral cooperation and understanding amongst their patent examiners.³⁰⁹

On 8 December 2008, the JPO and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People’s Republic of China met for the 15th Commissioners Meeting between the two countries. At the meeting the two offices agreed to “make concerted efforts to harmonize IP systems,” mutually dispatch patent examiners, and exchange data on industrial property information.³¹⁰

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³⁰⁴ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³⁰⁵ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009

<http://www.ifciba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

³⁰⁶ Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>.

³⁰⁷ Triway Pilot Programme between the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, and the Japan Patent Office, European Patent Office (Munich) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. <http://www.epo.org/patents/law/legal-texts/InformationEPO/archiveinfo/20080716.html>.

³⁰⁸ Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm.

³⁰⁹ Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm.

³¹⁰ The 15th Commissioners Meeting between the JPO and SIPO, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8May 2009. http://www.jpo.go.jp/torikumi_e/kokusai_e/15th_commissioners.htm.

On 21 April 2009, the JPO and the Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks held a meeting in Russia where they announced the 18 May 2009 commencement of a bilateral PPH Pilot Program. The JPO concluded that the “PPH is expected to allow applicants to obtain patents faster and more efficiently in foreign countries and to permit each office to utilize the search and examination results of other offices.”³¹¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

Analyst: Jim Mylonas

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights. Russia participated in the SECURE Working Group meeting and undertook several measures in order to strengthen intellectual property rights and combat piracy. Moreover, the protection of the intellectual property rights continues to be one of the priorities for the sustainable business development in Russia. On 9 February 2009 the President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev stressed that Russia should improve the existing patent system and adjust it to the modern conditions.³¹²

On 30-31 October 2008, Russia attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.³¹³ Russia and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.³¹⁴ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009, at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group would be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.³¹⁵ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

Russia has also pursued information exchange systems. On 12 May 2009, the governments of Japan and Russia signed a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement. The

³¹¹ Commencement of Patent Prosecution Highway Pilot Program between Japan Patent Office and the Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT), Japan Patent Office (Russia) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090421_01.html.

³¹² Russia should adjust patent system, RiaNews (Moscow) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
<http://rian.ru/science/20090209/161462358.html>.

³¹³ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³¹⁴ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³¹⁵ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 9-11 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009
<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

agreement lays out a framework for information exchange on customs matters between the two governments, “particularly with regard to movement of [...] goods infringing intellectual property rights.”³¹⁶

Russia celebrated the World Intellectual Property Day by holding several events from 20-26 April 2009. The events were organized by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, the Duma and Rospatent, the Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks. Among the issues discussed were the protection of intellectual property rights in the frameworks of globalization, and developing interaction between the government and business in the field of fighting with piracy.³¹⁷ Information exchange systems

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, and for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, the United Kingdom attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.³¹⁸ The United Kingdom and other countries, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.³¹⁹ No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009 at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group will be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.³²⁰ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0 for participating in the SECURE working group. There is no evidence that the United Kingdom has participated in promoting information exchange systems.

³¹⁶ Agreement between the government of Japan and the government of the Russian Federation regarding cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters, Ministry of Finance Japan, 12 May 2009. Date of Access: 28 June 2009. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/tariff/tariff.htm>.

³¹⁷ The World Intellectual Property Day in Russia. Date of access: 5 May 2009. http://www.copyright.ru/ru/news/main/2009/4/21/dni_intellek/.

³¹⁸ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³¹⁹ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³²⁰ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2009 <http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights.

On 30-31 October 2008, the United States attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.³²¹ The United States and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter," including non-binding standards.³²² No subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2010 at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group will be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.³²³ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 24 September 2008, the US Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Jon Dudas and the Japanese Commissioner of the JPO, Takashi Suzuki signed a statement to "enhance mutual cooperation on work sharing and international patent harmonization."³²⁴ In the statement, both Japan and the US committed to enhance their current examiner exchange program to foster improved bilateral cooperation and understanding amongst their patent examiners.³²⁵

On 13 October 2008, then-President George W. Bush signed the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property (PRO-IP) Act of 2008 into law. Title III of the Act, entitled "Coordination and Strategic Planning of Federal Effort Against Counterfeiting and Infringement," establishes several measures that improve US cooperation and coordination efforts with foreign governments in pursuit of intellectual property rights enforcement. Included in these provisions is a commitment to "work with other countries and exchange information with appropriate law enforcement agencies in

³²¹ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³²² Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³²³ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 9-11 December 2009. Date of Access: April 20 2010

<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

³²⁴ Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm.

³²⁵ Statement on Enhanced Mutual Cooperation between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japan Patent Office, Japan Patent Office (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2008. http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/mou_uspto2008.htm.

other countries.”³²⁶ This legislation will encourage US government officials to share critical anti-counterfeiting and piracy information with other countries.

On 30 January 2009, the USPTO and the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore announced that they would be commencing a bilateral Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) on 2 February 2009. This pilot program will be a trial cooperation between both states which will allow officials to share information across offices to improve patent quality.³²⁷

On 20 April 2009, the USPTO and the German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA) announced the establishment of a PPH Pilot Program between the two nations to enhance cooperation.³²⁸ Cornelia Rudloff-Schaffer, president of the DPMA, concluded that the program would “intensify cooperation [between the] two offices [and] would enhance efficiency and quality of the patent grant procedure.”³²⁹ The USPTO-DPMA PPH is the ninth such agreement signed by the United States with a foreign country.³³⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, as well as for promoting information exchange systems aimed at advancing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives.

Analyst: Jim Mylonas

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to advance intellectual property rights. By participating in bilateral discussions it has further developed information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

On 30-31 October 2008, the European Union attended the fourth meeting of the WCO’s SECURE Working Group in Brussels.³³¹ The EU and other participants, however, “failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,” including non-binding standards.³³² No

³²⁶ Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property (PRO-IP) Act of 2008, H.R. 3325, Public Law No: 110-403 Library of Congress (Washington) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 3 December <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:SN03325:@@:@D&summ2=1&>.

³²⁷ USPTO and IPOS to Pilot Patent Prosecution Highway, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-02.htm>.

³²⁸ USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

³²⁹ USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

³³⁰ USPTO, German Patent Office Partner to Expedite Processing and Improve Patent Quality, United States Patent and Trademark Office (Washington) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009 <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/09-05.htm>.

³³¹ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

³³² Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.vpac.gov.ar/documentsE/archivos/November%202008%20E%20-%20Members.pdf>.

subsequent progress has been by the SECURE Working Group since then. On 9-11 December 2009 the WCO Policy Commission decided that no further meetings would be held by the SECURE Working Group until the WCO Policy Commission meeting in June 2009 at which it would be decided whether the SECURE Working Group will be officially disbanded and replaced with another IPR body.³³³ The details of this meeting are not yet available.

On 19 November 2009, the European Commission hosted a one day workshop in Brussels to facilitate dialogue and learning between European officials on intellectual property rights and ICT standardization.³³⁴

On 2 December 2008, the European Council discussed the need to enhance the existing patent system in Europe.³³⁵ Proposals included establishing an EU patent court, and establishing a single patent litigation system in the EU that would apply to both European patents and to future EU patents.³³⁶

On 4-5 December 2008, the World Intellectual Property Organization, European Commission, and Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market co-sponsored the 2008 Brussels IP Summit.³³⁷ Topics included the promotion of global information exchange systems.³³⁸

On 30 January 2009, the EU Commissioner for Taxation and Customs and the Chinese Ambassador to the EU signed an action plan on customs cooperation to strengthen intellectual property protection.³³⁹ The action plan included the establishment of a working group to study the flow of counterfeit goods between China and the EU, information exchange on intellectual property risks, pragmatic cooperation of major ports and airports, officials interaction, cooperation in private sector and better monitoring of suspicious transport.³⁴⁰

³³³ 60th Session of the Policy Commission Summary of Outcomes, Outcomes, World Customs Organization. 911 December 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2009.

<http://www.ifcba.org/UserFiles/File/summaryofoutcomesdec2008council.pdf>.

³³⁴ European Commission Workshop on IPR in ICT Standardization, TACD Working Group on Intellectual Property. 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.tacd-ip.org/blog/2008/11/20/the-european-commission-speaks-about-ict-standards/>.

³³⁵ Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf

³³⁶ Press Release on Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry and Research), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/104497.pdf

³³⁷ PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/index.php>.

³³⁸ PanEuropean IP Summit 2008, 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.premiercercle.com/ips2008/index.php>.

³³⁹ National Working Group for IPR Protection Press Release, Ministry of Commerce of the P.R.C. (Beijing) 03 February 2009. Date of Access: 07 May 2009.

http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=264615&col_no=1083&dir=200902.

³⁴⁰ National Working Group for IPR Protection Press Release, Ministry of Commerce of the P.R.C. (Beijing) 03 February 2009. Date of Access: 07 May 2009.

On 6 March 2009, high-level officials from both the EU and China held a forum on the protection of intellectual property rights.³⁴¹ The focus of the meeting was on establishing further bilateral cooperation and dialogue with regard to intellectual property procedures.

On 2 April 2009, at the European High Level Conference on Counterfeiting and Piracy the European Commission launched a European Observatory on Counterfeiting and Piracy. This program will help enhance cooperation in tackling intellectual property infringements across Europe. The Observatory will act as a platform for data collection, facilitated dialogue, the exchange of views and best practices and to raise awareness among all European nations.³⁴²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for participating in the SECURE working group, as well as committing to develop further information exchange systems to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

Analyst: Amartya Biswas

http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=264615&col_no=1083&dir=200902.

³⁴¹ EU, China Hold High-Level Forum on IPR Protection, Ministry of Commerce of the P.R.C. (Beijing). 09 March 2009. Date of Access: 06 May 2009.

http://english.ipr.gov.cn/ipr/en/info/Article.jsp?a_no=270369&col_no=1083&dir=200903.

³⁴² Internal Market: Commission Launches European Observatory on Counterfeiting and Piracy, Europa Press Releases RAPID (Brussels) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/497&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fi>.

4. Corruption [43]

Commitment:

“We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of the UNCAC, including the development of a review mechanism.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.67

Background:

At the Evian Summit in 2003, the G8 recognized corruption as an important global issue, declaring a “determination to fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.”³⁴³ Since then, the G8 has promoted the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as a key instrument for combating corruption.

The UNCAC lays out standards or legal and regulatory systems, designed to prevent and punish corruption, and to facilitate “international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery.”³⁴⁴ The following table illustrates the G8 members’ commitment to the UNCAC thus far:

³⁴³ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html.

³⁴⁴ United Nations Convention Against Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf.

G8 Member	Signature	Ratification, Approval (a)
Canada	21 May 2004	2 October 2007
European Community	15 September 2005	12 November 2008 (a)
France	9 December 2003	11 July 2005
Germany	9 December 2003	
Italy	9 December 2003	
Japan	9 December 2003	
Russia	9 December 2003	9 May 2006
United Kingdom	9 December 2003	9 February 2006
United States	9 December 2003	30 October 2006

Over 100 state parties of the UNCAC participated in the Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, held in Indonesia from 28 January to 1 February 2008.³⁴⁵ This meeting emphasized the responsibility state parties have to each other in the fight against corruption and highlighted the need for further international cooperation.³⁴⁶ During the Conference, Antonio Maria Costa, executive director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, highlighted the importance of a review mechanism, stating: “An effective review mechanism will ensure that this powerful piece of international law lives up to its potential.”³⁴⁷

The UNCAC review mechanism was proposed in 2006, at the first session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Jordan, to help members assess their progress in implementing the treaty.³⁴⁸ The leaders established an intergovernmental working group that has since met several times, and reported back to the Second Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC early in 2008. The working group met again in September and December of 2008.³⁴⁹

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls on G8 members that have not already done so to ratify the UNCAC. Since ratifying the UNCAC is not an incremental process, but a one-off action, ratifications that took place before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit are acceptable compliance.

The commitment also speaks of the creation of a review mechanism for the UNCAC. Work on the review mechanism has been delegated to the Open-ended Intergovernmental

³⁴⁵ Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

³⁴⁶ Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

³⁴⁷ Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.

³⁴⁸ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>.

³⁴⁹ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>.

Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, so the commitment is understood to compel G8 members to attend meetings of that working group. At this time, two meetings have taken place in this compliance cycle. For full compliance, G8 members must ratify (or have already ratified) the UNCAC, and attend all meetings of the intergovernmental working group this compliance cycle.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not ratify the UNCAC, before or during the compliance period. Additionally, member does not attend any meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.
0	Member ratifies, or has already, the UNCAC OR member attends at least one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.
+1	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC AND attends at least one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The Canadian Government ratified the UNCAC in October 2007.³⁵⁰

Moreover, Canada has attended all recent meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 22-24 September 2008, five representatives from the Canadian government attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna.³⁵¹ Four officials attended the Third Intersessional Meeting, also held in Vienna, 15-17 December 2008.³⁵² Canada also sent a delegation to the Fourth and final Intersessional meeting held in Vienna from 11-13 May 2009.³⁵³

³⁵⁰ Canada Ratifies the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Transparency International (Toronto) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.
<http://www.transparency.ca/Reports/Press/20071007-TI%20Canada%20Ratifies%20the%20United%20Nations%20Convention%20Against%20Corruption.pdf>.

³⁵¹ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009.
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

³⁵² Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for having already ratified UNCAC, and for continuing to participate in Working Group meetings on the review mechanism.

Analyst: Kabilan Kanagalingam

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. France was the first G8 member to ratify the UNCAC, on 11 July 2005.³⁵⁴

Further, the French government has attended all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 22-24 September 2008, French representatives attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna, Austria, as well as the Third Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna again on 15-17 December 2008.³⁵⁵ France also sent a three person delegation to the Fourth and Final Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna from 11-13 May 2009.³⁵⁶

At the Second Intersessional Meeting, one French representative stated that France “favours the establishment of a strong and effective mechanism to assist the Conference in promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Convention.”³⁵⁷ Following up on

December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁵³ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁵⁴ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁵⁵ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁵⁶ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁵⁷ Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

that statement, France submitted a proposal for the creation of an UNCAC review mechanism, based on a current self-assessment checklist, subject to verification by a panel of experts.³⁵⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for ratifying and implementing the UNCAC, for attending all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group held in the current compliance cycle, and for actively pursuing an effective review mechanism for the UNCAC.

Analyst: Hélène Smertnik

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The German government signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003, but it has yet to take any action towards its ratification.³⁵⁹

Germany has, however, attended all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. From 22-24 September 2008, Germany attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC as an observer state.³⁶⁰ At the meeting, Germany submitted a proposal for the design of the review mechanism based on its experience with the OECD Working Group on Corruption and the Group of States Against Corruption.³⁶¹

German delegates also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 15-17 December 2008.³⁶² Finally,

³⁵⁸ Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

³⁵⁹ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁶⁰ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

³⁶¹ Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

³⁶² Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

Germany sent a single delegate to the Fourth and final Intersessional meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 11-13 May 2009.³⁶³

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for attending the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and contributing to the development of a review mechanism, though it has yet to ratify the UNCAC.

Analyst: H  l  ne Smertnik

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Italy signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003.³⁶⁴ However, Italy has yet to ratify the UNCAC and has only attended one of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.³⁶⁵

On 4 May 2009, the Government of Italy published a parliamentary report stating that the bill designed to ratify UNCAC had received its first reading in the Senate.³⁶⁶ An earlier Senate report, which documented the subcommittee session held on 18 November 2008, stated that a similar bill was before the Chamber of Deputies earlier in 2008, when parliament was suspended due to elections causing a delay in the ratification process.³⁶⁷ This suggests that Italy will ratify the UNCAC shortly.

In addition, the Italian government has not been significantly involved with the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Italy failed to attend the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, and sent only one delegate to the Third Intersessional Meeting.³⁶⁸ It should be noted that the meetings coincided with a major internal

³⁶³ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>.

³⁶⁴ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 8 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁶⁵ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 8 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁶⁶ General List of Bills Under Parliamentary Review, Department of Parliamentary Relations of the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 4 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
http://www.governo.it/rapporiparlamento/attivita/03_progetti_legge/elenco_generale_20090504.pdf.

³⁶⁷ Summary of Senate Subcommittee Session no. 3 of 18 November 2008, Senate of the Italian Republic (Rome) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipodoc=SommComm&leg=16&id=00319819&part=doc_dc-sedetit_isr-ddlbl_a848rcclc&parse=no.

³⁶⁸ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

restructuring of the Italian anti-corruption framework (see below) that may explain why Italy did not send a delegation. However, they also failed to send a delegate the Fourth Intersessional meeting.³⁶⁹

Italy has taken some steps that point to possible future compliance. On 9 October 2008, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced the creation of the Anti-corruption and Transparency Service (SAeT), which will operate under the Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation.³⁷⁰ The media dossier that was distributed following the announcement included direct quotations from the text of the UNCAC, which was described as being the “international framework” for the new initiative.³⁷¹ Furthermore, in a written statement issued on 9 December 2008, Minister of Public Administration and Innovation Renato Brunetta attributed the creation of this new national anti-corruption strategy to Italy’s obligations as signatory to the UNCAC.³⁷²

According to an official report by the newly-formed SAeT – which was presented to the Italian Parliament on 27 February 2009 – Minister Brunetta has made efforts to expedite the ratification of the UNCAC following a formal meeting with the Secretary General of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – the UN organ responsible for administering the UNCAC.³⁷³ The report also argues that the presence of a representative of the SAeT at the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review and Implementation of the UNCAC is “evidence of a continued commitment by Italy” to the international effort to curtail corruption under the leadership of the UNODC.³⁷⁴

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁶⁹ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁷⁰ Announcement of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service (SAeT), Office of the President of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Newsletter/nw1_notizia.asp?idnn=2172&idnw1=391.

³⁷¹ Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service (Media Dossier), Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation (Rome) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

http://www.innovazionepa.gov.it/ministro/pdf_home/saet_ing.pdf.

³⁷² Preventing Corruption, Il Sole 24 Ore (Milan) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnLine4/Italia/2008/12/brunetta-corruzione-prevenire.shtml?uuid=5a7eb654-c5d6-11dd-9949-058377a6f852&DocRulesView=Libero>

³⁷³ First Parliamentary Report of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service (SAeT), Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation (Rome) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.anticorruzione.it/Portals/altocommissario/Documents/Altro/Rapporto_Parlamento_SAeT%5B1%5D.pdf.

³⁷⁴ First Parliamentary Report of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service (SAeT), Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation (Rome) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.anticorruzione.it/Portals/altocommissario/Documents/Altro/Rapporto_Parlamento_SAeT%5B1%5D.pdf.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to ratify the UNCAC, but attending the Third Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group during the current compliance cycle.

Analysts: Samuel Plett and Nikolaeva Ekaterina

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Japan has yet to ratify the UNCAC, which it signed in December 2003.³⁷⁵

Japan has, however, attended meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Government officials attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.³⁷⁶ At that meeting, Japan put forward a constructive proposal with the goal of creating an effective review mechanism that is based on UN verification of individual country submissions, based upon the UNCAC self-check list.³⁷⁷

While Japan failed to attend the Third Intersessional meeting in December 2009, it did manage to send a four person delegation to the Fourth and Final Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC on 11-13 May 2009.³⁷⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to ratify the UNCAC but attending several working group meetings on the review mechanism.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Russia ratified the UNCAC on 9 May 2006.³⁷⁹

³⁷⁵ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁷⁶ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

³⁷⁷ Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

³⁷⁸ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

In the second half of 2008, two meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC were planned. They were both held in Vienna, and Russia attended both of them: the second intersessional meeting from 22 to 24 September 2008 and the third one from 15-17 December 2008.³⁸⁰

On 11-13 May 2009 a Russian delegation attended the Fourth Intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.³⁸¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for ratifying the UNCAC and for attending more than one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The United Kingdom has ratified the UNCAC and has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.³⁸²

On 22-24 September 2008, representatives from the United Kingdom attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna. At that meeting, the United Kingdom put forward a proposal to create an effective review mechanism for the UNCAC based upon self-assessment and then broader verification. Within this proposal, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to develop a review mechanism, stating: “The UK believes that an effective review mechanism consistent with the resolutions of the Conferences of States Parties is

³⁷⁹ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) (2009). Date of Access: 22 April 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁸⁰ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Se08.pdf>.

Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁸¹ Fourth intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, UN Office on Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html>.

³⁸² Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

necessary for the UNCAC to be a credible tool in the global fight against corruption.”³⁸³

Representatives from the UK also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna on 15-17 December 2008.³⁸⁴ Representatives attended the fourth and final Intersessional meeting in Vienna from 11-13 May 2009.³⁸⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC already, for attending all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, and for contributing to the development of an effective review mechanism.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The US has ratified the UNCAC and has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.³⁸⁶

On 22-24 September 2008, representatives from the American government attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 22-24 September 2008. At that meeting, the US presented a proposal to create a review mechanism based on individual country reporting.³⁸⁷ In addition, the US also attended the Third Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna on 15-17 December

³⁸³ Proposals and contributions received from Governments for the terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0855575e.pdf>.

³⁸⁴ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁸⁵ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁸⁶ Signatories to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁸⁷ Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/25-26September2008/V0857423e.pdf>.

2008.³⁸⁸ Finally, the United States attended the Fourth and final Intersessional meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held in Vienna on 11-13 May 2009.³⁸⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC already and for attending all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.

Analyst: Kabilan Kanagalingam

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to approve the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism.

On 25 September 2008, the Council of the European Union formally adopted a proposal – approved by the European Parliament on 14 November 2006 – which called for “the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.”³⁹⁰ The UN recognized the approval of the UNCAC by the EU, fixing the official date of approval as 12 November 2008.³⁹¹

The EU has also participated in the creation of a review mechanism for the UNCAC. The EU sent a four-member delegation to the Second Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, held in Vienna from 22 to 24 September 2008.³⁹² A representative from the Council of the European Union also attended the meetings, as an observer.³⁹³

³⁸⁸ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf.

³⁸⁹ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁹⁰ Proposal for Council Decision on UNCAC, PreLex: Legislative Database of the European Commission (Brussels) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=193952.

³⁹¹ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>.

³⁹² Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

³⁹³ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

Further, the EU contributed to a series of “informal consultations” held prior to the Vienna meetings.³⁹⁴ The product of these preliminary meetings, held on 28-29 August 2008, was a list of proposals that formed the basis of the discussion at the formal working group sessions.³⁹⁵ On 15-17 December 2008, the EU attended the third Intersessional Meeting, held in Vienna.³⁹⁶ In addition, the EU attended the fourth and final Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna from 11-13 May 2009.³⁹⁷

The EU has used its considerable political and economic influence to encourage other nations to ratify the UNCAC. On 11 November 2008, the EU Council issued a formal statement inviting other countries to “ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible.”³⁹⁸ The report argues that such action is vital if efforts to stop the spread of corruption are to be successful.³⁹⁹

Further, on 16 April 2009, a representative of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union delivered an address on behalf of the EU at the 18th Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Justice exhorting “states that have signed but not yet ratified the [UNCAC] to take all appropriate measures to enable them to do so.”⁴⁰⁰

Report on the Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0857199e.pdf>.

³⁹⁴ Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments: Draft Elements For the Terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 16 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0856653e.pdf>.

³⁹⁵ Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments: Draft Elements For the Terms of Reference of a Mechanism for Reviewing the Implementation of UNCAC, United Nations (Vienna) 16 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/V0856653e.pdf>.

³⁹⁶ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17 - FINAL LoP - Review of Implementation.pdf>.

³⁹⁷ Official List of Participants in Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fourth Intersessional meeting (Vienna) 13 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/2009-May-11-13/LOP.pdf>

³⁹⁸ EU Council Conclusions: Guidelines for EU Participation in the International Conference of Financing for Development, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8289_en.htm.

³⁹⁹ EU Council Conclusions: Guidelines for EU Participation in the International Conference of Financing for Development, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8289_en.htm.

⁴⁰⁰ Statement by the Czech Republic on Behalf of the European Union at the 18th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (Prague) 16 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.mzv.cz/public/51/1b/fc/357182_167095_18th_CCPCJ_Opening_AS_DELIVERED.doc.

The speech also emphasized that the EU supports “the establishment of an appropriate review mechanism to assist State Parties to implement the [UNCAC] in an efficient manner” and is “committed to supporting and cooperating with all State Parties and signatories willing to make efforts to implement all parts of the Convention.”⁴⁰¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its approval of the UNCAC and its attendance at all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group held in the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Samuel Plett

⁴⁰¹Statement by the Czech Republic on Behalf of the European Union at the 18th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (Prague) 16 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.
http://www.mzv.cz/public/51/1b/fc/357182_167095_18th_CCPCJ_Opening_AS_DELIVERED.doc.

5. Climate Change: Mid-term Goals [55]

Commitment:

“In this respect, we acknowledge our leadership role and each of us will implement ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting comparable efforts among all developed economies, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.77

Background:

In December 1997, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Kyoto. The principle objective of the UNFCCC is to accomplish “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”⁴⁰² All G8 members are signatory to the UNFCCC. In Kyoto, parties to the UNFCCC created an international accord on the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: the Kyoto Protocol, an internationally binding agreement.⁴⁰³

The principal distinction between the Convention and the Protocol is that the UNFCCC only has the authority to encourage industrialized countries to stabilize GHG emissions, whereas the Protocol commits all signatory parties to a set of mandatory and legally

⁴⁰² Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data, UNFCCC. Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3800.php.

⁴⁰³ Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: December 17 2008. http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

binding targets.⁴⁰⁴ The Protocol operates under guidance of the United Nations, but is financially supported by national governments. Participating parties must meet the set commitments established by the Protocol and must submit to external review by United Nations-based bodies.⁴⁰⁵ The Protocol, however, expires in 2012.

Emissions reductions have been a regular focus for G8 commitments since 1989. In 1998, there was a particular focus on climate change, with G8 members promising to sign the Kyoto Protocol and reduce domestic GHG emissions.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to UNFCCC and its objectives.⁴⁰⁶ During the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to UNFCCC and pledged to their “shared multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.”⁴⁰⁷ In 2007 at the Heiligendamm Summit, in an effort to set a global goal for emission cuts, G8 members decided to consider the decisions made by the European Union, Canada and Japan, which outline a 50 per cent reduction of global GHG emissions by 2050, but highlighted that their actions would be based on “the UNFCCC principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.”⁴⁰⁸

During the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders agreed to endorse a 50 per cent cut in global GHG emissions by 2050.⁴⁰⁹ This long-term goal has been widely discussed by international actors, notably the European Union, but has not yet been formally endorsed by the UNFCCC.⁴¹⁰ G8 leaders have promised to pursue a new UNFCCC agreement incorporating this long-term goal.⁴¹¹

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls for the implementation of mid-term emission reduction goals. We assume that the first step towards implementing goals is to set them. Because the act of setting a goal is not incremental, action taken before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit can constitute compliance in this case.

A precise time frame for “mid-term” is not specified, but it can be assumed to be well ahead of 2050. The European Union’s mid-term goals are to be assessed in 2020, but

⁴⁰⁴ Kyoto Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: December 17 2008. http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

⁴⁰⁵ International Regime on Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change: History & Highlights. 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.mapleleafweb.com/features/kyoto-protocol-climate-change-history-highlights#what>.

⁴⁰⁶ The Gleneagles Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁷ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

⁴⁰⁸ Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁹ Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html>.

⁴¹⁰ Factbox: Goals to cut greenhouse gases from US to China, Reuters, 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/email/idUKTRE50M3X120090123>.

⁴¹¹ G8 Leaders Commit to 50% Cut in Greenhouse Gases by 2050, EERE Network News. 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/news_detail.cfm/news_id=11872.

other members' mid-term deadline may differ. The commitment is to set "economy-wide" mid-term goals, so emission reduction goals that only cover single industries or sectors cannot be considered compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not set an economy-wide mid-term goal to halt or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. No goals are set OR goals are set for particular industries but not the economy as a whole OR goals are set for the distant future, close to 2050 or beyond.
0	Member sets an economy-wide mid-term goal to halt greenhouse gas emissions. The goal does not call for an absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions AND the goal specifies a timeframe well ahead of 2050.
+1	Member sets an economy-wide mid-term goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 2008 levels AND the goal specifies a timeframe well ahead of 2050.

Lead Analyst: Ivana Jankovic

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

From 1-12 December 2008, Canada joined more than 190 countries in Poznań, Poland for the UNFCCC's 14th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14).⁴¹² Canada's representative at the conference, Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice, stated that "Canada is committed to an economy-wide emissions reduction goal of 20 per cent by 2020."⁴¹³ Further, Minister Prentice affirmed Canada's long-term commitment to "reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2050."⁴¹⁴ These goals constitute compliance with this commitment.

On 4 June 2009, Minister Prentice spoke in detail about his government's climate change

⁴¹² Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

⁴¹³ Ideas and proposals on paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan: Comments by Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 6 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.
http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_protocol/application/pdf/canadabap061208.pdf.

⁴¹⁴ Remarks for the Honourable Jim Prentice COP 14 National Statement, Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

plan.⁴¹⁵ He laid out more ambitious long-term targets, and reaffirmed the mid-term target, noting that “Canadian objectives are to reduce our emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 and try to get to 60-70 per cent by 2050.”⁴¹⁶ Minister Prentice said that these targets will cover all sources of emissions, and be mandatory.⁴¹⁷ Specifics of the regulations are to be outlined in time for the Copenhagen Conference on climate change in December 2009.⁴¹⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for setting an economy-wide midterm goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Analyst: Christopher Cosack

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

On 6 December 2008, President Nicolas Sarkozy stated that Europe “must be an example for others” by considerably reducing its level of fossil fuel emissions.⁴¹⁹ During the European Summit of 11-12 December 2008, France, then holding the presidency of the European Council, played a leading role in the negotiations over the European Union’s new climate change plan.⁴²⁰

The plan, known as 20-20-20, had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.⁴²¹ In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.⁴²² They agreed to

⁴¹⁵ Notes for an address by the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP Minister of the Environment on Canada’s climate change plan, 4 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=400A4566-DA85-4A0C-B9F4-BABE2DF555C7>.

⁴¹⁶ Notes for an address by the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP Minister of the Environment on Canada’s climate change plan, 4 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=400A4566-DA85-4A0C-B9F4-BABE2DF555C7>.

⁴¹⁷ Notes for an address by the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP Minister of the Environment on Canada’s climate change plan, 4 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=400A4566-DA85-4A0C-B9F4-BABE2DF555C7>.

⁴¹⁸ Notes for an address by the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP Minister of the Environment on Canada’s climate change plan, 4 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=400A4566-DA85-4A0C-B9F4-BABE2DF555C7>.

⁴¹⁹ France, Eastern Europe Make Progress on Climate Pact, Bloomberg (London) 6 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601087&sid=ahslPkZAolvc&refer=home>.

⁴²⁰ EU Leaders Agree on Climate Change Deal, The Associated Press (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5h_fkxnBI3-FZ5aibVXlv01Dc9DPwD9516JP01.

⁴²¹ Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.⁴²³ France is bound to this target, which constitutes compliance with this commitment.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for agreeing to be bound by the EU's economy-wide midterm goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Analyst: Chiara Magboo

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Germany is on track to meet its Kyoto Protocol 2012 emissions reduction target.⁴²⁴ Germany's emissions reductions, estimated at 22.4 per cent, reflect significant policy changes in support of renewable energy and conservation.⁴²⁵ Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel stated, "Germany is at the forefront of international climate protection and has reached its Kyoto targets three years before the deadline. In order to achieve the necessary reductions up to 2020, we have to continue and consolidate our successful policy of expanding the use of renewable energies and increasing energy efficiency."⁴²⁶

In this compliance cycle, however, Germany's position on climate change has been unclear. On 8 December 2008, Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that she would not support any climate change measure "that endangers jobs or investments in Germany, in light of the current economic crisis."⁴²⁷

Nonetheless, as part of the European Union, Germany has agreed to reduce its emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.⁴²⁸ In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.⁴²⁹ They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.⁴³⁰ Germany is bound to this target, which constitutes compliance with this commitment.

⁴²² EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴²³ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴²⁴ Germany Cuts Carbon-Dioxide Emissions to Below Kyoto Target, Bloomberg (New York) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=ay9P5MmlBoa8&refer=germany>.

⁴²⁵ Germany Cuts Carbon-Dioxide Emissions to Below Kyoto Target, Bloomberg (New York) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=ay9P5MmlBoa8&refer=germany>.

⁴²⁶ Climate Protection: Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2008 at their Lowest Since 1990 (Berlin) 29 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43723.php.

⁴²⁷ Merkel Backpedals on Climate, Spiegel Online (Berlin), 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,595114,00.html>.

⁴²⁸ EU Urges US to Take Lead by Setting Mid-Term Climate Goals, 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.energy-enviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2470>.

⁴²⁹ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴³⁰ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

Emissions cuts are to differ between member states based on capacity, and Germany has promised a 40 per cent cut in emissions by 2020.⁴³¹ Germany has also signed a report by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, which recommends reducing greenhouse gas emissions between 25 and 40 per cent by 2020.⁴³²

In April 2009, German representatives attended a summit of environment ministers in Italy, in order to discuss a post-Kyoto emissions reduction goal.⁴³³ The State Secretary of the German Environment Ministry said that “in the field of environmental protection there is massive potential for economic growth and a low carbon – and thus more environmentally friendly – future.”⁴³⁴ As part of the negotiations for a post-Kyoto agreement, the European Union is arguing in favour of reducing carbon dioxide emission to 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.⁴³⁵ However, the meeting in Italy did not result in any new targets.⁴³⁶

Despite recent shifts in Germany’s position on emissions reduction, and ongoing negotiations about future reduction targets, Germany has fulfilled its commitment by setting an economy-wide, mid-term emissions reduction goal. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Natalie Antonowicz and Darya Frolova

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

In fall 2008, during negotiations over the new EU climate package, Italy opposed the proposed 20-20-20 goals on climate change because of concerns regarding the potential cost to Italian industry and consumers.⁴³⁷ The plan had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 per cent increase in the use of renewable energy by the

⁴³¹ Factbox: Goals to cut greenhouse gases from US to China, Reuters, 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/email/idUKTRE50M3X120090123>.

³¹ Major Powers Must Spearhead Climate Protection: Japan (Berlin) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jd5x72p5zOVrDUFHxxG4ynv3h1_Q.

⁴³³ State Secretary Machig: G8 Countries Must use the Crisis for a Green Recovery of Their Economy (Berlin) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43817.php.

⁴³⁴ State Secretary Machig: G8 Countries Must use the Crisis for a Green Recovery of Their Economy (Berlin) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43817.php.

⁴³⁵ Can the EU Lead on Global Warming?, 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,604297,00.html>.

⁴³⁶ State Secretary Machig: G8 Countries Must use the Crisis for a Green Recovery of Their Economy (Berlin) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43817.php.

⁴³⁷ Italy threatens to veto costly EU climate change package, AFP (Brussels) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gQqWTAIbUZ79XJ2mVHp11sYCMC0w>.

year 2020.⁴³⁸ The government claimed that the plan would force the Italian economy to bear costs 40 per cent higher than the European average.⁴³⁹ During negotiations, Italy pushed for its energy-intensive industrial sectors – including glass, paper, steel, and brick – to be exempted from the package due to fears of potential factory closures.⁴⁴⁰

Italy has pointed out that its emissions per-capita are already well below the European average and that its overall energy efficiency is above the European average.⁴⁴¹ However, Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo has admitted that Italy is “doing very badly over Kyoto” noting that the country is trending towards a 13 per cent growth in emissions, rather than a 6.5 per cent reduction.⁴⁴²

Nonetheless, in December, Italy approved part of the 20-20-20 plan alongside other EU members.⁴⁴³ They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.⁴⁴⁴

In February 2009, Minister Prestigiacomo announced that Italy will work to achieve its Kyoto targets.⁴⁴⁵ Minister Prestigiacomo clarified that Italy will do this by encouraging the use of renewable energy, energy savings, and new technologies such as carbon capture and storage.⁴⁴⁶

Italy has fulfilled its commitment by setting an economy-wide, mid-term emissions reduction goal. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Fusca

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

⁴³⁸ Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

⁴³⁹ Italian position on climate package clear: A call for clarity on costs and fairness, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2.

⁴⁴⁰ Italy defies EU summit deal on climate change, EurActive (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/italy-defies-eu-summit-deal-climate-change/article-177876>.

⁴⁴¹ On the climate energy package, the Italian position is clear: It calls for clarity on the costs and fairness in the distribution of rewards, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2.

⁴⁴² Tough talks on EU climate plans, BBC News International Version (London) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7679780.stm>.

⁴⁴³ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴⁴⁴ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴⁴⁵ Climate, Kyoto goals for Italy onerous but it is committed, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 February 2009. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. http://87.241.41.49/index.php?id_doc=1257&id_oggetto=2.

⁴⁴⁶ Climate, Kyoto goals for Italy onerous but it is committed, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 February 2009. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. http://87.241.41.49/index.php?id_doc=1257&id_oggetto=2.

On 10 June 2009, Japan announced that it would aim to reduce emissions 15 per cent by 2020, using 2005 as a baseline.⁴⁴⁷ This goal was the result of long months of negotiation, and prior to the announcement reports suggested that the committee in charge of setting the target was deadlocked.⁴⁴⁸

It seems that this relatively modest goal was something of a compromise: In February 2009, Environment Minister Tetsuo Saito said: “although the government has not reached its consensus, the reduction of GHG emissions by 25 per cent to 40 per cent is the only option that Japan should choose.”⁴⁴⁹

Japan has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60 to 80 per cent by 2050.⁴⁵⁰ Japan has also signed a report by the IPCC, which recommends reducing greenhouse gas emissions between 25 and 40 per cent by 2020.⁴⁵¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for announcing a mid-term goal, though its goal is substantially smaller than those announced by most other G8 members.

Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

On 18 June 2009, President D. Medvedev announced, and on 23 June 2009 presidential aide A. Dvorkovich defined more exactly, Russian mid-term goals on greenhouse gas emissions reduction.⁴⁵² Russia will decrease greenhouse gases emissions by 10 to 15 per cent by 2020, based on 1990 levels.⁴⁵³ This will amount to reduction of 30 billion tons of

⁴⁴⁷ Japan sets new emission targets, The New York Times (Tokyo) 10 June 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/11/business/energy-environment/11emit.html?_r=2&hpw.

⁴⁴⁸ CO2 emissions-cut goal under debate, Daily Yomiuri Online (Tokyo) 8 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/20090108TDY03002.htm>.

⁴⁴⁹ Japan Has Six Plans for its Mid-term Climate Goal (2020), 15 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.climatecoanalysis.org/blog/japan-has-six-plans-for-its-mid-term-climate-goal/>.

⁴⁵⁰ Japan Should Set Mid-term Emissions Targets (Tokyo), 16 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://knowledge.allianz.com/en/news/viewdetail/japan_emission_targets.html.

⁴⁵¹ Major Powers Must Spearhead Climate Protection: Japan (Berlin) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jd5x72p5zOVrDUFHxxG4ynv3h1_Q.

⁴⁵² From the interview with the reporter of news program of the First Channel Kirill Kleimenov, Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. http://www.kremlin.ru/appears/2009/06/18/1043_type63379_218120.shtml.

Dvorkovich: Russia will reduce CO2 emissions due to energy efficiency of the economy, RIANOVOSTI (Moscow) 23 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. <http://eco.rian.ru/business/20090623/175135164.html>.

⁴⁵³ From the interview with the reporter of news program of the First Channel Kirill Kleimenov, Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. http://www.kremlin.ru/appears/2009/06/18/1043_type63379_218120.shtml.

Dvorkovich: Russia will reduce CO2 emissions due to energy efficiency of the economy, RIANOVOSTI (Moscow) 23 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. <http://eco.rian.ru/business/20090623/175135164.html>.

greenhouse gases between 1990 and 2020.⁴⁵⁴ This reduction will be provided mainly through increasing energy efficiency.

Before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Russia set a mid-term goal to reduce the energy intensity of the economy. On 4 June 2008, a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation set a goal of energy consumption reduction of 40 per cent by 2020 from 2007 levels.⁴⁵⁵ According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, this goal taps into all of Russia's energy saving potential.⁴⁵⁶

On 23 April 2009, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology introduced a new climate strategy.⁴⁵⁷ According to this strategy, to address climate change Russia should change its economic structure, implement resources saving technologies, develop renewable energy and decrease carbon and energy intensity of economy by 2030 and 2050 in a wide range of industries. Moreover, the government should support more research on climate change.⁴⁵⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for setting an economy-wide midterm goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Its mid-term goals were laid out in legislation and came into force during the current G8 compliance cycle.

The Climate Change Act, introduced in November 2007, came into force on 26 November 2008.⁴⁵⁹ The Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs has

⁴⁵⁴ From the interview with the reporter of news program of the First Channel Kirill Kleimenov, Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. http://www.kremlin.ru/appears/2009/06/18/1043_type63379_218120.shtml.

Dvorkovich: Russia will reduce CO2 emissions due to energy efficiency of the economy, RIANOVOSTI (Moscow) 23 June 2009. Date of access: 23 June 2009. <http://eco.rian.ru/business/20090623/175135164.html>.

⁴⁵⁵ Decree of the President of the RF "On some measures on energy and ecology efficiency of the Russian economy improvement", Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 4 June 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=046255>

⁴⁵⁶ Russia presented its position on the GHG emissions reduction potential after 2012, Russian Regional Environmental Centre, (Moscow) 4 December 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.rusrec.ru/ru/news/1529>

⁴⁵⁷ On Project of Climate Strategy, Official website of the Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 23 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentsession/2009/pp230409/materials230409/6120264.htm>.

⁴⁵⁸ On Project of Climate Strategy, Official website of the Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 23 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/0a725dc3-4027-4f16-8e1d-0b4cda3231d5.htm>

⁴⁵⁹ Climate Change Act 2008, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation>.

described the legislation as “the world’s first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change.”⁴⁶⁰ The bill outlines several key targets that would impact carbon emissions domestically and internationally. Among the provisions is a legally binding 26 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2020, measured against a 1990 baseline.⁴⁶¹

This mid-term goal has since been strengthened. On 22 April 2009, the UK announced it would provide GBP1.4 billion in additional funding for climate projects, in the effort to decrease greenhouse gases by at least 34 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020.⁴⁶²

Chancellor Alistair Darling also announced a long-term target: “to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050.”⁴⁶³ The British government has further introduced three “carbon budgets” for the following five year periods: 2008-2012, 2013-2017 and 2018-2022.⁴⁶⁴

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for setting economy-wide midterm goals and specifying a detailed timeline to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Analyst: Chiara Magboo

United States: -1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

During the 2008 presidential election, President Barack Obama promised to establish emissions targets.⁴⁶⁵ A bill with the President’s support, currently before Congress, would set a target of 17 per cent emission reductions by 2020, using 2005 as a baseline.⁴⁶⁶ On 27 June 2009, the bill passed the House of Representatives, but it is not yet clear that it will be approved by the Senate.⁴⁶⁷ Since this bill’s future is uncertain, it does not yet constitute compliance.

⁴⁶⁰ Climate Change Act 2008, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation>.

⁴⁶¹ Climate Change Act 2008 – Key Provisions/Milestones, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/provisions.htm>.

⁴⁶² U.K. Boosts Funding for Projects to Curb Emissions (Update 1), Bloomberg (New York) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601102&sid=aAizp6yn7xmw&refer=uk>.

⁴⁶³ Britain is First to Budget Emissions, United Press International (London) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.upi.com/Energy_Resources/2009/04/23/Britain-is-first-to-budget-emissions/UPI-71291240493827/.

⁴⁶⁴ Britain is First to Budget Emissions, United Press International (London) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.upi.com/Energy_Resources/2009/04/23/Britain-is-first-to-budget-emissions/UPI-71291240493827/.

⁴⁶⁵ New Energy For America, Organizing For America, Democratic National Committee, 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://my.barackobama.com/page/content/newenergy>.

⁴⁶⁶ Rich countries failing in climate pledges: India, AFP (Bonn) 10 June 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jfrWoU5eNd_J9No8PG-xwGJBBzfQ.

⁴⁶⁷ House passes historic climate and energy bill, Red Orbit, 27 June 2009. Date of Access: 28 June 2009. http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/1712527/house_passes_historic_climate_and_energy_bill/.

Various non-state actors have proposed regulations that would satisfy the American commitment to establish mid-term goals. An initiative by 32 corporations and environmental groups has called for a 42 per cent cut in emissions by 2030, based on 2005 levels. Sponsors of the cap-and-trade plan include General Electric, DuPont, General Motors, the Environmental Defense Fund and the World Resources Institute. If implemented, this target would constitute full compliance.

Despite progress, the United States has yet to act on its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Chris Cosack

European Union +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to set an economy-wide mid-term goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The EU has taken concrete steps to implement its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.

The EU's proposed climate change plan, known as 20-20-20, had initially called for a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels; a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption; and a 20 percent increase in the use of renewable energy by the year 2020.⁴⁶⁸ In December, EU leaders approved part of 20-20-20.⁴⁶⁹ They agreed to collectively adopt the 20 per cent emission cut.⁴⁷⁰

On 4 April 2009, the European Parliament recommended that further measures should be taken to develop an integrated policy on climate change. The European Parliament called for a 25-40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gases to be achieved by 2020 and a reduction of at least 80 per cent to be achieved by 2050.⁴⁷¹ The recommendations follow the findings of a report from the Temporary Committee on Climate Change set of by Parliament on 25 April 2007.⁴⁷²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for setting an economy-wide mid-term goal.

Analyst: Nicole Cargill

⁴⁶⁸ Climate Plan at Stake as EU Meets, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7776727.stm>.

⁴⁶⁹ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴⁷⁰ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC, 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

⁴⁷¹ Climate Change 2050 – the future begins today: MEPs adopt key report, European Parliament, 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/064-48340-033-02-06-911-20090204IPR48324-02-02-2009-2009-false/default_en.htm.

⁴⁷² Climate Change 2050 – the future begins today: MEPs adopt key report, European Parliament, 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/064-48340-033-02-06-911-20090204IPR48324-02-02-2009-2009-false/default_en.htm.

6. Energy Efficiency [59]

Commitment:

“We recognize the importance of setting mid-term, aspirational goals for energy efficiency. In national goals and objectives, as well as in country specific action plans, we will maximize implementation of the IEA’s 25 recommendations on energy efficiency.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

Established in 1973, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous body within the OECD.⁴⁷³ The IEA was founded to coordinate international action during energy supply crises, but its mandate has since broadened.⁴⁷⁴ The Agency now carries out energy research, collects and analyzes data, and advises members on energy policy.⁴⁷⁵ All G8 member states are members of the IEA.⁴⁷⁶

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders released a Plan of Action on climate change, energy and sustainable development.⁴⁷⁷ They asked for the IEA to “advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean, clever and competitive energy

⁴⁷³ IEA Member Countries, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.iea.org/about/membercountries.asp>.

⁴⁷⁴ About the IEA, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.iea.org/about/index.asp>.

⁴⁷⁵ About the IEA, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.iea.org/about/index.asp>.

⁴⁷⁶ IEA Member Countries, International Energy Agency (Paris). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.iea.org/about/membercountries.asp>.

⁴⁷⁷ Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, IEA’s G8 Gleneagles Programme. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8_Leaflet.pdf.

future.”⁴⁷⁸ The G8 and IEA would focus on six areas: alternative energy scenarios and strategies; energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, transport and industry; cleaner fossil fuels; carbon capture and storage; renewable energy; and enhanced international cooperation.⁴⁷⁹ The IEA was to deliver recommendations to the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit on how to achieve improved energy efficiency.

The G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the Gleneagles Plan of Action at both the St Petersburg and the Heiligendamm Summits, in 2006 and 2007 respectively. In the St Petersburg communiqué on Global Energy Security, the G8 promised to “move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action” and to report the outcomes of the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development to the G8 Summit in 2008.⁴⁸⁰ A year later, the G8 once again stated their dedication to the Gleneagles Action Plan, also noting the importance of “retaining and supporting the IEA’s close involvement.”⁴⁸¹

At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the IEA recommended 25 domestic policies that could improve energy efficiency and reduce energy use. The recommendations span several sectors of the economy, and concern buildings, appliances, equipment, lighting, transport, industry, and energy utilities. Based on IEA analysis, as of July 2008, no country appears to have fully implemented the energy efficiency policy recommendations, so there is significant progress to be made.⁴⁸²

Commitment Features:

G8 members have agreed to implement the IEA’s 25 recommendations. The commitment does not specify exactly how many policies should be implemented, but the first part of the commitment says that goals for energy efficiency are to be “mid-term” and “aspirational.” The commitment, therefore, does not call for full and immediate implementation of all 25 IEA recommendations. Rather, each member state must take steps to implement some IEA recommendations, moving closer to full implementation.

The recommendations are diverse and comprehensive, and it is not feasible to evaluate compliance with all 25 in one year. We will evaluate compliance based on five representative policy recommendations. For specifics on each of these policies, refer to the IEA’s recommendations directly, available at http://www.iea.org/G8/2008/G8_EE_recommendations.pdf.

⁴⁷⁸ Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, IEA’s G8 Gleneagles Programme. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.iea.org/G8/docs/G8_Leaflet.pdf.

⁴⁷⁹ 2005 Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁰ 2006 St Petersburg Summit Plan of Action on Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

⁴⁸¹ G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) February 2007. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-doc.pdf>.

⁴⁸² Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Hokkaido) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf.

- 1.1 Increased investment in energy efficiency
- 2.1 Building codes for new buildings
- 4.1 Best practice lighting and the phase-out of incandescent bulbs
- 5.2 Mandatory fuel efficiency standards for light-duty vehicles
- 7.0 Energy utilities and energy efficiency

Scoring:

-1	Member implements none of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.
0	Member implements one OR two of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.
+1	Member implements three OR four OR five of the five IEA recommendations highlighted above.

Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. It has launched initiatives to encourage investment in energy efficiency, measures to improve fuel efficiency in light-duty vehicles, and policies to advance demand-side management technology.

Presented in Parliament on 27 January 2009, the 2009 Budget allotted CAD1 billion to the Clean Energy Fund to “support clean energy technologies,” and increased funding for the ecoENERGY program.⁴⁸³ Both programs aim to “increase energy efficiency.”⁴⁸⁴ In particular, the ecoENERGY initiative provides financial support to homeowners, small and medium-sized businesses, public institutions and industrial facilities to help them implement energy saving projects. Thus, the Canadian government’s financial support constitutes compliance with IEA recommendation 1.1.

While Canada does have energy efficiency standards for buildings, in the form of the R-2000 standard, this is purely a voluntary standard and, hence, does not constitute compliance with IEA recommendation 2.1.⁴⁸⁵

On 1 April 2009, Minister of Environment Jim Prentice announced that the government will develop “regulations limiting carbon dioxide emissions from new cars and light-duty

⁴⁸³ Energy Component of Canada’s Economic Action Plan, International Energy Agency (Paris) March 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.iea.org/textbase/papers/roundtable_sl/canada_mar09.pdf.

⁴⁸⁴ Showcasing Canada's Clean Energy Industry: Government of Canada Announces Support for World's Biggest Hydrogen Project, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2009. Date of access: 12 May 2009. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200927-eng.php>

⁴⁸⁵ The R-2000 standard, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 2007. Date of access: 12 May 2009. http://r2000.chba.ca/What_is_R2000/R2000_standard.php

trucks” to be applied to all new vehicles beginning in the 2011 model year.⁴⁸⁶ These measures closely follow those announced by the United States in March 2009 in order to allow for harmonization of fuel economy standards. Accordingly, this commitment constitutes compliance with IEA recommendation 5.2.

On 26 January 2009, the Ontario Energy Board released draft guidelines for natural gas distributors to implement Demand Side Management. This constitutes compliance with IEA recommendation 7.0, on energy utilities and energy efficiency.⁴⁸⁷

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing three of the five highlighted IEA energy efficiency recommendations during the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Anthony Darcovich

France: +1

France has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 21 October 2008, the National Assembly adopted a bill proposed by the Grenelle Environnement Roundtable to stimulate sustainable development.⁴⁸⁸ Known as Grenelle 1, the bill contains amendments to incentives for investment in energy efficiency.⁴⁸⁹ The state has agreed to develop tools to increase investments in energy savings, such as agreements with banks and the financial sector. This move is in compliance with IEA recommendation 1.1.

France has also agreed to apply the “low-usage building” (BBC) law to all new buildings by the end of 2012.⁴⁹⁰ The BBC law sets a maximum consumption of primary energy at 50 kWh per square meter per annum.⁴⁹¹ The amendment is expected to strengthen mandatory energy efficiency standards for new buildings, corresponding with IEA recommendation 2.1.

The government has further agreed to enforce energy consumption standards through the use of “white certificates,” which certify that a certain level of energy reduction has been

⁴⁸⁶ Canada Gazette Part I, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 April 2009. Date of access: 12 May 2009. http://www.ec.gc.ca/Ceparegistry/documents/notices/g1-14314_n1.pdf

⁴⁸⁷ Demand side management guidelines for natural gas distributors, Ontario Energy Board, 14 April 2009. Date of Access: 28 June 2009. http://www.oeb.gov.on.ca/OEB/Documents/EB-2008-0346/letter_DSM_Guidelines_20090414.pdf.

⁴⁸⁸ Grenelle 1: A moment of great national unity, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 April 2009. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3795.

⁴⁸⁹ Key project measures and main points adopted in committee at the National Assembly, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 April 2008 http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791.

⁴⁹⁰ Key project measures and main points adopted in committee at the National Assembly, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 April 2008 http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791.

⁴⁹¹ Sustainable Building in France: Progress Report, Association HQE (Paris) May 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.assohqe.org/docs/sb08.pdf>.

attained, and ultimately providing energy savings for end-users.⁴⁹² The government aims to attain a 20 per cent reduction of energy consumption by the service-sector and a 12 per cent reduction by the private sector in the next five years.⁴⁹³ The certificates are consistent with IEA recommendation 7.0.

In October 2008, a voluntary agreement aimed at phasing out inefficient lighting was signed by: the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning; home improvement/DIY retailers; the organization responsible for collecting and recycling used lamps; Électricité de France (EDF); and French energy management agency ADEME.⁴⁹⁴ The agreement strives to promote efficient lighting, halt sales of incandescent light bulbs, improve the quality of efficient lighting available in the market, and promote the collection and recycling of lamps.⁴⁹⁵ Under the phase-out calendar in the agreement, incandescent bulbs greater than or equal to 100 W are to be removed by 30 June 2009, with 25 W bulbs to be phased out by 31 December 2015.⁴⁹⁶ Through this measure, France has implemented IEA recommendation 4.1.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing at least four IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

Analyst: Denitza Koev and Darcie Dixon

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. It has introduced measures to encourage investment in energy efficiency and amended building codes for more energy efficient homes, but action in other areas has been limited.

On 8 August 2008, Federal Minister of Transport Wolfgang Tiefensee announced that EUR500 million would be made available in the form of investment grants for housing companies committed to energy efficiency.⁴⁹⁷ The funding will be distributed through the CO2 building modernization program, designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from buildings.⁴⁹⁸ On 5 November 2008, the Federal government agreed on an investment

⁴⁹² Key project measures and main points adopted in committee at the National Assembly, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 April 2008 http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=3791.

⁴⁹³ National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for France. International Energy Agency (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/doc/necap/france_en.pdf.

⁴⁹⁴ Incandescent Lamp Phase-Out, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

⁴⁹⁵ Signatures on the Convention implementing the Grenelle Environnement commitment on incandescent bulbs, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 April 2009. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=3816.

⁴⁹⁶ Incandescent lamp phase-out, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4218&action=detail>.

⁴⁹⁷ Press Release: An extra 500 million euros for the successful programme to reduce CO2 emissions from buildings, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (Berlin) 8 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.bmvbs.de/en/-,1872.1049432/Tiefensee-An-extra-500-million.htm>.

⁴⁹⁸ Press Release: An extra 500 million euros for the successful programme to reduce CO2 emissions from

package, which will supply an additional EUR3 billion for the program between 2009-2011.⁴⁹⁹ This initiative constitutes compliance with recommendation 1.1, because it encourages private sector investment in energy efficiency.

Before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Germany became partially compliant with IEA recommendation 1.1. On 6 June 2008, the German Parliament adopted an amendment to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG), which creates new incentives for investment in energy efficiency, including EUR500 million for energy-efficient heating technologies.⁵⁰⁰ These funds, while significant, were not initiated in this compliance cycle, and therefore do not constitute compliance.

On 7 August 2008, new legislation was enacted by the German federal government to promote energy efficiency in new buildings.⁵⁰¹ The Renewable Energies Heat Act, which took effect on 1 January 2009, should increase renewable energy use in heat provision to 14 per cent by 2020.⁵⁰² Renewable energy will be mandatory for space and hot water heating in new buildings.⁵⁰³ The legislation also pledges that the German government will allocate as much as EUR500 million per year for the program.⁵⁰⁴ This initiative is in compliance with recommendation on building codes for new buildings.

On 8 December 2008, the EU announced its decision to phase out incandescent light bulbs in order to increase the bloc's energy efficiency.⁵⁰⁵ Under the EU directive, Germany is compelled to phase out traditional light bulbs (100 W and up) by 2010.⁵⁰⁶ Germany has yet to take independent action to implement this EU directive, however, so it does not constitute compliance with recommendation 4.1.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for pursuing two of the five highlighted

buildings, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (Berlin) 8 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.bmvbs.de/en/-,1872.1049432/Tiefensee-An-extra-500-million.htm>.

⁴⁹⁹ Government Agrees on Investment Packages, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/11/2008-11-05-investitionspaket_en.html.

⁵⁰⁰ PVSEC Europe 2008: Germany Solidifies Leading Position in PV Energy, Invest In Germany (Berlin) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008.

<http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/press-releases-2008/jul-aug-08/pvsec-europe-2008-germany-solidifies-leading-position-in-pv-energy/print/?backlink=0>.

⁵⁰¹ Renewable Energies Heat Act, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4168&action=detail>.

⁵⁰² Renewable Energies Heat Act, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4168&action=detail>.

⁵⁰³ Renewable Energies Heat Act, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4168&action=detail>.

⁵⁰⁴ Press Release No. 175/08, 18.08.2008: Heat From Renewable Energies – Sustainable and Safe: Brochure provides information about obligations and options for incentives, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin). 18 August 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/42126/36302/>.

⁵⁰⁵ EU to Shut Off Old-Fashioned Light Bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.

⁵⁰⁶ EU to Shut Off Old-Fashioned Light Bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.

IEA policy recommendations.

Analysts: Denitza Koev and Darcie Dixon

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report. Italy's action in this area has been uneven.

On 3 March 2009, a decree financed 30 of 92 new energy efficiency research projects presented at the end of December 2008. Industry 2015, the Italian government's economic development plan, awarded EUR380 million worth of incentives to energy efficiency and sustainable mobility initiatives.⁵⁰⁷ Private companies and research labs can send in proposals to improve production and distribution processes for energy from renewable resources.⁵⁰⁸ This is in compliance with recommendation 1.1.

Prior to the publication of the IEA's 25 policy recommendations, on 24 December 2007, the Italian government banned the sale of incandescent light bulbs after 2011.⁵⁰⁹ Italy has not taken any further action in this compliance cycle, so its existing ban cannot constitute compliance with recommendation 4.1.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited implementation of IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency. Italy has taken steps to encourage private sector investment in energy efficiency.

Analyst: Vanessa Bertone and Anna Vekshina

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

In December 2008, the Japanese Energy Conservation Centre published an Energy Conservation Handbook outlining Japan's actions on energy efficiency. The Handbook shows that Japan has had mandatory energy efficiency standards for new buildings since 30 March 2006. The Evaluation Criteria for Building on Rational Use of Energy specifies that those who intend to construct or modify buildings must take appropriate measures to utilize energy efficiently.⁵¹⁰ Although more stringent energy-efficient measures for buildings came into effect in April 2009, they were not initiated during the current compliance cycle.⁵¹¹

⁵⁰⁷ Successful call for proposals in Italy: 429 innovative projects submitted, Department of Economic Development (Rome). 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/com_stamp_madeinitaly.pdf

⁵⁰⁸ Purpose of the PII on Energy Efficiency, Department of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/index.php?id=4>.

⁵⁰⁹ The Finance Act 2008, Department of Economic Development (Rome). Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>.

⁵¹⁰ Japan Energy Conservation Handbook 2008, Energy Conservation Centre Japan (Tokyo) December 2008. Date Accessed: 12 May 2009. <http://www.eccj.or.jp/databook/2008e/pdf/all.pdf>.

⁵¹¹ Japan Energy Conservation Handbook 2008, Energy Conservation Centre Japan (Tokyo) December

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Japan took significant steps towards improving energy efficiency between 2006 and 2008. However, no actions have been undertaken to implement the IEA's policy recommendations since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

Analysts: Anthony Darcovich and Fatima Ul-Haq

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

In late July 2008, the Russian government agreed to cooperate with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in promoting long-term investments into energy efficient projects.⁵¹² The IFC has signed a loan agreement with Russia's MDM Bank to help expand energy efficiency financing to local companies. A USD35 million loan for IFC's own account will support MDM Bank's energy efficiency lending, while a USD500 million syndicated loan will support the trade finance projects of the bank's clients.⁵¹³ This is in accordance with IEA recommendation 1.1 on increased investment in energy efficiency.

On 17 October 2008, a draft law on energy saving and energy efficiency was submitted to the Russian Parliament.⁵¹⁴ The draft proposes government subsidies for development companies and municipalities that implement energy-efficient technologies.⁵¹⁵ If implemented, the subsidies will provide incentives for the private sector to invest in improving energy efficiency.⁵¹⁶ The law includes fines for companies that build energy-inefficient buildings.⁵¹⁷ This is in compliance with recommendation 2.1.

On 3 December 2008, the Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies, the ONEXIM Group, and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant joined forces to establish a company that will manufacture new generation lighting products. The new company intends to produce final product light emitting diode (LED) chips, LED lamps and lighting systems.

2008. Date Accessed: 12 May 2009. <http://www.eccj.or.jp/databook/2008e/pdf/all.pdf>.

⁵¹² The interview with vice-president of IFC. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=726&ct=interviews>.

⁵¹³ IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=64EDCE2662AC3D7F8525748D004B0C27>.

⁵¹⁴ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

⁵¹⁵ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

⁵¹⁶ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

⁵¹⁷ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

LED lamps are energy-efficient substitutes for traditional incandescent and fluorescent light bulbs.⁵¹⁸ In May 2009 the Duma began to consider a new draft bill, which would forbid the sale of electric incandescent lamp after 2011.⁵¹⁹ Thus, Russia has partially complied with IEA recommendation 4.1 on best-practice lighting.

Russia and Germany have agreed on a bilateral basis to create in a joint agency, Rudea, to improve energy efficiency in Russia, according to Russian Energy Minister Sergey Shmatko. Rudea will be run by Russia's Hydrocarbon Energy Fund with a 51 per cent stake, and Germany's energy agency DENA with a 49 per cent stake. It will initially cost EUR4 million to establish, but it is planned that within three years private investment will cover 50 per cent of the agency's expenses. The agency's priority projects in Russia are in household utilities and transportation. It will aim to promote the construction of buildings that use electricity efficiently, encourage energy-saving lighting, and develop equipment and technology to conserve energy.⁵²⁰ These priorities are in line with multiple IEA recommendations.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing a variety of the IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 11 September 2008, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) announced that the government will draft legislation that will require energy companies to invest an estimated GBP910 million in making homes more energy efficient.⁵²¹ GBP350 million of the funding from energy suppliers will be dedicated towards a new Community Energy Saving Programme. The program will require local councils, voluntary organizations, and energy companies to ensure that low-income households have access to energy savings measures.⁵²² The program constitutes compliance with IEA recommendation 7.0 on energy utilities and energy efficiency.

⁵¹⁸ RUSNANO, ONEXIM and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant establish the joint company to manufacture the new generation lighting products, Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of access: 9 December 2008. <http://en.rusnano.com/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1072>.

⁵¹⁹ Russia will forget about electric incandescent lightbulb, Energieforum (Berlin) 11 May 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009 http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/rossija_lichitsja_%C2%ABlampoehki_il%E2%80%99ich%C2%BB_554.html.

⁵²⁰ Russia, Germany to launch energy-conservation agency in summer, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 28 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009 <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20090428/121355851.html>.

⁵²¹ Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

⁵²² Save Money, Save Energy: Government takes action on family fuel bills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008

On 26 November 2008, the UK passed the Energy Act 2008 to update the legislative framework on renewable energy and energy savings. The Act calls for a Smart Metering system, whereby the Secretary of State can require electricity and gas utilities to install, or facilitate the installation of, smart meters – devices that measure energy consumption – for customers.⁵²³ The system will allow utilities to better monitor end-user energy consumption and provide strategies for energy efficiency. The system is also in line with IEA recommendation 7.0.

On 24 November 2008, Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling presented the Pre-Budget Report 2008 before the House of Commons. The report revealed plans for GBP3 billion in spending, some of which will be invested “in energy efficiency measures.”⁵²⁴ The precise nature of these measures is still unknown.

On 8 October 2008, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband met with other EU energy ministers and approved the phase-out of incandescent light bulbs by 2010.⁵²⁵ Earlier, on 28 September 2008, the British government and major retailers agreed to ban the sale incandescent light bulbs by 2011.⁵²⁶ The UK’s existing initiative constitutes compliance with IEA implementation 4.1.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing a variety of the IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

Energy efficiency is part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Government loans and investments for green energy technology total USD61.3 billion and fund projects such as: an electric smart grid, state and local government investments in energy efficiency, energy efficiency research, and electric vehicle technologies. Moreover, USD1500 in tax credits will be made available to homeowners in energy upgrades, USD4.5 billion to make federal buildings more efficient, and USD6.3 billion will help

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080911a.htm>.

⁵²³ Energy Act 2008, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>.

⁵²⁴ Pre-Budget Report statement to the House of Commons delivered by the Rt Hon Alistair Darling MP, HM Treasury (London) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/prebud_pbr08_speech.htm.

⁵²⁵ Gray, Louise, Traditional Light Bulbs Banned by EU, Telegraph (London) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/3174452/Traditionallightbulbs-banned-by-EU.html>.

⁵²⁶ Gray, Louise, Traditional Light Bulbs Banned by EU, Telegraph (London) 10 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/3174452/Traditionallightbulbs-banned-by-EU.html>.

state and local efficiency and renewable efforts.⁵²⁷ As such, the Act is compliant with several of the IEA recommendations being assessed in this report.

On 22 August 2008, the US Department of Energy (DOE) allocated USD26 million to the cost-shared development of energy-efficient industrial processes in energy-intensive industries, such as the steel industry.⁵²⁸ The development of such processes supports the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which aims to reduce the energy intensity of manufacturing industries by 25 per cent by 2015.⁵²⁹ DOE Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary John Mizroch said that the move towards energy-efficient industrial processes demonstrates “a shared public-private commitment to advance development of energy-efficient industrial technologies.”⁵³⁰ Thus, the US government has acted to facilitate the private sector’s involvement in energy efficiency investment, complying with recommendation 1.1.

On 26 September 2008, the DOE awarded USD15 million in technical assistance for the Zero-Net Energy Commercial Building Initiative (CBI).⁵³¹ Twenty-one major retailers, financial institutions, and real estate firms work under the CBI to employ energy-efficient technologies for new construction and retrofits in commercial buildings.⁵³² The CBI was launched by the DOE on 5 August 2008 along with the National Laboratory Collaborative on Building Technologies Collaborative (NLCBT).⁵³³ The NLCBT aims to support the DOE’s effort to develop energy-saving commercial buildings. The DOE also requested proposals from its National Labs and private sector companies that aim to achieve energy savings of 50 per cent above the standard set by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.⁵³⁴ Thus, the US government has taken measures to strengthen energy efficiency standards for new buildings.

Further, on 9 April 2009, the DOE’s Commercial Real Estate Energy Alliance was created. This partnership of the DOE and 19 commercial real estate companies is

⁵²⁷ Statement of Steven Chu Secretary of Energy Before the Committee on the Budget (Washington D.C.) 11 March 2009. Date of Access: April 10 2009. <http://www.energy.gov/news2009/6972.htm>.

⁵²⁸ DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

⁵²⁹ DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

⁵³⁰ DOE Announces \$26 Million to Develop Energy-efficient Processes for US Industry, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6486.htm>.

⁵³¹ DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

⁵³² DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

⁵³³ DOE to Pursue Zero-Net Energy Commercial Buildings, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/6454.htm>.

⁵³⁴ DOE Awards \$15 Million in Technical Assistance to Support Major Retailers, Financial Institutions and Real Estate Firms to Adopt Energy-Efficient Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6577.htm>.

intended to reduce the energy consumption of commercial buildings.⁵³⁵ The alliance will provide building owners and operators with research and technology from the DOE's laboratory.⁵³⁶ This measure is also in compliance with IEA recommendation 1.1.

Finally, on 12 March 2009, the government granted USD8 billion in stimulus funds to the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Program. These programs target families making up to 200 per cent of the poverty level, and will provide up to USD6500 per home in energy efficiency improvements. Through the State Energy Program, consumers are eligible for rebates to help them make energy efficient improvements for their homes. The program will also promote energy efficient appliances, and help with efficiency upgrades for state and local government.⁵³⁷ These initiatives are in compliance with IEA recommendation 1.1.

On 27 March 2009, the US government raised fuel efficiency standards on all cars and light trucks produced from 2011 onward. The new Corporate Average Fuel Economy is expected to save nearly 887 million gallons of fuel and cut greenhouse gas emissions by 8.3 million metric tons.⁵³⁸ This is in compliance with IEA recommendation 5.2.

In November 2008, over 60 energy, environmental, and state policy leaders updated the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency. Initiated in 2005, the plan seeks to create a private-public commitment to energy efficiency through the collaborative actions of gas and electric utilities, and utility regulators.⁵³⁹ The update outlines strategies that could help reduce the growth in energy demand by more than 50 per cent nationwide.⁵⁴⁰ The update continues to encourage states and utilities to develop energy-saving tools. To date, the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency has allowed energy utilities to provide cost-effective energy, saving energy customers approximately USD6 billion per year.⁵⁴¹ The update has increased the energy efficiency obligations on states and utilities. This is consistent with IEA recommendation 7.0.

⁵³⁵ Department of Energy and Commercial Real Estate Executives Launch Alliance to Reduce Energy Consumption of Buildings (Washington DC) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: April 22 2009.
<http://www.energy.gov/news2009/7251.htm>.

⁵³⁶ Department of Energy and Commercial Real Estate Executives Launch Alliance to Reduce Energy Consumption of Buildings (Washington DC) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: April 22 2009.
<http://www.energy.gov/news2009/7251.htm>.

⁵³⁷ Administration Announces Nearly USD8 Billion in Weatherization Funding and Energy Efficiency Grants: Will support energy efficiency efforts nationwide that will create 87,000 jobs and cut energy bills for families (Washington DC) 12 March 2009. Date of Access: April 10, 2009.
<http://www.energy.gov/news2009/7015.htm>.

⁵³⁸ Fuel Economy Standards Raised by 2 mpg for Model Year 2011 (Washington DC) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: April 10, 2009.
http://www1.eere.energy.gov/vehiclesandfuels/news/news_detail.html?news_id=12373.

⁵³⁹ National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energyprograms/napce/index.html>.

⁵⁴⁰ Changing the Climate: Looking Towards a More Cost Effective, Energy-efficient Future, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008.
<http://www.energy.gov/news/6748.htm>.

⁵⁴¹ Changing the Climate: Looking Towards a More Cost Effective, Energy-efficient Future, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008.
<http://www.energy.gov/news/6748.htm>.

Thus, the US has been awarded with a score of +1. The US has successfully implemented a wide variety of the IEA's policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

Analyst: Marianne Madeline Lau

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 31 March 2009, the European Commission adopted its 2009 Work Program for the Intelligent Energy Europe Program. It aims to encourage "co-financing non-technology projects to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean transport."⁵⁴² The initiative will receive EUR15 million from the Commission. This program is in compliance with recommendation 1.1.

On the same day, the EU offered EUR65 million for project proposals that promote energy efficiency from organizations that involve at least three partners from three different countries.⁵⁴³ Proposals can be made by any public or private organization established in the EU, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Croatia.⁵⁴⁴ This initiative is also in accordance with recommendation 1.1.

On 13 November 2008, the EU launched a revision of its Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The scope of the original 2002/91/EC Buildings Directive was enlarged in order to help citizens improve the energy efficiency of their houses and the construction industry to construct energy-efficient buildings.⁵⁴⁵ The Directive stipulates that all existing buildings will have to meet new energy efficiency standards when they are renovated. In addition, EU member states agreed to develop plans to increase the number of low or zero energy and carbon buildings.⁵⁴⁶ New awareness and financing schemes will be introduced to promote this Directive in 2009. The directive is in compliance with IEA recommendation 2.1 on building codes.

⁵⁴² Commission earmarks 15 million euro to promote sustainable energy investments in cities, Directorate General Communication (Brussels) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/513&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁴³ 65 million for a more intelligent energy future in Europe, Directorate General Communication (Brussels) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/doc/2009_IEE_pr.pdf

⁵⁴⁴ 65 million for a more intelligent energy future in Europe, Directorate General Communication (Brussels) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/doc/2009_IEE_pr.pdf

⁵⁴⁵ Press Release: Energy-efficient buildings save money: Recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, European Union (Brussels) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/693&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁵⁴⁶ Press Release: Energy-efficient buildings save money: Recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, European Union (Brussels) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/693&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

On 8 December 2008, at the Ecodesign Regulatory Meeting, EU member states decided to phase out the use of incandescent light bulbs.⁵⁴⁷ Under the EU directive, light bulbs that are 100W or greater will be phased out first.⁵⁴⁸ Further, on 18 March 2009, the European Commission adopted two new Ecodesign regulations on inefficient light bulbs. The regulations include new energy saving requirements for light bulbs and the phasing out of halogen street, office, and industrial lights.⁵⁴⁹ These actions are all in compliance with IEA recommendation 4.1.

On 1 December 2008, the EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament reached an agreement to limit CO₂ emissions to 120 g/km for all new cars by 2015.⁵⁵⁰ The agreement also set fines against automakers that breach the limit. Between 2012 and 2018, automakers will be fined EUR5, EUR15, EUR25, and EUR95 for the first four grams over the limit.⁵⁵¹ From 2019, manufacturers will have to pay a fine of EUR95 for each extra gram of CO₂.⁵⁵² The agreement forces car manufacturers to produce more fuel-efficient vehicles and is thus in accordance with IEA recommendation 5.2.

The European Union has successfully implemented the key IEA recommendations on energy efficiency. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vanessa Bertone

⁵⁴⁷ Member States approve the phasing-out of incandescent bulbs by 2012, Directorate General Communication (Brussels) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1909&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁵⁴⁸ EU to shut off old-fashioned light bulbs, The German Federal Foreign Office (Brussels) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/DInformationen/Nachrichten/081209-3.html>.

⁵⁴⁹ Commission adopts two regulations to progressively remove from the market non-efficient light bulbs, Directorate General Communication (Brussels) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/411&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁵⁵⁰ EU clinches deal on CO₂ emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissionscars/article-177675>.

⁵⁵¹ EU clinches deal on CO₂ emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissionscars/article-177675>.

⁵⁵² EU clinches deal on CO₂ emissions from cars, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/transport/eu-clinches-deal-co2-emissionscars/article-177675>.

7. Climate Change: CCS [72]

Commitment:

“We strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Assessment:

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

Background:

Many have suggested that carbon capture and storage (CCS) systems will be essential in the fight against climate change.⁵⁵³ By trapping and storing carbon dioxide (CO₂) from emission points, such as power plants, CCS technology could prevent harmful greenhouse gas from reaching the Earth's atmosphere. Currently, human activity generates 27 billion tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year.⁵⁵⁴ Some argue that CCS technology could reduce carbon emissions by 9-16 billion tonnes worldwide by 2050 if it is implemented without delay.⁵⁵⁵

⁵⁵³ Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Paris) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008. http://www.iaea.org/G8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf.

⁵⁵⁴ Pamphlet on CO₂ Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/ZEP%20insert%20on%20CO2%20storage.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁵ EU Demonstration Programme for CO₂ Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.

Small-scale CCS demonstration projects are already in place across the globe and have been functioning for over ten years.⁵⁵⁶ Large-scale capture and storage, however, has yet to be proven technologically and financially feasible.

Reducing carbon emissions has been an important issue for the G8. At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members articulated their desire for “cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration systems,” and agreed to work towards increasing the availability of, and access to, carbon capture technology.⁵⁵⁷

Members agreed to undertake a number of measures for the implementation of carbon capture and low-emissions technologies at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. In the Gleneagles Plan of Action for Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, members promised to “accelerate the development and commercialization of carbon capture and storage technology” by exploring its potential and addressing barriers to the public acceptability of the technology.⁵⁵⁸ Subsequent summits in St Petersburg and Heiligendamm in 2006 and 2007 both saw reiterations of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported that fossil fuel power generation, renewable energy technology, nuclear energy, “and especially” CCS technology could lead to a 50 per cent reduction of CO₂ emissions.⁵⁵⁹ With 14 CCS demonstration projects already operating around the world and many more in development, CCS technology is likely to remain on the G8 agenda into the future.⁵⁶⁰

Commitment Features:

The commitment focuses on the next stage of CCS implementation, the creation of large-scale, working CCS systems that can serve as a proof of concept for widespread commercialization. G8 members have agreed to support the launch of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects by 2010. Some action must be taken in this compliance cycle. Support for large-scale CCS projects outside the G8 can constitute compliance. Support for basic research or small-scale demonstration projects does not constitute compliance.

⁵⁵⁶ Pamphlet on CO₂ Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.zero-emissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/ZEP%20insert%20on%20CO2%20storage.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁷ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development – A G8 Action Plan, 2003 Evian Summit (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 16 December 2006. http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/science_and_technology_for_sustainable_development_-_a_g8_action_plan.html.

⁵⁵⁸ 2005 Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf>.

⁵⁵⁹ Report to the G8 Summit, International Energy Agency (Paris) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008. http://www.iea.org/g8/2008/G8_IEAwork_2008.pdf.

⁵⁶⁰ Rai, Varun, Ngai-Chi Chung, Mark C. Thurber and David G. Victor. PESD Carbon Storage Project Database, Program on Sustainable Energy and Development (Stanford) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/22191/wp76_Oct08_pesd_ccs_database.pdf.

Scoring:

-1	Member cuts funding OR provides no funding to large-scale CCS demonstration projects currently in development.
0	Member continues funding an existing large-scale CCS demonstration project.
+1	Member creates OR allocates resources to create a new large-scale CCS demonstration project.

Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 28 July 2008, Sustainable Development Technology Canada announced support and funding for 19 Clean Technology projects. Among the projects to be funded is the Aquistore Project, which aims to demonstrate the viability of CCS in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.⁵⁶¹ When complete, Aquistore plans to sequester underground up to 500 tonnes of CO₂ per day.⁵⁶² The project will receive CAD5 million from the Government of Canada.⁵⁶³

In its 2009 federal budget, the Canadian government announced the creation of a new Clean Energy Fund to support CCS demonstration projects, among other initiatives. Over five years, the government will provide CAD850 million for large-scale CCS projects and other clean energy demonstration projects.⁵⁶⁴

Canada has funded a new large-scale CCS demonstration project. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jayme Miles Turney

France: -1

⁵⁶¹ Government of Canada boosts 19 Clean Technology Projects Sustainable Development Technology Canada approves \$57 million in new funding, Sustainable Development Technology Canada (Ottawa) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media_releases/media_28072008.htm.

⁵⁶² Round 12 Funded Projects, Sustainable Development Technology Canada (Ottawa) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/media_releases/Projects_Rd12.htm.

⁵⁶³ Johnstone, Bruce, PTRC gets funding for carbon storage research project, Leader Post (Regina) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.canada.com/reginaleaderpost/news/story.html?id=b74e347a-eb3c-43c9-8ac4-21febf463072>.

⁵⁶⁴ Action to Support Businessess and Communities, Budget 2009, 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3e-eng.asp>.

France has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 21 October 2008, France's National Assembly adopted a bill drafted by the Grenelle Environnement, endorsing the bill's plans to equip new coal power stations with CCS mechanisms.⁵⁶⁵ On 27 January 2009, France's Senate endorsed the bill's plan to provide a "suitable legal framework and the allocation of financing" for CCS technology.⁵⁶⁶ On 7 January 2009, the Grenelle Environnement also proposed a further bill that pushes for the creation of a legal framework for the implementation of CCS technology.⁵⁶⁷ There is no evidence that these funds have gone towards a large-scale demonstration project, however.

On 8 February 2007, in cooperation with the French Petroleum Institute (IFP) and the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research (BRGM), French multinationals Total and Alstom launched the world's first carbon capture and geological sequestration project in the Lacq basin in southwestern France.⁵⁶⁸ The demonstration project at Lacq began operating in April 2009.⁵⁶⁹ The EUR60 million project is being entirely funded by the private sector, however.⁵⁷⁰

While CCS is being developed in France, there is no evidence that the French government is directly funding any large-scale CCS demonstration projects. Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Amelie Meyer-Robinson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

⁵⁶⁵ Mesures phares du projet et principaux points adoptés en séance à l'Assemblée nationale, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning (Paris) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3791&var_recherche=carbone.

⁵⁶⁶ Le projet de loi Grenelle Environnement au Sénat, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning (Paris) 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

⁵⁶⁷ Projet de loi "Engagement national pour l'environnement," Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning (Paris) 7 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4106.⁵⁶⁸ International CCS Technology Survey: France, Innovation Norway (Oslo) 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.gassnova.no/frontend/files/CONTENT/CCSWorld/Europa/france.pdf>.

⁵⁶⁸ International CCS Technology Survey: France, Innovation Norway (Oslo) 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.gassnova.no/frontend/files/CONTENT/CCSWorld/Europa/france.pdf>. Total launches the first integrated CO₂ capture and geological sequestration project in a depleted natural gas field, Total Press Releases (Paris) 8 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.total.com/en/press/press_releases/pr_2007/070208-co2-capture-sequestration_11400.htm.

⁵⁶⁹ New era for fossil fuels as first carbon capturing power plant begins work, The Guardian (London) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq>.

⁵⁷⁰ New era for fossil fuels as first carbon capturing power plant begins work, The Guardian (London) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq>.

In October 2008, the Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology (BMWi) announced that it will be allocating an additional EUR396 million for the promotion of CCS technology and innovation between 2009 and 2012.⁵⁷¹ Concurrently, the BMWi allocated EUR18 million to its CO2 reduction technologies (COORETEC) initiative for the years 2007-2009, with a yearly raise of EUR7-14 million.⁵⁷² The funds allocated to COORETEC are being used to study CCS and CO2 reduction technologies.

On 19 February 2009, German energy multinationals Siemens and E.ON announced joint plans to retrofit an E.ON power plant near Hanau, Germany with CCS technology. The German Federal Ministry of Economics is funding the project as part of its COORTEC initiative, and the pilot plant is expected to begin operating in the summer of 2009.⁵⁷³

In August 2008, Germany announced its plan to implement national legislation on CCS to parallel EU CCS legislation.⁵⁷⁴ In line with this plan, the German Federal Cabinet adopted a draft CCS Act on 1 April 2009 to provide incentives and guidelines for demonstration projects in the future.⁵⁷⁵ The Federal Ministry for the Environment's press release emphasized that "the state has the task of establishing clear legal provisions for the environmentally sound use of CCS for companies choosing to pursue this option."⁵⁷⁶

On 3 September 2008, Schwarze Pumpe – a coal-fired power station in North Germany – began operating. The project is coordinated by French engineering services company Alstom and Swedish electricity services company Vattenfall. The latter owns the power plant and has entirely funded the EUR70 million Schwarze Pumpe project.⁵⁷⁷ The pilot plant will run for three years in order to demonstrate the process of carbon capture using Oxyfuel combustion technology.⁵⁷⁸ The German government has not directly supported this project.

⁵⁷¹ Schlaglichter der Wirtschaftspolitik: Monthly Report Oct. 2008, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen.did=271418.html>.

⁵⁷² Entscheidender Schritt auf dem Weg zum CO2-armen Kraftwerk, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) 13 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen.did=207072.html>.

⁵⁷³ Siemens and E.ON Kraftwerke to build pilot CO2 capture plant for coal-fired power plants, Siemens Press Releases (Erlangen) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://w1.siemens.com/press/en/pressrelease/2009/fossil_power_generation/efp200902023e.htm.

⁵⁷⁴ Effizienz, Transparenz, Wettbewerb: Sicher und bezahlbare Energie für Deutschland, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin) August 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Service/publikationen.did=268758.html>.

⁵⁷⁵ Federal Cabinet adopts CCS act, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43681.php.

⁵⁷⁶ Federal Cabinet adopts CCS act, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43681.php.

⁵⁷⁷ Harrabin, Roger, Germany leads 'clean coal' pilot, BBC News Germany (Cologne) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7584151.stm>.

⁵⁷⁸ Vattenfall's project on CCS – Pilot Plant, Vattenfall Europe's Project on CCS (Stockholm) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.vattenfall.com/www/co2_en/co2_en/879177tbd/879211pilot/index.jsp.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for providing direct funding for a CCS demonstration project as well as providing financial and political support for future CCS initiatives.

Analyst: Amelie Meyer-Robinson

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

The Italian government has not undertaken a CCS demonstration project since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Previously, the government contributed EUR150 million to the Energy R&D Program.⁵⁷⁹ The two main research agencies engaged in carbon capture and storage technology are the National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and the Environment (ENEA) and the National Research Council (CNR).⁵⁸⁰

The Italian Ministry of the Environment has joined the Australian government's initiative to create the Global CCS Institute (GCCSI). This institute aims to accelerate the development of environmentally sound technologies for capturing and storing carbon dioxide generated by large combustion plants. One of the institute's principal objectives is to enable and support the construction of industrial-scale demonstration projects so that CCS technology can be commercially available by 2020. The founding members held their first meeting on 16-17 April 2009 in Canberra.⁵⁸¹

On 21 October 2008, Italian oil and gas company Eni and electric power utility Enel signed an agreement to implement Italy's first large-scale CCS demonstration project at the Brindisi thermal power station.⁵⁸² The project will test the feasibility of the entire CO₂ capture and storage process. The Brindisi pilot plant is expected to be operational by the fall of 2009.⁵⁸³ The Italian government did not announce funding for the project. However, Eni, Enel, and the Italian Environment Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at the verification and diffusion of CCS technology. At the close of the meeting, Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo reaffirmed "the Government's

⁵⁷⁹ International CCS technology Survey Executive Summary July 2008. Date of Access 12 December 2008. <http://74.125.95.132/search?q=cache:RMy3l9TjefwJ:www.gassnova.no/gassnova/frontend/files/CONTENT/CCSWorld/Europa/summary-f-i.pdf+Italy+150+Euros+to+CCS&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=ca>.

⁵⁸⁰ International CCS Technology Survey, Innovation Norway and Gassnova (Porsgrunn) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.innovasjon Norge.no/upload/Surveillance%20of%20CCS%20projects%20and%20initatives%20-%20ver3.0%20dist.pdf>.

⁵⁸¹ G8 environment ministers meeting Syracuse, Italy, 22-24 April 2009. Italy and Australia sign accord on carbon capture and storage (CCS). Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/public/images/20090422/doceng/09_04_22_Italy-Australia_accord.pdf.

⁵⁸² Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO₂ capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml.

⁵⁸³ Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO₂ capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml.

commitment is to support and promote [CCS] experimentations, which represent an important contribution towards the need to reduce greenhouse gases in the global energy scenario.”⁵⁸⁴

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. While Italy has supported general research on CCS, there is no evidence that it is directly supporting any large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

Analysts: Darya Frolova and Krista Gallagher

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

Twenty-nine major companies have pooled their resources into Japan CCS Co Ltd, incorporated on 26 May 2008. Its aim is to “achieve early massive reduction of CO₂ emissions by CCS,” burying 50 million tonnes of CO₂ a year by 2020.⁵⁸⁵ In December 2008, Japan CCS said that it was about to begin construction on a large-scale CCS demonstration project in an offshore gas field.⁵⁸⁶ The project has been made possible in part by subsidies from the Government of Japan.⁵⁸⁷ The Japanese government is expected to invest USD30 billion over the next five years to develop clean energy technology, including CCS for coal fired power plants.⁵⁸⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for subsidizing the construction of a new large-scale CCS demonstration project.

Analyst: Jayme Miles Turney

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

Russia has not taken any action to support CCS technology. It has not initiated or funded a large-scale pilot project.

⁵⁸⁴ Press Release: Eni and Enel sign strategic agreement on CO₂ capture, Eni (Rome) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.eni.it/en_IT/media/press-releases/2008/10/2008-10-21-accordo-Eni-Enel.shtml.

⁵⁸⁵ Japan CCS has embarked upon a full-scale enterprise, Japan CCS (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.rite.or.jp/Japanese/labochoryu/ccsws/ccsws2008tokyo/6.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁶ Japan CCS has embarked upon a full-scale enterprise, Japan CCS (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.rite.or.jp/Japanese/labochoryu/ccsws/ccsws2008tokyo/6.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁷ Interview: Japan needs to capture CO₂ to meet emissions goals, Reuters (Tokyo) 8 December 2008.

Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/companyNews/idUKT36243120081208?symbol=5001.T&pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0&sp=true>.

⁵⁸⁸ International CCS technology survey, Innovation Norway and Gassnova (Porsgrunn) July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.innovasjon Norge.no/upload/Surveillance%20of%20CCS%20projects%20and%20initatives%20-%20ver3.0%20dist.pdf>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

The United Kingdom's 22 April 2009 budget allotted GBP1.4 billion to support a low carbon economy.⁵⁸⁹ Of this amount, GBP405million will be allocated specifically to the development of low carbon technologies, including CCS.⁵⁹⁰ The budget includes plans for two new CCS demonstration plants and the option of two more in the future.⁵⁹¹

Further, Climate Change Secretary Ed Miliband announced on 23 April 2009 that any new coal-fired power stations built in Britain in the future will be required to employ CCS.⁵⁹² New plants will need to capture 25 per cent of emissions initially, and 100 per cent by 2025. Paired with this plan is a GBP90 million commitment to tax breaks for research and development.⁵⁹³ The legislation also requires a full-scale retrofit of existing coal-fired plants with CCS within five years of a time when CCS technology is proven to be commercially viable.⁵⁹⁴

The United Kingdom has also pursued CCS funding from the European Union. In December 2008, at Prime Minister Gordon Brown's urging, EU leadership agreed to grant 300 million emissions trading scheme permits, worth approximately EUR6 billion, to CCS projects.⁵⁹⁵

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating resources and creating legislation to create new large-scale CCS projects.

⁵⁸⁹ Budget 2009: £1.4bn package to create low-carbon economy is inadequate, campaigners say, The Guardian (London) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/22/budget-low-carbon-economy>.

⁵⁹⁰ Budget 2009: £1.4bn package to create low-carbon economy is inadequate, campaigners say, The Guardian (London) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/22/budget-low-carbon-economy>.

⁵⁹¹ United Kingdom's First Low Carbon Budget' – Investment in Offshore, Free Press Release Center, 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.free-press-release-center.info/pr000000000000000039732_united-kingdoms-first-low-carbon-budget--investment-in-offshore-wind-energy-efficiency--green-collar-jobs.html.

⁵⁹² Clean coal push marks reversal of UK energy policy, The Guardian (London) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/23/clean-coal-energy-policy>.

⁵⁹³ UK Coal soars as Whitehall gives thumbs up to Dark Lord, The Evening Standard (London) 27 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.thisislondon.co.uk/standard-business/article-23681416-details/UK+Coal+soars+as+Whitehall+gives+thumbs+up+to+Dark+Lord/article.do>.

⁵⁹⁴ U.K. cracks down on coal-fired plants, an industrial info news alert, PR-Canada, 3 May 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://prcanada.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=95204&Itemid=61.

⁵⁹⁵ UK wins battle over carbon capture billions: sources, Reuters (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/GCA-GreenBusiness/idUSTRE4BB3OY20081212>.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 17 November 2008, at the International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy Jeffrey Kupfer announced a USD66.9 million grant to the Big Sky Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership.⁵⁹⁶ The Big Sky Partnership is the United States' seventh CCS project. This project will conduct a large-scale test of CCS technology at the Riley Ridge Unit on the LaBarge Platform in Southwest Wyoming.⁵⁹⁷ Big Sky is intended to demonstrate the ability of a geologic formation to store over two million tons of CO₂ safely and economically.⁵⁹⁸

The total cost of this project is estimated at USD131 million.⁵⁹⁹ Phase III of the project is expected to begin in late 2009, with baseline work completed by the end of 2010. Drilling operations are scheduled to begin by mid 2010.⁶⁰⁰

Further, FutureGen Industrial Alliance has proposed the world's first coal-fuelled zero-emissions power plant. The estimated cost is USD1.5 billion.⁶⁰¹ Secretary of Energy Steven Chu has stated that he will support the plant with some modifications.⁶⁰² Congress has set aside USD73 million to support the project, if it is revised.

To get FutureGen on track, the Energy Department must approve a previously submitted environmental impact statement, and funding would also need to be restored, said FutureGen Alliance Chief Executive Mike Mudd. The government would cover 74

⁵⁹⁶ Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

⁵⁹⁷ Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

⁵⁹⁸ Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

⁵⁹⁹ Address by Acting Deputy Secretary Kupfer at the 9th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, US Department of Energy (Los Angeles) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6746.htm>.

⁶⁰⁰ Geologic Activities Phase III – (2009- 2017), Big Sky CO₂ Project. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. www.bigsy.com.

⁶⁰¹ About FutureGen, Overview. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. About FutureGen, Overview. Date of access May 1, 2009. <http://www.futuregenalliance.org/about.stm>.

⁶⁰² New Life for Clean Coal Project, Illinois Plant was Abandoned by Bush; Now its backers are in power, Washington Post (Washington) 6 March 2009. Date of Access 2 May 2009. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/story/2009/03/06/ST2009030600119.html>.

percent of FutureGen's costs, with the rest coming from a partnership of utilities and energy firms.⁶⁰³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion and funding of large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

Analyst: Krista Gallagher

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

On 28 January 2009, the European Commission proposed a EUR1.25 billion investment in carbon capture and storage facilities, to be spent in 2009 and 2010 as part of its economic stimulus plan.⁶⁰⁴ Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were each set to receive EUR250 million.⁶⁰⁵ On 20 March 2009, the European Council agreed to grant EUR1.05 billion to fund 13 CCS projects across these nations.⁶⁰⁶ The European Parliament passed the EUR5 billion European Union Economic Recovery plan on 6 May 2009.⁶⁰⁷

Previously, on 12 December 2008, the European Council allocated 300 million allowances from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to the development of CCS demonstration plants.⁶⁰⁹ These allowances are equivalent to approximately EUR7 billion

⁶⁰³ FutureGen Coal Plant in Mattoon May be Revived Sen. Dick Durbin pushes to get \$1.87 billion project back on track, Chicago Tribune (Chicago) 8 January 2009. Date of Access 1 May 2009.

<http://archives.chicagotribune.com/2009/jan/08/business/chi-thu-mattoon-coal-power-futurejan08>.

⁶⁰⁴ The Commission proposes € 5 billion new investment in energy and Internet broadband infrastructure in 2009-2010, in support of the EU recovery plan, Europa (Brussels) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/142>.

⁶⁰⁵ EU to use unspent cash for clean energy, broadband, Euractiv Network (Brussels) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-use-unspent-cash-clean-energy-broadband/article-178929>.

⁶⁰⁶ £155m funding for North Sea Grid agreed by EU Member States, New Energy Focus. 23 March 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

http://newenergyfocus.com/do/ecco.py/view_item?listid=1&listcatid=32&listitemid=2403§ion=Europe

European energy projects receive \$5.4 billion boost, Reliable Plant. Publishing Date Unlisted. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

<http://www.reliableplant.com/article.aspx?articleid=16750&pagetitle=European+energy+projects+receive+%245.4+billion+boost>.

⁶⁰⁷ EU passes €5bn Economic Recovery Plan – includes renewables and energy infrastructure, Renewable Energy Focus. 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

<http://www.renewableenergyfocus.com/view/1714/eu-passes-5bn-economic-recovery-plan-includes-renewables-and-energy-infrastructure/>.

⁶⁰⁸ MEPs give green light to EU economic recovery plan, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/034-55118-124-05-19-905-200905051PR55117-04-05-2009-2009-false/default_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁹ EU leaders clinch deal on CO2 storage financing, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-leaders-clinch-deal-co2-storage-financing/article-178038>.

in funding.⁶¹⁰ While the sum was EUR2 billion short of the European Parliament's initial request, it met the minimum amount set by the EU demonstration program. The price of permits has since fallen during the recession, lowering the value of this contribution and its efficacy as a financial incentive to build CCS power plants.⁶¹¹

The EU demonstration program was proposed on 10 November 2008 by the European Technology Platform for Zero Emissions Fossil Fuel Power Plants (ZEP) – a conglomerate of industry, academic, and NGO stakeholders united in their support to fight climate change with CCS technology.⁶¹² The ZEP argues that ten to twelve large-scale demonstration plants need to be operational by 2015 in order to make CCS technology commercially available by 2020.⁶¹³ The project will cost an estimated EUR7-12 billion.

Prior to the establishment of the demonstration program, UK MEP Chris Davies and Dr Graeme Sweeney, chairman of the ZEP and executive vice president for Future Fuels and CO₂ at Royal Dutch Shell, coordinated their efforts on a legal framework for CCS.⁶¹⁴ On 7 October 2008, ENVI Committee MEPs voted in favour of an amendment to Directive 2001/80/EC, which requires EU member states to limit CO₂ performance of power stations. Under Amendment 27, power plant emissions cannot exceed 500 kg of CO₂ per kilowatt hour after 2015.⁶¹⁵ This change was suggested in a report by MEP Davies and supported by the ZEP.⁶¹⁶ Davies designed the amendment to force companies to install CCS equipment, particularly targeting coal-fired power plants, which produce a large amount of CO₂.

The EU has provided both funding and legislation to support large-scale CCS

⁶¹⁰ EU leaders clinch deal on CO₂ storage financing, EurActiv Network (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

<http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-leaders-clinch-deal-co2-storage-financing/article-178038>.

⁶¹¹ Ed Miliband to back power supply from clean coal, The Times (London) 20 April, 2009. Date of Access: 23 April 2009.

http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/natural_resources/article6128615.ece.

⁶¹² EU Demonstration Programme for CO₂ Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

<http://www.zeroemissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.

⁶¹³ EU Demonstration Programme for CO₂ Capture and Storage, European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

<http://www.zeroemissionplatform.eu/website/docs/ETP%20ZEP/EU%20Demonstration%20Programme%20for%20CCS%20-%20ZEP's%20Proposal.pdf>.

⁶¹⁴ EU offered plan to commercialise carbon capture, EurActive Network (Brussels) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-offered-plan-commercialisecarboncapture/article-177087>.

⁶¹⁵ Davies, Chris. The geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directives, Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/dv/envi_20081006_ccs_compr+/envi_20081006_ccs_compr_en.pdf.

⁶¹⁶ Mathiason, Nick. Carbon clean-up in Stinky Town, The Guardian (London) 28 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/sep/28/utilities.carboncapturestorage>.

demonstration projects. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Denitza Koev and Eva Voinigescu

8. Biodiversity [89]

Commitment:

“We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background:

In the spring of 2002, 188 states party to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to “achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.”⁶¹⁷ This goal has been reiterated several times, and is now integrated into the Millennium Development Goals. International coordination is facilitated by the Countdown 2010 Secretariat, based in Brussels.⁶¹⁸ While G8 members have been involved in the 2010 initiative in a variety of capacities, the G8 itself did not make a commitment directly related to biodiversity until the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

⁶¹⁷ What is the 2010 biodiversity target? Countdown 2010 Secretariat (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/?id=35>.

⁶¹⁸ Secretariat, Countdown 2010 (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/europe/secretariat>.

The Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity was the product of the May 2008 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting.⁶¹⁹ The Call for Action follows a document from the 2007 environment ministerial, the Potsdam Initiative on Biological Diversity 2010.⁶²⁰

The fifth activity under Potsdam concerns illegal trade in wildlife:

“Recognizing the serious threats to biodiversity from the illegal trade in wildlife, we will strengthen our cooperation to combat illegal activities within the framework of CITES and through effective partnerships between governments, international and non-governmental organizations, such as the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking.”⁶²¹

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) entered into force in 1975. All G8 member states are party to the Convention, which sets rules and guidelines for international trade in selected vulnerable species.⁶²²

Commitment Features:

The commitment reiterates an intention to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. Specific methods for reducing biodiversity loss are not endorsed, but there is an emphasis on reducing the illegal trade in wildlife. Action is not limited to addressing illegal trade in wildlife, however. The commitment calls for cooperation, including “effective partnerships” between governments and other organizations. G8 members have agreed to reduce threats to biodiversity, not just prevent them from escalating.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not create new programs OR implement new policies intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Additionally , member does not cooperate with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.
0	Member creates new programs OR implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, OR puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, OR increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Alternatively , member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international

⁶¹⁹ Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment (Tokyo) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/g8/en/meeting/Biodiversity.html>.

⁶²⁰ Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

⁶²¹ Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

⁶²² List of Contracting Parties, CITES (Vernier). Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/alphabet.shtml>.

	organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.
+1	Member creates new programs OR implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, OR puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, OR increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Additionally , member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.

Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. Canada has created several new conservation areas, updated legislation to protect species and ecosystems, and cooperated with other countries to protect natural environments around the world.

On 4 March 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice introduced the Environmental Enforcement Bill to crack down on polluters, poachers and wildlife smugglers through increased fines and new enforcement tools.⁶²³ The bill sets out minimum fines, and raises maximum fines for both individuals and corporations.⁶²⁴ It also expands officers' powers to investigate environmental crimes.⁶²⁵ Fines will go towards the Environmental Damages Fund, to support local environmental initiatives.⁶²⁶

On 20 August 2008, Member of Parliament Jim Abbott announced that the Government of Canada would give CAD150 thousand over three years to conserve and protect the

⁶²³ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁴ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁵ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁶ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

Columbia Valley wetlands.⁶²⁷ The Ramsar Convention of 1971 recognized the area as a wetland of international importance; it will now be the focus of enhanced environmental enforcement as well as funding to promote local preservation efforts.⁶²⁸

On 20 March 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced new funding for four conservation projects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the government's Habitat Stewardship Program. The new funds include CAD170 thousand for the Nova Scotia Nature Trust to protect habitat in southwest Nova Scotia; CAD135 thousand to the Governors of Acadia University to protect the eastern ribbon snake and the Blandings turtle; CAD123 thousand to the Nature Trust of New Brunswick to conserve the Peregrine falcon; and CAD110 thousand to the Canadian Sea Turtle Network in Halifax.⁶²⁹ These species are all considered endangered, threatened or of special concern.

On 13 August 2008, the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy of Canada, protected more than 830 acres of land in Deep Cove, Nova Scotia. The area is a wet coastal environment with conifer-dominated mixed forests, bogs, fens, shrub barrens and small lakes.⁶³⁰

On 22 August 2008, then-Environment Minister John Baird and Acting President of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. James Eetoolook, announced the establishment of three new National Wildlife Areas on and around Baffin Island.⁶³¹ These areas will act as arctic wildlife sanctuaries to reduce biodiversity loss in the region. Protected areas provide key bowhead whale habitats, house significant populations of seabirds, and provide habitat for a number of marine animals including walruses, seals, and polar bears.⁶³²

On 21 November 2008, Cathy McLeod, Member of Parliament for Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, announced the successful protection of 31 square kilometres of land on the Frolek Ranch, in British Columbia's Thompson-Nicola Valley. The area is important because it includes a range of grassland

⁶²⁷ Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr.

⁶²⁸ Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr.

⁶²⁹ Environment Minister Jim Prentice Announces Investment for Wildlife Conservation Projects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program (Halifax) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CDA39AE4-440D-4607-84B8-1AA67E19C911>.

⁶³⁰ Canada to Protect Deep Cove, Nature Conservancy of Canada (Halifax) 13 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.natureconservancy.ca/site/News2?abbr=at_ncc_&page=NewsArticle&id=10269&news_iv_ctrl=1021.

⁶³¹ Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1888CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BF>.

⁶³² Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries, Environment Canada (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1888CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BF>.

ecosystems that provide habitat for many species at risk, including the American Badger and the Burrowing Owl.⁶³³

On 16 December 2008, Minister Prentice met with other governments and organizations to discuss strengthening implementation of the Species at Risk Act.⁶³⁴

On 16 January 2009, Minister Prentice attended a roundtable on the polar bear with representatives from provinces, territories, wildlife management boards, Inuit and First Nation representatives, scientists, and experts. The purpose of this roundtable was to increase awareness of conservation actions already taken, discuss priority areas for action from various knowledgeable opinion leaders and consult whether the polar bear should be put under the federal Species at Risk Act.⁶³⁵

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to reduce biodiversity loss by establishing new conservation areas, increasing funding to programs to curb the rate of biodiversity loss and cooperating with other governments and NGOs.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. France has made substantial progress implementing policies to support the biodiversity 2010 target.

On 6 October 2008, French Secretary of State of Ecology Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet announced an allocation of EUR7 million between 2009 and 2012 to help develop sustainable management techniques for the protection of southern nations' biodiversity.⁶³⁶

On 21 October 2008, French deputies of the Assemblée Nationale signed Grenelle 1, an environmental law that sets a ten year plan to limit pesticide use by 50 per cent.⁶³⁷ This

⁶³³ Canada's Government Takes Further Action to Protect Important Ranch Lands in British Columbia, Environment Canada (Kamloops) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=6D6218D4-F6AB-4F28-843D-381A02959222>.

⁶³⁴ Environment Minister Convenes Promised Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=45E4FEB3-A833-4D8F-928A-CE57DB88BFA4>.

⁶³⁵ Minister Prentice Highlights Progress Made at Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=24AABBD9-00C3-4E80-9517-2D37013C5FAF>.

⁶³⁶ France is committed to safeguarding the biodiversity of southern countries, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3733&var_recherche=biodiversite.

⁶³⁷ What will change the Grenelle 1 Law?, LeMonde (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

should help to curtail erosion of biodiversity by water pollution.⁶³⁸ On 7 January 2009, a bill titled “National engagement for the environment” was presented to the French Council of Ministers.⁶³⁹ According to French Environment Minister Jean-Louis Borloo, the bill would complement Grenelle 1 with a “legal toolbox for its implementation,” and will “protect biodiversity by establishing the notion of ‘ecological continuity’ of territories, create an eco-label for farms and fisheries products and improve protection of wetlands and overall water quality.”⁶⁴⁰

On 22 December 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the creation of a Franco-Brazilian academic collaboration on biodiversity. According to Minister Pécresse, the university-level partnership will function as incentive for research by providing project grants of EUR500 thousand beginning in 2009.⁶⁴¹

On 5-14 October 2008, France attended and contributed to the Nature World Conservation Congress in Barcelona. At the conference, Laurent Stefanini, French ambassador for the environment, formalized the French government’s commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target, signing the Countdown 2010 Declaration.⁶⁴² The declaration committed France to: “implement a strategy for biodiversity based on existing frameworks and restoration plans for threatened species; reinforce European policies on invasive alien species and biodiversity conservation in high seas, coastal Mediterranean areas and European overseas entities; and establish a cooperation platform with the private sector on how to reach the 2010 biodiversity target.”⁶⁴³ On 21 January 2009, 13 municipalities in the Ile-de-France region became the first French local governments to sign the Countdown 2010 Declaration for global action for biodiversity.⁶⁴⁴

On 24 March 2009, French Environment Minister Jean-Louis Borloo launched tax incentives to support an international campaign called Save Your Logo.⁶⁴⁵ The incentives

⁶³⁸ What will change the Grenelle 1 Law?, LeMonde (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17

December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

⁶³⁹ National Engagement for the Environment, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 7 January 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/engagement_national_pour_environnement_62179.html.

⁶⁴⁰ French bill heralds national environmental engagement, EuroActiv (Paris) 8 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/environment/french-bill-heralds-national-environmental-engagement/article-178348>.

⁶⁴¹ Partenariat universitaire entre la France et le Brésil, Le Monde (Paris) 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/web/recherche_breve/1,13-0,37-1058723,0.html.

⁶⁴² France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴³ France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴⁴ First local authorities in France to join Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/first-local-authorities-in-france-to-join-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴⁵ Official launch of Save Your Logo at the French ministry of ecology by Jean-Luis Borloo, Save Your Logo (Paris) 26 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.saveyourlogo.org/en/news/1>.

are to encourage firms to participate in Save Your Logo, whereby they help to preserve animals featured in their corporate logo.⁶⁴⁶

On 16-17 May 2009, France will celebrate its third annual *Fête de la nature*, organized by the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and French sustainable development magazine, *Terre Sauvage*, in order to spread awareness of biodiversity loss.⁶⁴⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing new policies, and cooperating with other governments and civil society to reduce biodiversity loss.

Analyst: Adam Romanov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 28 January 2009, to promote the establishment of the first protected area in the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Federal Environment Ministry donated EUR1.1 million from its climate protection initiative.⁶⁴⁸ This project is one of the German Environment Ministry's first partners in the international "Life Web" initiative launched by Federal Environment Minister Gabriel in Bonn last year at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).⁶⁴⁹ The donation will help protect parts of the African Congo basin forests.⁶⁵⁰

In October 2008, the Cabinet adopted the National Strategy for the Sustainable Utilization and Protection of the Marine Environment.⁶⁵¹ Material on the strategy directly referenced the 2010 biodiversity target. Director-General for Nature Conservation Jochen Flasbarth said that this strategy further demonstrated "the government's commitment to the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach as basic pillars of Germany's future maritime policy."⁶⁵²

⁶⁴⁶ Save Your Logo, Save Your Logo (Paris). Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.saveyourlogo.org>.

⁶⁴⁷ A Festival for Nature! Nature Festival Association (Paris). Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

<http://www.fetedelanature.com/tout-savoir-sur-la-fete-de-la-nature/une-fete-pour-la-nature>.

⁶⁴⁸ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁴⁹ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁵⁰ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁵¹ Working together to protect our marine environment (Berlin) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-01-meeresschutz-strategie_en.html.

⁶⁵² The German contribution to marine nature conservation and fisheries management: future perspectives (Ozeaneum) 3 November, 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press_statements_speeches/doc/42524.php.

From 10-12 November 2008, Germany sponsored a meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia, to discuss the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). IPBES has been proposed to serve a purpose similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Director General Flashbarth, who also holds the presidency of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, said: “We urgently need usable scientific advice for policy-makers that the international community cannot ignore in order to stop the destruction and overexploitation of biological diversity.”⁶⁵³

On 22 October 2008, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) launched a USD4 million Green Economy Initiative, with funding coming from European Commission, Germany and Norway.⁶⁵⁴ The initiative emphasizes the economic implications of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, as well as its links to poverty.

On 24-26 February 2009, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) e-commerce workshop focussed on the legal and illegal internet trade in specimens of CITES-listed species. Germany, along with other European Countries, has initiated discussions with web auction sites about the use of codes of conduct.⁶⁵⁵ Furthermore, to more effectively monitor the illegal trade in wildlife Germany is establishing a Central Internet Research Unit, with two officers out of 27 dedicated to this task.⁶⁵⁶

From 30 March to 1 April, 2009, the second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas was held.⁶⁵⁷ The Workshop is an annual exchange between China and on biodiversity and nature conservation.⁶⁵⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for working with other governments and organizations to set aside new protected areas and prevent illegal trade in wildlife.

⁶⁵³ First steps towards a Global Biodiversity Council (Berlin) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42618.php.

⁶⁵⁴ “Global Green New Deal” – Environmentally-Focused Investment Historic Opportunity for 21st Century Prosperity and Job Generation (London/Nairobi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5957&l=en>.

⁶⁵⁵ 5 Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora: CITES E-commerce workshop on Legal And Illegal Internet Trade In Specimens Of CITES Listed Species (Vancouver, Canada) 24-26 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2009/E010A.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁶ Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora: CITES E-commerce workshop on Legal AND Illegal Internet Trade In Specimens Of CITES Listed Species (Vancouver, Canada) 24-26 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2009/E010A.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁷ Second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas: Facing Climate Change and Land Use (Bonn, Germany) 29 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Preliminary_Programme_27Feb09.pdf.

⁶⁵⁸ Second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas: Facing Climate Change and Land Use (Bonn, Germany) 29 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Preliminary_Programme_27Feb09.pdf.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 22-24 April 2009, Italy hosted the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Siracusa.⁶⁵⁹ The Ministers of the Environment of the Group of Eight met, along with Environment Ministers of China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, South Africa, Australia, the Republic of Korea and Egypt, with the participation of the Czech Republic, the European Commission, Denmark, and a number of international organizations, to "send a powerful political message on biodiversity and the relationship between health and the environment."⁶⁶⁰

Building on the 2007 Potsdam Initiative and the 2008 Kobe Call for Action, discussion at the Syracuse G8 meeting focused on preparation for the UN International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and the definition of a framework for the post 2010 biodiversity target, which culminated in a document entitled the Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity, that enjoys support beyond the G8 by explicitly including eleven additional countries and senior officials from relevant international organizations, such as IUCN and UNEP.⁶⁶¹ The Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity consists of strong commitments on issues such as: increased investment for "green infrastructure," enhancing science- and research-driven policy making for biodiversity and ecosystem services, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and defining necessary elements for a post 2010 biodiversity target.⁶⁶²

On 1 April 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi pledged to back the Prince of Wales' Rainforest Bonds proposal to provide emergency funding to stop deforestation of endangered rainforests on an international scale. Berlusconi intends to bring the scheme forward to the G8 in the coming months once Italy takes the presidency.⁶⁶³

Italy was one of six governments that failed to respond to queries for the mid-term report of the European Commission on the European Union Action Plan to halt the loss of

⁶⁵⁹ G8 Siracusa, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/?id_lingua=2.

⁶⁶⁰ G8 Siracusa, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/?id_lingua=2.

⁶⁶¹ A boost for biodiversity: G8+ Environment Ministers show leadership on the post 2010 target and make progress on climate change, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 27 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/a-boost-for-biodiversity-g8-environment-ministers-show-leadership-on-the-post-2010-target-and-make-progress-on-climate-change>.

⁶⁶² "Carta di Siracusa" on Biodiversity, G8ambiente.it 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/public/images/20090424/doceng/09_04_24_Carta%20di%20Siracusa%20on%20Biodiversity.pdf.

⁶⁶³ Silvio Berlusconi backs Prince Charles' scheme to save the rainforests, Telegraph. (London) 4 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/environment/forests/5106102/Silvio-Berlusconi-backs-Prince-Charless-scheme-to-save-the-rainforests.html>.

biodiversity, released 16 December 2008.⁶⁶⁴ However, on 31 March 2009, the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea submitted its Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁶⁶⁵ The report outlines important but limited progress made by Italy towards achieving the 2010 target, referring to Italy's "lack of a National Biodiversity Strategy" and "the fragmentary nature of biodiversity initiatives that have been carried out over the last few years - which made it difficult to draw up the outline presented in this Report."

Italy hosted the 9th Meeting of the Parties to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Wildlife Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome, 1-5 December 2008.⁶⁶⁶ Resolutions were adopted to fight disturbances to marine mammals and to limit bycatch in fishing gear. New protection for sharks, whales and African dogs was also implemented.⁶⁶⁷ Nonetheless, the conference was not hailed as a success by all involved. A press release from UNEP noted that "several countries ... had very strict instructions on finance which meant that the Convention's plan to improve its capacities had to be scaled down."⁶⁶⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0. While Italy is engaged in international cooperation to slow biodiversity loss, it has not created new programs, policies or enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity or reduce illegal trade in wildlife.

Analysts: Adam Romanov and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 1 August 2008, Japan's Ministry of the Environment unveiled plans for the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike National Wildlife Protection Area and the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike special protection area within it.⁶⁶⁹ These areas should increase the population of Japan's crested Ibis, a bird once thought to be extinct.

⁶⁶⁴ 2010 biodiversity target is a hundred years away, BirdLife International (Cambridge) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/12/biodiversity_mid_term_review.html.

Summary of progress in delivery of objectives of EU Biodiversity Action Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/profiles/it.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁵ Convention on Biological Diversity Fourth National Report, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/it/it-nr-04-en.pdf>

⁶⁶⁶ Press and Media Resources COP9, Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.cms.int/press/index.htm>.

⁶⁶⁷ Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf.

⁶⁶⁸ Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf.

⁶⁶⁹ Designation of National Wildlife Protection Areas, Ministry of the Environment (Yamagata) 1 August 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=856>.

On 13 September 2008, Japan chaired the 16th Environment Congress for East Asia and the Pacific. The congress focused on biodiversity, and promoted active discussion and cooperation between the Asia-Pacific nations to develop a roadmap to 2010 and beyond, including concrete action for protecting biodiversity.⁶⁷⁰ Furthermore, on 17-19 November 2008 Japan hosted the International Coral Reef Marine Protected Area Network Meeting, which aimed to develop conservation methods for coral reef ecosystems.

From 12-16 September 2008, Japan co-chaired and sponsored the Long Term Ecological Research networks Mongolian conference in support of the Global Biodiversity Network Initiative.⁶⁷¹ The conference addressed environmental protection, land use and environmental change in Mongolia.⁶⁷²

National, regional and local governments of Japan have pledged to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Targets. These governments reiterated their support when Minister of the Environment Tetsuo Saito, along with the mayor Nagoya and the governor of Aichi, signed the Countdown 2010 Declaration in Nagoya City on 13 September 2008.⁶⁷³

On 6 March 2009, Minister Saito hosted the Satoyama Initiative International Workshop in Tokyo, where ministers from seven Asian countries, NGOs and academics discussed “realizing sustainable rural society living in harmony with nature” and reducing biodiversity loss. One topic was the “conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity at Satoyama areas in each country.”⁶⁷⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for expanding its protected areas and facilitating international dialogue on biodiversity.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

In August 2008 a new national park, Anyuskiy, was established in the Far East, in Siberian tiger habitat.⁶⁷⁵ In October 2008 the government established another wildlife

⁶⁷⁰ Japan Joins Countdown 2010 (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://cms.iucn.org/where/asia/index.cfm?uNewsID=1536>.

⁶⁷¹ Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

⁶⁷² Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

⁶⁷³ Countdown 2010: Nagoya – Aichi – Japan: Biodiversity bridges boundaries (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/nagoya-aichi-japan-biodiversity-bridges-boundaries>.

⁶⁷⁴ Results of the Satoyama Initiative International Workshop, Ministry of the Environment Japan (Tokyo) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1000>.

⁶⁷⁵ Anyuskii national park will get employees and resources, WWF Russia (Moscow) 29 August 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/4180>.

preserve, Leopardoviy, for the Far East leopard.⁶⁷⁶ On 2 April 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev ordered the development of a program to conserve the Siberian tigers and the Far East leopards.⁶⁷⁷ By the end of 2009 a new national park, Ingermenlandskiy, will be created on islands in the Gulf of Finland in Russia.⁶⁷⁸ In the Archangelsk region the national park Russian Arctic will protect polar bears. Moreover, Russia will pay particular attention to the impact of climate change on the polar bear population.⁶⁷⁹

On 9 September 2008, at the Fifth Baikal Economic Forum in Irkutsk, the Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev announced that the Ministry had prepared a bill to restrict economic activity in the Baikal natural territory.⁶⁸⁰

From 29 October to 2 November 2008, in the Altay region, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, as well as regional and international authorities and scientists, discussed the possibility of creating Special Protected Natural Areas to preserve biodiversity in the region.⁶⁸¹

On 16-17 April 2009, Russian delegation from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology took part in the conference on the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution. The conference led to an agreement on environment development and rehabilitation, including measures to conserve biodiversity.⁶⁸²

On 28 July 2008, the government launched a new fisheries program. Its aims are to increase fish resources, and to save valuable and rare fish species. The project includes measures to prevent illicit trade in fish.⁶⁸³ Russia also protects certain species through

⁶⁷⁶ Federal wildlife reserve “Leopardovii” was established for the far east leopard protection, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 30 October 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5269&pid=11>.

⁶⁷⁷ On 2 April 2009 Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev visited the specially protected natural areas in the Primorskiy region, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 2 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5633&pid=11>.

⁶⁷⁸ Till the end of 2009 the new national park “Ingermenlandskiy” will be created on the islands of the Gulf of Finland in Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 3 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009.

⁶⁷⁹ The Russian Federation will pay particular attention to the monitoring of climate change influence onto the white bears population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 17 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5577&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁰ Ministry of natural resources of Russia offers the complex of measures for decrease in emissions volumes into the water and atmosphere, Russian Convention on Biological Diversity web-site (Moscow) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://ruschm.org/novosti/minprirody-rossii-predlagaet-kompleksmer-napravlenykh-na-umenshenie-obemov-sbrossov-zagryaznyayuschiy-veschestv-v-vodoemy-i-vybrosyv-atmosferu-2>.

⁶⁸¹ In Altai-Sayansk region new special protected natural areas will be founded, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 7 November 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008.

⁶⁸² On 16-17 April in Sofia the conference of countries-participants of Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution was held, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 17 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5700&pid=11>.

⁶⁸³ Press Release, Internet Portal of the Government of the RF (Moscow) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

hunting prohibition. For example, in March 2009, the killing of the Greenland seal under the age of one year was prohibited.⁶⁸⁴

Russia collaborates with other countries on biodiversity conservation. On 8-11 April 2009 Russia and China adopted a new partnership to protect migrating birds and rare species of animals on cross-border territories.⁶⁸⁵ In February 2009, Russia and Japan agreed that Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology and a Japanese zoo in Sapporo will work together on the reintroduction of Steller's sea eagles.⁶⁸⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has taken a wide range of measures on biodiversity.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 25 February 2009, the government set out new priorities for a “strengthened fight against wildlife crime,” promising more training for officers, and better coordination between law enforcement agencies.⁶⁸⁷ This renewed focus on enforcement could slow biodiversity loss, and constitutes partial compliance with this commitment.

The UK has funded a variety of initiatives to directly protect valuable species and habitats. On 3 December 2008, the UK government announced the drafting of important legislation that would effectively increase the boundary of protection for marine life to 200 miles offshore.⁶⁸⁸ On 23 October 2008, the UK, in conjunction with the United Arab Emirates, put into effect an international agreement that could help save various species of predatory birds native to both countries by protecting their migratory patterns.⁶⁸⁹ The UK has continued to provide funding to organisations such as Fauna and Flora International (FFI). On 7 December 2008, a critically endangered monkey species was

⁶⁸⁴ The decision on prohibition of killing of the Greenland seal under the age of one year was taken in Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 18 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5583&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁵ On 8-11 April 2009 in Chendu (China) the 3d meeting of the working group on cross-border specially protected natural areas and biodiversity conservation of the subcommittee of environment partnership of Committee on arranging regular meetings of heads of government of Russia and China, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 13 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5670&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁶ Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF and zoo of the city Sapporo in Japan will realize the joint program on reintroduction of Steller's sea eagle population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 26 February 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5577&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁷ Defra, UK - News - News releases 2009 - Government sets out wildlife crime priorities. 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/090225a.htm>.

⁶⁸⁸ Stamping Out Wildlife Crime, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 13 June 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-0613.htm>.

⁶⁸⁹ Birds of Prey Migratory Routes Protected, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-1023.htm>.

found to be marginally greater in number than was first anticipated. The survival of the species could be secured by FFI.⁶⁹⁰

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for directly funding efforts to stem biodiversity loss, and for cooperating with other governments to do the same.

Analyst: Leroy Massey

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 20 April 2009, Secretary for the Interior Ken Salazar announced USD57.8 million in grants to protect endangered species through conservation planning and land acquisition.⁶⁹¹ On 2 May 2009, Secretary Salazar also announced USD305 million in economic stimulus for the Bureau of Land Management, which will be used in part to conserve habitat and restore watersheds.⁶⁹²

The US government has also announced funding for biodiversity initiatives internationally. On 9 April 2009, the US Fish and Wildlife Service awarded more than USD1.5 million in international conservation grants under the Marine Turtle, and Great Ape and African Elephant Conservation Funds that will contribute towards recovery of endangered species in 30 countries around the world.⁶⁹³

On 3 September 2008, the US State Department began airing a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) aimed at raising public awareness that a decrease in demand for illegally trafficked goods could help endangered species recover.⁶⁹⁴ These PSAs will be distributed by American embassies to audiences around the world.⁶⁹⁵ On 11 December 2008, Dirk Kempt Horne, US Secretary of the Interior, announced that the United States had finalized a new law that unifies domestic and international conservation laws to

⁶⁹⁰ Glimmer of Hope For Rare Monkey, BBC News – Science and Environment. 7 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7767360.stm>.

⁶⁹¹ Secretary Salazar Announces \$57.8 Million in Grants to Support Land Acquisition and Conservation Planning for Endangered Species, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=C4E2295A-047F-0A57-2EA25B907A0B1332>.

⁶⁹² Salazar Announces \$305 Million Economic Stimulus Investment through the Bureau of Land Management to Restore Landscapes, Develop Renewable Energy, and Create Jobs, Department of the Interior Recovery Investments (Washington DC) 2 May 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://recovery.doi.gov/press/2009/05/salazar-announces-305-million-economic-stimulus-investment-through-the-bureau-of-land-management-to-restore-landscapes-develop-renewable-energy-and-create-jobs/>.

⁶⁹³ Over \$1.5 Million in Conservation Grants to Aid Imperiled International Wildlife. 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=8B0D731D-DF83-37EC-A9BE6E2BB1527C5F>.

⁶⁹⁴ Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

⁶⁹⁵ Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

manage polar bears. This law tightens restrictions on the hunting of polar bears, an endangered species, as well as the goods manufactured from their remains.⁶⁹⁶

On 9 October 2008, the US Government reduced the speed at which large commercial vessels may travel in coastal waters populated by right whales, an endangered species, to ten miles an hour. Right whales are regularly killed by fast-moving vessels traveling through their home waters.⁶⁹⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking a wide variety of measures to reduce biodiversity loss at home and abroad.

Analyst: Leroy Massey

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 12 December 2008, the EU announced an additional 769 protected flora and fauna sites have been added to the EU's network of protected natural areas, Natura 2000.⁶⁹⁸ This is now the largest interconnected network of protected areas in the world, covering 95,522 km².⁶⁹⁹ Most of the new sites come from the newer EU Member States, including Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.⁷⁰⁰ The Natura 2000 network now covers approximately 700,000 km² and includes 27 member states.⁷⁰¹

On 14 November 2008, a meeting of EU government agencies covered the illegal hunting of European wild birds for food in the EEU.⁷⁰² A brochure, funded by the Dutch

⁶⁹⁶ New Rule Unifies Domestic and International Conservation Laws to Manage Polar Bear, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=27A58FDE-922A-2B50-ED394D030EE543BD>.

⁶⁹⁷ U.S Requires Ships to Cut Speeds in Waters used by Right Whales – NYTimes.com. 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/10/us/10whales.html?partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>.

⁶⁹⁸ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁶⁹⁹ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁰ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰¹ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰² Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/11/14/illegal-trade-in-wild-birds-highlighted-at-eu-wildlife-trade.html?printerFriendly=true>.

government, was released to raise the issue of illegal hunting with enforcement authorities in the EU and neighbouring countries.⁷⁰³ On 16 March 2009, the European Commission launched a guide on the hunting of wild birds to ensure the hunters behave in accordance with EU nature legislation.⁷⁰⁴ The guide is intended to help achieve the EU's objective of reducing biodiversity loss by: (1) seasonally restricting recreational hunting, (2) minimising the risk of disturbing birds and their habitats and, (3) setting conditions for allowing hunting under exceptional circumstances.⁷⁰⁵

On 27 April 2009, a European Commission conference on biodiversity was held in Athens.⁷⁰⁶ Key findings included the need to improve communication about biodiversity loss and its consequences, the importance of thinking about ecosystem protection rather than species protection, and the need to ensure that available funds are channelled towards nature protection projects. Discussions at the conference lead the formation of an eight point plan for nature protection.⁷⁰⁷ On 4 May 2009, at an EU-Japan summit, leaders reiterated the 2010 biodiversity targets and the need to establish targets for biodiversity beyond 2010.⁷⁰⁸

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for establishing protected areas, funding measures to study biodiversity loss and its facilitating discussion on biodiversity.

Analyst: Sufi Blazeski

⁷⁰³ Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/press_centre/index.cfm?uNewsID=2367.

⁷⁰⁴ Environment: Official launch of EU guide to the sustainable hunting of wild birds (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/398&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁵ Environment: Official launch of EU guide to the sustainable hunting of wild birds (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/398&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁶ Environment: Commission calls for a shakeup in EU biodiversity policy (Brussels) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/649&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁷ Environment: Commission calls for a shakeup in EU biodiversity policy (Brussels) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/649&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁸ 18th EU-Japan Summit (Prague) 4 May 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/japan/docs/2009_summit_js_en.pdf.

9. Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]

Commitment:

“The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa was first brought to the forefront of the G8 agenda in 2005 at the Gleneagles Summit. Tony Blair, then the British prime minister, highlighted the need to devise a funding plan to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) would be reached.⁷⁰⁹ Although states were divided over the ODA levels required for achieving the MDGs, all G8 members committed to substantially increasing their 2004 ODA levels by 2010.⁷¹⁰ Different G8 members committed to different targets, defined by GNI, 2004 aid levels, or absolute increase targets.⁷¹¹

⁷⁰⁹ Official Development Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf.

⁷¹⁰ Annex II, Gleneagles Official Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁷¹¹ Annex II, Gleneagles Official Documents, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, attention was drawn to the Gleneagles ODA commitment, where then-German Chancellor Angela Merkel led member states to pledge a USD25 billion yearly increase in ODA to Africa by 2010.⁷¹² The 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit marked an evaluation midpoint for the Gleneagles ODA commitment. At the Summit, member states renewed their commitments made at Gleneagles and Heiligendamm.⁷¹³

Leading up to the Summit, G8 members faced criticism from activists and civil society for falling behind on their commitments.⁷¹⁴ Japan's Foreign Minister, Masahiko Komura, acknowledged the slow progress of G8 countries in meeting their ODA goals and stressed the need for continued commitment to ODA in order to realize the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.⁷¹⁵ Despite the reiteration of their pledges at the 2008 Summit, critics and NGOs stressed that member states were still failing to offer details of the actions they would take to reverse the steady decline in aid since 2006.⁷¹⁶

Amidst the global financial crisis, concerns rose that ODA would be neglected. On 6 November 2008, Brett House, a senior economist at the United Nations Development Programme expressed concern about states meeting their ODA commitments.⁷¹⁷ At a Financial Crisis emergency summit held in Washington on 11 November 2008, World Bank President Robert Zoellick also called on governments not to step down from their ODA commitments to Africa, in spite of the financial turmoil.⁷¹⁸

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls for the G8 members to continue in their progress towards substantially increasing ODA by 2010. Member states need not have increased ODA by the full amount by the end of this compliance cycle. Commitments were made in local currency, so compliance must be measured in national currency terms, not in US dollars.

Scoring:

⁷¹² Africa: Commitments will be honored, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Berlin) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 24 January 2008. http://www.g-8.de/nm_92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-meldung-bk-afrikaarbeitssitzung_en.html.

⁷¹³ Chairman's Summary, Hokkaido Toyko Summit (Hokkaido), 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

⁷¹⁴ G8: Japan Commits to Africa, AFRODAD (Harare, Zimbabwe) 7 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.afrodad.org/index.php?Itemid=38&id=304&option=com_content&task=view.

⁷¹⁵ G8 Ministers Gather to Talk About Development Assistance, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 5 April 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/05/content_7925268.htm.

⁷¹⁶ G8 Reaffirms Aid Pledge to Africa, NGOs Unimpressed, Thaindian News (Bangkok) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/uncategorized/g8-reaffirms-aid-pledge-to-africa-ngos-unimpressed_10069170.html.

⁷¹⁷ Global Financial Crisis Could Cut Official Aid, UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (Nairobi) 6 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81319>.

⁷¹⁸ G20 "must stand by aid pledges", UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (Nairobi) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81397>.

-1	Member does not increase absolute value of ODA from previous year(s) in local currency terms, OR increases only at the rate of inflation in the donor country, OR makes a public announcement indicating an intention to decrease ODA.
0	Member increases ODA slightly in local currency terms, at more than the rate of inflation, but less than 5 per cent more than the rate of inflation year-on-year.
+1	Member increases absolute value of ODA from previous year by a substantial quantity in local currency terms, i.e. by more than 5 per cent above the rate of inflation. Note that this increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

Lead Analyst: Nike Adebowale

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with this commitment to double international assistance to Africa.

The Government of Canada has announced that it met its multi-year commitment by the end of the last fiscal year. Speaking on 20 May 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda said: “We have now met our G8 commitment of doubling aid to Africa – bringing the total to CAD2.1 billion for this year.”⁷¹⁹ In their annual report on ODA, ONE lists Canada’s 2008 ODA spending as CAD2.05 billion, an increase of 9 per cent.⁷²⁰

The use of CAD1.05 as a baseline has been subject to criticism. Former Prime Minister Paul Martin has argued that the commitment Canada made at Gleneagles was to increase aid to CAD2.8 billion based on a CAD1.4 billion baseline.⁷²¹ The discrepancy is between the amount of ODA planned in 2003/4, CAD2.8 billion, and the amount of ODA actually spent, CAD1.05 billion.⁷²²

In this compliance cycle, Canada has also refocused its international development efforts, with what appears to be less emphasis on Africa. Eight African countries have been removed from the Canadian International Development Agency’s (CIDA) Countries of

⁷¹⁹ A New Effective Approach To Canadian Aid: Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation at the Munk Centre for International Studies (Toronto) 20 May 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-5208469-GYW>.

⁷²⁰ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷²¹ The Fight Over and Future of Canadian Aid to Africa, The Embassy 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 March 2009. <http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/africa-4-1-2009>.

⁷²² The Fight Over and Future of Canadian Aid to Africa, The Embassy 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 March 2009. <http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/africa-4-1-2009>.

Focus, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, and Zambia.⁷²³ These countries will still have access to multilateral funding, limited bilateral funding, and humanitarian assistance. It is unclear what this change will mean for future ODA to Africa.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to double assistance to Africa.

Analyst: Charlene Barker

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Although France continues to reaffirm its commitment to increasing ODA levels to Africa, it has not increased ODA in this compliance cycle.

In November 2008, the French government released its 2009 budget and faced sharp criticism over cuts to some African development funding. French NGOs denounced the budget, arguing it would result in the closure of over 50 development projects in Africa, and the reduction of overall bilateral funding to Africa.⁷²⁴ Bono, the co-founder of international NGO ONE, protested that the budget would result in funding cuts for education programs in the Congo, water sanitation programs in Mali, and agricultural programs in Senegal.⁷²⁵

In response to these criticisms, M. Alain Joyandet, the minister of state responsible for cooperation and francophony, maintains that in “the finance bill for 2009, budget appropriations allocated to official development assistance will rise by around 5 per cent between now and 2011” and that the “the creation of two EUR250 million guarantee and investment funds” announced by President Sarkozy before the financial crisis, would still come to fruition.⁷²⁶

On 6 November 2008, Minister Joyandet announced that, despite the current economic crisis, France will continue to maintain its ODA commitments to Africa.⁷²⁷ This commitment was echoed by President Sarkozy who stated that “the money for the bank

⁷²³ Canada limits main foreign aid recipients to 20 countries, The Canadian Press (Ottawa) 23 February 2009. Date of Access: May 10 2009 <http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Politics/2009/02/23/8502201-cp.html>.

⁷²⁴ NGOs denounce proposed aid cuts in France. 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos_denounce_proposed_aid_cuts_in_france.

⁷²⁵ French aid for development / Proposed aid budget deeply damaging for Africa and for France, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/11/07/french-aid-for-development-proposed-aid-budget-deeplydamaging-for-africa-and-for-france/>.

⁷²⁶ Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

⁷²⁷ Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

rescue plan is not coming directly out of the State budget. Consequently, hardly any of it will supplant resources allocated to official development assistance.”⁷²⁸

The French NGO Coordination Sud maintains that France’s ODA to Africa fell in 2008 following a 16 per cent decline in 2007. Coordination Sud highlights that the current 2009 aid projections are slightly higher only because of a 235 per cent increase in debt relief and a 98 per cent increase in loans, rather than an increase in state funding.⁷²⁹ ONE confirms that France’s ODA to Africa fell 15 per cent between 2007 and 2008, noting that “France is off track to meet its 2010 commitments.”⁷³⁰

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1, as there is no evidence to suggest that ODA has increased significantly in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Jasmine Hamade

Germany +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

Germany’s 2009 national budget, approved by Parliament on 28 November 2008, proposed an increase in ODA to Africa of USD1.27 billion, which will mark the third year running in which Germany has substantially increased aid.⁷³¹

On 30 March 2009, new ODA statistics on Germany were released. This data shows that German ODA in 2008 increased to record amounts, making Germany the second largest donor in development cooperation work. Bilateral aid rose by over 12.5 per cent compared to the year before and aid specifically for Africa rose by 10 per cent.⁷³²

In its annual report, ONE noted that Germany is currently off track to meet its commitment, but also that its commitment is particularly ambitious.⁷³³ It acknowledged substantial increases in 2008, and planned for 2009.⁷³⁴

⁷²⁸ Article by M. Alain Joyandet in “Le Monde”, Frankrike I Sverige (Berne) 6 November 2008. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://www.ambafrance-se.org/spip.php?article1858>.

⁷²⁹ NGOs denounce proposed aid cuts in France, Action For Global Health 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media/home/france/news/ngos_denounce_proposed_aid_cuts_in_france.

⁷³⁰ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷³¹ Aid Increase in Germany, ONE (Washington, DC) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/blog/2008/07/02/aid-increase-in-germany>.

⁷³² Allowing aid to continue in the Sudan, Germany Information Centre Pretoria (Pretoria) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/03/03_sudan_aid_orgs_archiveCtx=2004826.html.

⁷³³ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷³⁴ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

In November 2008, Heidemaria Wiecezorek-Zeul, the German minister for economic cooperation and development, called on G8 states at the Doha Conference on Financing for Development to deliver on their pledges made at the Gleneagles Summit.⁷³⁵ She emphasized that achieving the Millennium Development Goals would only be possible if G8 states maintained their commitments.⁷³⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for substantially increasing ODA in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Jasmine Hamade

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Italy recently announced a substantial decrease in development funding.

Italy only slightly increased its ODA to sub-Saharan Africa between 2007 and 2008.⁷³⁷ On 13 November 2008, the Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the financial bill for 2009, which included a substantial cut in ODA.⁷³⁸ ODA administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was cut by 56 per cent in the new budget bill causing the overall Italian contribution to fall drastically, even netting debt relief.⁷³⁹ ODA to Africa under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will fall to EUR411 million, the lowest it has been since 2001.⁷⁴⁰ According to 2008 figures, OECD/DAC estimates that Italy would have to increase its ODA contribution by at least 145 per cent to reach the G8 goal for 2010.⁷⁴¹

Although total ODA is to be decreased, the Italian government has announced a significant shift in the geographical distribution of official aid. It is important to note that only 50 per cent of committed aid receives a geographical allocation. Action Aid reports

⁷³⁵ World Leaders Pledge to reinvigorate 'global partnership of equals' to end poverty hunger and underdevelopment in Africa, Relief Web (New York) 22 Sept 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany%20percent20ODA>.

⁷³⁶ World Leaders Pledge to reinvigorate 'global partnership of equals' to end poverty hunger and underdevelopment in Africa, Relief Web (New York) 22 Sept 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KKAA-7JR8RR?OpenDocument&query=germany%20percent20ODA>.

⁷³⁷ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷³⁸ Financial Bill 2009: Lower House approves Budget Cuts, Action Aid (Rome) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/11/financial-bill-2009-lower-house.html>.

⁷³⁹ Financial Bill 2009, Action Aid (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2008/10/financial-bill-2009-oda-levels-between.html>.

⁷⁴⁰ NGOs protest Italy's 55% Percent Aid Cut, devex (Rome) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: May 7 2009. <http://www.devex.com/articles/ngos-protest-italy-s-55-percent-aid-cut>.

⁷⁴¹ Total ODA in 2008, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Paris) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/25/42/42472714.pdf.

that Italy will be redirecting 50 per cent of its geographically allocated aid toward sub-Saharan Africa, marking a significant increase from 2008's 35 per cent.⁷⁴²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Italy has made decisive changes in its budget for 2009 to decrease ODA by a substantial amount.

Analysts: Sabina Voicu and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

In May 2008, Japan met its original target on ODA to Africa, and made a new commitment to double bilateral ODA by 2012.⁷⁴³ In fiscal year 2007/08, bilateral aid increased by JPY31 billion.⁷⁴⁴ On 23 April 2009, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone announced a record high ODA target to Africa for the 2009 fiscal year, estimated at JPY188.5 billion.⁷⁴⁵ This is a substantial increase from the previous year's figure of JPY129.7 billion and marks a record high for Japan ODA contribution to Africa.⁷⁴⁶ ONE projects that bilateral aid will increase by JPY29 billion between 2008 and 2009.⁷⁴⁷

Japan has been awarded a +1 for substantially increasing ODA to Africa in 2008, and planning increases in 2009.

Analyst: Miyoun Oh

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with this commitment.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, Russia did not commit to raise Official Development Assistance. Instead, it promised to cancel USD11.3 billion in debt owed by African countries, including USD2.2 in debt relief for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

⁷⁴² 2008 Italian geographical aid commitments, Action Aid (Rome) 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/02/2008-italian-geographical-aid.html>.

⁷⁴³ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁴⁴ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁴⁵ LEAD: Japan sets record high ODA targets for Asia, Africa in FY 2009+, Breitbart (Kyodo) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D97O5UJO0&show_article=1.

⁷⁴⁶ LEAD: Japan sets record high ODA targets for Asia, Africa in FY 2009+. Breitbart. (Kyodo) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D97O5UJO0&show_article=1.

⁷⁴⁷ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

(HIPC).⁷⁴⁸ To date, Russia has cancelled all debt owed by HIPC, substantial progress towards this commitment.⁷⁴⁹

While it is not bound by this commitment, Russia has nonetheless pursued increases in ODA. In September 2008, at the 63rd Session of the United Nations Assembly, Russian announced a USD2.6 million into the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for 2009.⁷⁵⁰ This financing would be aimed at industrial reconstruction and development in developing countries.⁷⁵¹

In December 2008, ambassador of the Russian Federation in Qatar Andrey Andreev noted the importance of ODA. "Despite the world economic and financial crisis which has influenced also Russia, we confirm the commitment on rendering assistance to developing countries and in the near future intend to increase volumes of the Russian help to USD400-500 million a year." This increase, however, is not a new commitment.

In 2007, Russia passed a law that committed it to raising ODA levels to USD400-500 million per year in the short term, with a longer-term goal of scaling up to reach 0.7 per cent of GNI. Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak said that the short-term target should be reached in the next 4-5 years, though there is no set timeline.⁷⁵² It is unclear how much of this ODA will be disbursed in sub-Saharan Africa.

On 5 December 2008 Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed that Russia would steadily carry out its commitment to provide developing countries with aid.⁷⁵³

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has pursued both its Gleneagles commitment, and broader objectives on ODA.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on Official Development Assistance to Africa.

⁷⁴⁸ Africa, Gleneagles, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁷⁴⁹ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁵⁰ About position of the Russian Federation at the 63-th Session of UN Generally Assembly, Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Mont-Royal, Official Web Portal (Montreal) . Date of Access: 20 April 2009. <http://www.montreal.mid.ru/rfun-01.html>.

⁷⁵¹ The interview with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Official Web Portal (Moscow) 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 26 January 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b3fdd210d46f05b7c3257547004ae9e3/\\$FILE/23.01.2009.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b3fdd210d46f05b7c3257547004ae9e3/$FILE/23.01.2009.doc).

⁷⁵² 2008 Data Report, ONE. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.one.org/report/en/countriesRussia.html>.

⁷⁵³ Russia will steadily carry out of the commitment on volumes of assistance to developing countries, Prime Tass (Moscow) 5 December 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=844965&ct=news>.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the United Kingdom promised to double bilateral spending in Africa between 2003/04 and 2007/08.⁷⁵⁴ The UK has met this target, and committed to further ODA increases.⁷⁵⁵ Thus, the UK is in compliance with this commitment.

The UK's recent budget laid out a timeline to increase ODA to 0.7 per cent of national income.⁷⁵⁶ Between 2007 and 2008, however, the United Kingdom's ODA to sub-Saharan Africa increased by only 3 per cent.⁷⁵⁷ ONE concludes, however, that "the pipeline for funding to sub-Saharan Africa is also strong," making future progress likely.⁷⁵⁸

On 22 April 2009, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling presented the UK Budget in which he emphasized the Government will remain committed to helping the worlds poor and announced that the UK will spend at least EUR3 billion in Africa by 2010.⁷⁵⁹

In accordance with Prime Minister Gordon Brown's July 2007 Call to Action on the Millennium Development Goals, the UK has been spending more than half of its new ODA in Africa.⁷⁶⁰ The Department for International Development (DFID) Programme increased its spending from GBP5028 million to GBP5200 million in the financial year 2007-2008, with 46 per cent of it spent in Africa.⁷⁶¹

The United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1. Despite modest action in this compliance cycle, the UK has already met its commitment on ODA to Africa.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

⁷⁵⁴ Africa, Gleneagles, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁷⁵⁵ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁵⁶ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁵⁷ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁵⁸ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁵⁹ Budget 2009 – Keeping our promises to the world's poorest people, ReliefWeb (London) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: May 8 2009 <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7RD8SJ?OpenDocument&query=United%20kingdom%20ODA>.

⁷⁶⁰ Press Release: UK keeps aid promises to the world's poor, Department for International Development, (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/sid-2008.asp>.

⁷⁶¹ Where does UK investiture on International Expenditure go, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sid2008/section4.asp>.

On 26 November 2008, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimated that to reach its Gleneagles target, the United States must increase its aid by approximately 17 per cent each year in 2008, 2009, and 2010.⁷⁶² The OECD further states that the United States' total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) should equal USD6.54 billion by the end of 2008 if it is to fulfill its Gleneagles commitment to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010.⁷⁶³

On 26 April 2009, Secretary Timothy Geithner at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group Development Committee Meeting affirmed that the U.S. is "on track to meet its Gleneagles Commitments to double Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to sub-Saharan Africa by 2010."⁷⁶⁴ He pointed out that USD7.6 billion in ODA in 2008 put the US closer to the goal of USD8.7 billion by 2010.⁷⁶⁵ On 20 March 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Public Affairs announced that, based on OECD data, the United States' ODA increased substantially in 2008, by USD4.2 billion, or 19 per cent.⁷⁶⁶

Other organizations have published similar estimates: ONE reports that in 2008 the United States' ODA to sub-Saharan Africa increased by 26 per cent, to USD7.75 billion. ONE judges that the United States is "now solidly on track to meet and exceed its 2010 target."⁷⁶⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for substantially increasing ODA to Africa.

Analyst: Miyoun Oh

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

⁷⁶² Maintaining aid commitments in a global crisis, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCDDAC)

(Paris) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.oecd.org/document/6/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41742918_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁷⁶³ Aid Targets Slipping Out Of Reach? OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC) (Paris) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/25/41724314.pdf>.

⁷⁶⁴ Statement by Secretary Tim Geithner at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group Development Committee Meeting. U.S. Department of Treasury. 26 April, 2009 Date of Access: 7 May 2009 <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg103.htm>.

⁷⁶⁵ Statement by Secretary Tim Geithner at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group Development Committee Meeting April 26, 2009 Date of Access: 7 May 2009 <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg103.htm>.

⁷⁶⁶ 2008 U.S. Official Development Assistance. U.S. Department of State. 30 March 2009 Date of Access: 7 May 2009 <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/03/120982.htm>.

⁷⁶⁷ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

Between 2007 and 2008, the EU's Official Development Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa increased by only EUR358 million, to EUR44.36 billion.⁷⁶⁸ There is no evidence that ODA increased substantially in this compliance cycle. The extremely modest increases recorded cannot constitute full compliance with this commitment.

In spite of the global economic slowdown, the European Union has announced it will continue to adhere to its ODA commitments to Africa. In response to the UN Conference on Financing Development held on 29 November 2008, the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Louis Michel announced that the "financial crisis should not serve as an excuse to shy away from our promise to give more aid to poor countries."⁷⁶⁹

On 5 May 2009, the European Commission in partnership with the African Development Bank and World Bank announced that all institutions were willing to increase their aid to Africa to counter the impact of the economic crisis on Africa and help create jobs and long term growth.⁷⁷⁰

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. EU ODA contributions to Africa have increased only slightly in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Charlene Barker

⁷⁶⁸ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 16 June 2009. <http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html>.

⁷⁶⁹ Aid Conference: Commission Welcomes Outcome On Financing Development. 12 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/IP-draft-Doha-Aidconference02122008_en.pdf.

⁷⁷⁰ Joint Statement by the African Development Bank, European Commission, and World Bank. Support to Africa Infrastructure in Times of Crisis, World Bank (Washington) 5 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/tripartite_joint_statement_infrastructure_20090505.pdf.

10. Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]

Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected USD60 billion over 5 years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in developing countries.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.77

Background:

The fight against infectious diseases and the strengthening of health systems in developing countries have been long-standing priorities of the G8. These issues have gained greater prominence and urgency since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. Among the eight goals is a commitment to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases, and to provide HIV/AIDS treatment to all who need it.⁷⁷¹

Successive G8 summits have addressed the issue of global health and infectious diseases. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders created the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) to “attract, manage, and disburse additional resources...that will make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness, and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.”⁷⁷² G8 members have since made commitments to continue

⁷⁷¹ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, United Nations Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/newsroom/Goal%206%20FINAL.pdf>.

⁷⁷² The Framework Document of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) July 2000. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/TGF_Framework.pdf.

financial support of the Global Fund and the fight against infectious diseases at the 2003 Evian Summit,⁷⁷³ the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,⁷⁷⁴ and the 2006 St Petersburg Summit.⁷⁷⁵

In 2007, the G8 again referenced the MDGs, this time committing members to at least USD60 billion to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, and improve health systems in developing countries. The Heiligendamm communiqué highlighted equitable, sustainable primary health care provision as a priority, with a focus on meeting the needs of children, adolescent girls, and women.⁷⁷⁶ The funding increase was to be realized “over the coming years.”⁷⁷⁷

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 Health Experts Group released the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, a report recommending greater action on strengthening health systems, tackling infectious diseases, promoting a cross-sectoral approach, and dedicating more resources to global health care initiatives.⁷⁷⁸ The G8 responded by reaffirming their commitment to improving health in developing countries and reiterating the targeted USD60 billion in their communiqué, this time with a five year timeframe.⁷⁷⁹

Commitment Features:

The commitment on infectious diseases and health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending. To qualify, funding must support primary care or HIV/AIDS treatment.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not introduce new initiatives or increase funding to fight infectious disease or strengthen health systems in developing countries.
0	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease OR strengthen health systems in developing countries.

⁷⁷³ Health: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html.

⁷⁷⁴ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁷⁷⁵ Fight against Infectious Disease, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

⁷⁷⁶ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>.

⁷⁷⁷ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁸ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, G8 Summit 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf.

⁷⁷⁹ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

+1	Member introduces new initiatives or increases funding to fight infectious disease AND strengthen health systems in developing countries.
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Lead Analyst: Miranda Lin

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

On 7 August 2008, during the XVII International AIDS Conference in Mexico City, then Minister of Health Tony Clement announced that the Canadian government would be donating CAD45 million towards HIV/AIDS response projects in Africa.⁷⁸⁰ “Canada is committed to working with the global community to effectively respond to HIV/AIDS,” said Minister Clement. “For people living with HIV/AIDS, these funds will go towards programs that help them to live longer and better lives. For those at risk of infection, this investment will help to provide the education and prevention tools needed to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS.”⁷⁸¹

On 24 March 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda announced funding for three programs for the eradication of tuberculosis. The Canadian government will contribute CAD100 million between 2009 and 2014 to the Reach Facility Accelerated Case Detection Program, CAD20 million between 2009 and 2012 to The Capacity Building for Tuberculosis Program, and CAD7.4 million between 2009 and 2012 to the WHO Global Tuberculosis Control Program.⁷⁸² The government views these programs as being “cost effective and high-impact” initiatives in line with Canada’s vision of an effective, “comprehensive, long-term approach in the global fight against tuberculosis.”⁷⁸³

Canada is also pursuing new initiatives to support health systems development in Africa. Canada has earmarked CAD450 million in new funds over a 10-year period for the African Health Systems Initiative, beginning in 2006-2007. The Initiative’s CAD5 million, five year support to African Research Partnerships project, through the Africa Health Systems Initiative Support to African Research Partnerships, will support policy-relevant health systems research to ensure appropriate human resources for health, build

780 Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.phacaspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php.

781 Canada is Helping in the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.phacaspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2008/2008_11-eng.php.

782 Government of Canada Announces Funding to Fight Tuberculosis, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 24 March 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-324125922-MX6>.

783 Government of Canada Announces Funding to Fight Tuberculosis, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 24 March 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-324125922-MX6>.

stronger health information management systems and strengthen equitable, front-line health care delivery.⁷⁸⁴ In its February 2008 budget plan, the Canadian government also promised to provide CAD450 million over three years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.⁷⁸⁵

On 17 April 2009, Canada announced it would allocate CAD8.2 million between 2009 and 2014 to the University of Saskatchewan's partnership with the Massinga Health Training Centre in Mozambique, a program dedicated to improving skills and increasing the number of local health workers.⁷⁸⁶ "The goal of this five-year project is to triple the training capacity of the centre and to share its innovative community-based methods with other training centres in Mozambique," said President of the University of Saskatchewan Peter MacKinnon.⁷⁸⁷

On 23 April 2009, Minister Oda confirmed Canada's pledge of CAD450 million over three years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, bringing Canada's total commitment to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria prevention and treatment to CAD978.4 million.⁷⁸⁸ This is Canada's largest commitment to an international health organization and one of the largest contributions Canada has ever made.⁷⁸⁹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing the fight against infectious diseases and working to improve health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Mickal Aranha

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

The French Development Agency (AFD) has pursued a number of projects to strengthen health systems. In December 2008, the AFD provided Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal

784 African Research Partnership through the Africa Health Systems Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa). Date of Access: 10 February 2009.
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/397D51E49214A33C8525735500372982?OpenDocument>.

785 Chapter 4: Leadership at Home and Abroad, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009.
<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2008/plan/chap4b-eng.asp>.

786 University of Saskatchewan to Train Health Care Workers in Mozambique, Canadian International Development Agency (Saskatoon) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009.
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-41785748-H88>.

787 University of Saskatchewan to Train Health Care Workers in Mozambique, Canadian International Development Agency (Saskatoon) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009.
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-41785748-H88>.

788 Canada Reaffirms its Commitment to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 23 April 2009. Date of Access 2 May 2009.
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-423113353-L9Q>.

789 Canada Reaffirms its Commitment to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 23 April 2009. Date of Access 2 May 2009.
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-423113353-L9Q>.

with a EUR3 million grant to help strengthen their laboratory services and increase their diagnostic capacity.⁷⁹⁰ The AFD also approved a EUR16.1 million loan to the Republic of Suriname to finance the reconstruction of a rural hospital and granted the Surinamese government an additional EUR1.1 million to purchase medical equipment for that hospital and other health centres.⁷⁹¹ In January 2009, the AFD approved another EUR12 million grant to the Republic of Madagascar to improve population health.⁷⁹²

France has also announced new funding to address infectious disease. In October 2008, the AFD approved another EUR2.5 million grant to help Burkina Faso combat HIV/AIDS.⁷⁹³

France remains the second-highest contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.⁷⁹⁴ In an August 2008 statement from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France pledged to follow through with its EUR900 million contribution to the Global Fund for 2008-2011, an increase of 33 per cent from its 2005-2007 levels.⁷⁹⁵ French President Nicolas Sarkozy also affirmed his government's continued commitment to supporting UNITAID, an international drug purchase facility that France helped create in 2006 to increase access to HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis treatments in developing countries.⁷⁹⁶

At the UN-sponsored Conference on Financing for Development held in Doha, Qatar from 29 November to 2 December 2008, President Sarkozy declared that France's commitment to global health remained strong despite the financial downturn. He noted that "the development of countries in most need [cannot] be sacrificed on the altar of the economic crisis."⁷⁹⁷ Notwithstanding, Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner revealed at the

790 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2009.

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/users/administrateur/public/Newsletter-AFD/NewsletterAFD-decembre-2008-en.html>.

791 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 24 April 2009.

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/users/administrateur/public/Newsletter-AFD/NewsletterAFD-decembre-2008-en.html>.

792 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris). Date of Access: 25 April 2009. <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communiqu/pid/13501?xtor=EPR-21>.

793 AFD Pledges Over 260 Million Euros for Development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris). Date of Access: 24 April 2009.

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/CA-AFD-2-10-2008?xtor=EPR-15>.

794 XVII International AIDS Conference – Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. http://www.ambafrance-ph.org/newsfromfrance2.php?article_id=1294.

795 Statements made by the Ministry of Foreign and European Spokesperson to XVII International AIDS Conference, Embassy of France in Washington (Washington) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://ambafrance-us.org/IMG/html/briefing/2008/us050808.htm>.

796 XVII International AIDS Conference: Message from M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, Passed to Mr. Petro Cahn, Conference Chairman, and Given to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, Embassy of France to the United Kingdom (London) 5 August 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-message-to.html>.

797 Address by President Nicholas Sarkozy to the United Nations Conference of Financing for Development, Embassy of France to Sweden (Doha, Qatar) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 3

conference that no new funding commitments would be made, stating that “for the time being we are really restricted.”⁷⁹⁸

Thus, France has been awarded as score of +1 for its modest initiatives to address both infectious disease and health systems development.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

Germany has taken a leadership role in financing health projects across the developing world. On 21 January 2009, Germany announced that it was partnering with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International, and the British government to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.⁷⁹⁹ According to German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wiecezorek-Zeul, this EUR100 million contribution of new funds over five years demonstrated Germany's commitment to “living up to its [G8 pledge].”⁸⁰⁰ At the Global Compact of the International Health Partnership and Related Initiatives (IHP+) meeting in Geneva from 4-5 February 2009, Germany also increased its funding to combat HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, an increase from EUR300 million in 2006 to EUR500 million in 2008.⁸⁰¹

On 22 April 2009, the German government concluded a developmental cooperation agreement with Tanzania that allocated EUR147 million to HIV/AIDS prevention and control, health systems financing, and administrative support by German experts.⁸⁰²

Germany has taken a leadership role in improving health systems funding. German Development Minister Heidemarie Wiecezorek-Zeul is among the small number of international leaders that comprise the High-Level Taskforce on Innovative International

December 2008.

http://ambafrance-se.org/france_suede/spip.php?article2027.

⁷⁹⁸ World Leaders Recommit to Poverty Goals, Reuters (London) 26 September 2008. Date Accessed: 25 April 2009. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N25525552.htm>.

⁷⁹⁹ Global Health Community Commits Over \$630 Million in Aggressive Push for Polio Eradication, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Seattle) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/press-releases/Pages/rotary-international-effort-in-eradicating-polio-090121.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁰ Global Health Community Commits Over \$630 Million in Aggressive Push for Polio Eradication, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Seattle) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/press-releases/Pages/rotary-international-effort-in-eradicating-polio-090121.aspx>.

⁸⁰¹ IHP+ Ministerial Review Communiqué (Geneva) 5 February 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/IHP%20Update%2013/MINISTERIAL/IHP+%20Communique%20Geneva.pdf>.

⁸⁰² AIDS Control Continues to be Focus of Cooperation with Tanzania, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/april/pm_20090422_37.html.

Financing for Health Systems.⁸⁰³ Established at the 25 September UN High-Level Event, the Taskforce will implement new means of financing health systems in developing nations and will ensure enhanced efficiency in the use of funds for health systems.⁸⁰⁴

Germany was the first donor country to pledge support for the Debt2Health initiative, which transforms debt into health sector investments.⁸⁰⁵ In November 2008, at the Follow-up International Conference on Development Financing in Doha, Qatar, the Government of Germany signed a EUR40 million debt swap with Pakistan as part of the initiative.⁸⁰⁶ Under this program, Germany will convert EUR40 million of Pakistan's debt into innovative health services financing, of which EUR20 million will be directly invested into domestic health systems development through the Global Fund.⁸⁰⁷

Germany has increased its financial contributions to fighting infectious diseases and has demonstrated strong leadership in strengthening health systems development. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Rukshan Mehta

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

On 12 June 2009, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, Norway, alongside a number of non-governmental and international organizations, launched the pneumococcal Advance Market Commitment. Donors have committed to guarantee the price of vaccines once they are developed, ensuring a market to encourage vaccine research. The initiative should substantially reduce the cost of pneumococcal vaccines for developing countries, preventing the spread this infectious disease.⁸⁰⁸

On 2 September 2008, the government approved EUR316 million in aid to various cooperation projects, particularly those focusing on healthcare and "protection of the weaker segments of sub-Saharan African societies and crisis areas, such as Afghanistan,

⁸⁰³ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁸⁰⁴ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008.

<http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁸⁰⁵ The German Contribution to Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Millennium Development Goals (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/pdf/commitments/germany.pdf>.

⁸⁰⁶ Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130.

⁸⁰⁷ Daily Highlights, United Nations Department of Public Information (Doha, Qatar) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/daily_highlights.asp?go=81130.

⁸⁰⁸ Update: GAVI Partners Fulfil Promise to Fight Pneumococcal Disease, Advance Market Commitments for Vaccines, 12 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. http://www.vaccineamc.org/updatejun_09.html.

Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, and Lebanon.”⁸⁰⁹ On 14 October 2008, the Development Cooperation Executive Committee allocated an additional EUR81.6 million in aid and loans to the region.⁸¹⁰ Further, on 9 June 2009, the Italian Parliament adopted a resolution to encourage investment into child and maternal health in developing countries.⁸¹¹ The resolution supports health systems development.

Italy has continued to provide funding to international organizations aimed at advancing primary care and health education and training. On 10 March 2009, the Development Cooperation Executive Committee approved project grants totalling EUR88.3 million.⁸¹² Furthermore, Italy has committed to increase resource efficiency of the funds allocated for donor initiatives.⁸¹³

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting both infectious disease initiatives and health systems in developing countries.

Analysts: Mickal Aranha and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

On 21 March 2009, Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone announced a new contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.⁸¹⁴ Japan’s new contribution is USD194.4 million.⁸¹⁵

809 Minister Frattini Chairs Today’s Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm.

810 Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Executive Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm.

811 Italian Parliament commits to increase investment in maternal and newborn health, The Paternship for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health, 9 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/press_materials/pr/2009/20090615_italyresolution/en/index.html.

812 Meeting of the Development Cooperation Steering Committee Chaired by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 March 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/03/20090310_RiunioneDirezionale.htm?LANG=EN

813 Minister Frattini Chairs Meeting of Development Cooperation Steering Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2008/09/20080902_ComitDirezCooperSviluppo.htm.

814 The Global Fund Welcomes 2009 Contribution From Japan, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 23 March 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_090323.

815 The Global Fund Welcomes 2009 Contribution From Japan, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 23 March 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_090323.

At the 25 September 2008 UN High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone declared Japan's intention to provide USD560 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in the coming years and to train 100,000 health and medical workers in the next five years.⁸¹⁶ However, these increases were reiterations of commitments already made at the 28-30 May 2008 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and 6-9 July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁸¹⁷

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency participated in the 15th International Conference on AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) from 3-7 December 2008, in Dakar, Senegal. The conference's objectives included promoting universal access to prevention, care, and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections as well as enhancing the coherence of HIV/AIDS programs.⁸¹⁸

Japan has taken some action to address infectious diseases, but has not made any progress to support health systems development in developing countries. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

In 2008, Russia contributed USD78.4 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This is a bit less than the amount it pledged in 2007, when it contributed USD85.7 million to the Global Fund. Moreover, Russia yet to make any pledges for 2009.⁸¹⁹

The 2009-2011 Russian federal budget allocated more than RUB30 billion to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Though this is an increase of over RUB18.7 billion in comparison with 2006-2008 Russian federal budget, these figure includes resources to fight HIV/AIDS in Russia as well as in developing countries. Thus, it is difficult to assess the actual change in Russia's infectious disease treatment funding in developing countries.⁸²⁰

⁸¹⁶ Address by H.E. Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the High-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/assembly2008/fm0925.html>.

⁸¹⁷ Japan's Initiatives at TICAD IV, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 May 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/doc/initiative.pdf>.

⁸¹⁸ Some 10,000 Delegates Meet to Tackle One of Africa's Most Intractable Problems, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 January 2009. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2008/20090105_01.html.

⁸¹⁹ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/pledges&contributions.xls>

⁸²⁰ The Federal Budget in the Years 2009-2011 Will Allocate RUB30 Billion to Fight and Prevent AIDS, Ministry of Health and Social Development (Moscow) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru/health/prevention/8>.

Aside from the funds pledged in the federal budget, Russia has not committed to any additional financial contribution to fight infectious diseases and promote health systems innovations. Russian authorities also have not been involved in multilateral or bilateral partnerships to address these health issues.

According to the deputy head of the Department for International Financial Relations, state debt and financial assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation Andrey Bokarev, in 2008 Russia has pledged USD140 million to fight infectious diseases. In 2007 Russia pledged USD110 million.⁸²¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0. Despite decreasing funding in a number of areas, Russia has boosted funding to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention initiatives.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases. The UK has reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 target of USD60 billion to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, and has made further efforts to improve and strengthen international health systems.

On 16 July 2008, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced a GBP50 million proposal to fight malaria in Nigeria, working to support Nigeria's five-year National Malaria Program.⁸²² On 25 September 2008, the UK took part in the Malaria Summit and pledged another GBP40 million to support the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria. The UK government also announced that research and development funding would be increased to at least GBP5 million per year by 2010 and that the UK would supply 20 million of the 125 million bed nets needed for malaria prevention.⁸²³ Additionally, DFID has funded HIV/AIDS programs. In particular, on 29 November 2008, DFID announced a GBP15 million funding increase for the South African government's initiatives against AIDS.⁸²⁴

On 21 January 2009, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced a new project to invest in polio eradication, in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International, and the government of Germany. The Secretary announced that the UK would invest GBP100 million over five years towards the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, a program that seeks to develop national immunization

⁸²¹ Russia won't give up financing of humanitarian projects, Web portal KM.RU, 28 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://kp.ru/online/news/193973/>.

⁸²² UK Government Announces £50 Million to Fight Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-nigeria.asp>.

⁸²³ World Leaders Commit Record Billions to Tackle Malaria, Department for International Development (London) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 28 November 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/malaria-mdg-un.asp>.

⁸²⁴ UK Boost for South Africa in New Struggle against AIDS, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/aids-boost-south-africa.asp>.

campaigns, research new vaccines, and improve disease monitoring and detection.⁸²⁵

On 2 April 2009, DFID announced GBP16 million for a project to reduce maternal mortality in Sierra Leone.⁸²⁶ The project will include “direct support to primary health clinics and district hospitals,” which will strengthen the health system in Sierra Leone.⁸²⁷

In addition to these financial contributions, in September 2008 Prime Minister Gordon Brown launched the Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems, serving as its co-chair.⁸²⁸ The stated purpose of the Taskforce is to “bring together international leaders to identify new funding measures [and to] strengthen health systems and recruit and train health workers to prevent avoidable deaths and provide quality healthcare for the world’s poorest people.”⁸²⁹ The Taskforce aims to develop a report this year to present at the 2009 G8 Summit and to gain agreement on key issues and recommendations at that time.⁸³⁰

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 in light of the UK government’s contributions in combating infectious diseases and strengthening health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

On 11 March 2009, the US government announced ^{that} it will contribute USD900 million

⁸²⁵ UK Government Offers Fresh Hope to End the Thousands of New Polio Sufferers Every Year, Department for International Development (London) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 27 April 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/20091/UK-Government-offers-fresh-hope-to-end-the-thousands-of-new-polio-sufferers-every-year/>.

⁸²⁶ £16 Million UK Boost to Save Mothers Lives in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 27 April 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/20091/16-million-UK-boost-to-save-mothers-lives-in-Sierra-Leone/>.

⁸²⁷ £16 Million UK Boost to Save Mothers Lives in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 27 April 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/20091/16-million-UK-boost-to-save-mothers-lives-in-Sierra-Leone/>.

⁸²⁸ High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems. Date of Access: 29 November 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/taskforce.html>.

⁸²⁹ International Leaders Call for more Investment in Global Health, Department for International Development (London) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/investment-global-health.asp>.

⁸³⁰ High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems: Terms of Reference and Management Arrangements. 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.⁸³¹

On 30 July 2008, then-President George W. Bush enacted the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act (HR 5501), which pledged a total of USD50 billion over five years to the global fight against infectious disease.⁸³² This legislation will provide USD4 billion to specifically fight tuberculosis, while USD5 billion will be allocated to the President's Malaria Initiative, a program that has already provided malaria treatment and prevention services to over 25 million people.⁸³³

On 23 October 2008, the US government announced a further USD11 million in grants for eight organizations working in seven African countries. Funded by the PMI and directed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), these grants aim to expand the coverage of malaria prevention and control activities in communities most affected by the disease.⁸³⁴ The PMI has also identified another 15 countries in Africa that will receive funding for their malaria operational plans during the 2009 fiscal year.⁸³⁵

Further, the 2010 Budget promises USD63 billion over six years for a variety of global health initiatives.⁸³⁶ The initiative "adopts a more integrated approach to [...] strengthening health systems."⁸³⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for addressing both infectious diseases and health systems development.

Analyst: Surkhab Peerzada

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to address health systems and infectious diseases.

⁸³¹ US Congress Approves US 900 Million Record Support for the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 11 March 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_090311.

⁸³² Committee Approves Landmark Renewal of US Global AIDS Prevention Effort, US House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs (Washington) 27 February 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/press_display.asp?id=486.

⁸³³ President Bush Signs H.R. 5501, the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008, The White House (Washington) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080730-12.html>.

⁸³⁴ US Announces Community Grant Awards to Fight Malaria, US Agency for International Development (Washington) 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081023.html>.

⁸³⁵ Malaria Operational Plans, President's Malaria Initiative (Washington). Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/countries/mops/index.html#fy09>.

⁸³⁶ Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 5 May 2009. Date of Access: 11 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statement-by-the-President-on-Global-Health-Initiative/.

⁸³⁷ Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 5 May 2009. Date of Access: 11 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statement-by-the-President-on-Global-Health-Initiative/.

The European Union continues to support Good Health for All, an initiative to strengthen health systems in developing countries.⁸³⁸ Specifically, it addresses “the critical lack of personnel in the healthcare system of many developing countries.” There is no evidence that this initiative has been expanded in the current compliance cycle, however.

On 20 October 2008, the European Parliament participated in a conference on the Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development, which led to the development of the Brussels Declaration on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁸³⁹ In addition to urging countries to take greater action on the MDGs, the Declaration calls for a 10 per cent increase in Official Development Assistance in the broad areas of population assistance and global health initiatives.⁸⁴⁰ While the EU remains active in these discussions, it has not yet increased its allocations to global health, nor has it undertaken any long-term financial commitment to the issue.

During the High-Level Event on the MDGs held in New York on 25 September 2008, the European Commission’s budgetary support plan, the so-called MDG Contracts, was identified as a promising financing instrument.⁸⁴¹ Designed to provide more long-term and predictable health systems funding to well-performing countries, the MDG Contracts focus on “key bottlenecks” that cannot be addressed at the sectoral level.⁸⁴² The EU model also provides international donors with an improved framework for funding support.⁸⁴³

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1. While the EU continues to be a major donor to health programs around the world, it has not increased its allocations in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Rukshan Mehta

⁸³⁸ Good health for all, European Commission External cooperation programmes, 15 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 June 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/health/index_en.htm.

⁸³⁹ Brussels Declaration: The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development, European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁸⁴⁰ Brussels Declaration: The Future of Parliamentary Involvement in Global Health and Development, European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (Brussels) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iepfpd.org/images/files/Brussels%20Declaration_EN.pdf.

⁸⁴¹ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁸⁴² High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

⁸⁴³ High-Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing of Health Systems, UN High-Level Event (New York) 27 November 2008. Date of Access 5 December 2008. <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/pdf/Proposal%20for%20a%20taskforce%20on%20health%20financing%20%20lateStpdf>.

11. Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [127]

Commitment:

“To build on our commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St Petersburg, we will work to support the control or elimination of diseases listed by the WHO through such measures as research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation. In this regard, by expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs, we will be able to reach at least 75% of the people affected by certain major neglected tropical diseases in the most affected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, bearing in mind the WHO Plan. With sustained action for 3-5 years, this would enable a very significant reduction of the current burden with the elimination of some of these diseases.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union	-1		
Average Score	-0.33		

Background:

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are communicable diseases which have caused great suffering in tropical climates and poverty-stricken areas without garnering widespread attention from the international community. With no market of wealthy sufferers, in modern times, significant medical research on NTDs has been scarce.⁸⁴⁴

⁸⁴⁴ Neglected Tropical Diseases – Frequently Asked Questions – Why are they Neglected? World Health Organization 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.
http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/faq/en/index5.html.

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that the majority of international health aid has been aimed at HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.⁸⁴⁵ Previous G8 commitments have often been directed at the aforementioned three diseases as well as polio.⁸⁴⁶ NTDs, however, kill about 1.8 million people annually and affect upwards of one billion people worldwide. Leprosy, onchocerciasis, dengue, and leishmaniasis are among the many diseases considered to be NTDs.

The first commitment regarding infectious diseases was presented at the Lyon Summit in 1996, including assistance to affected countries. Parasitic diseases, many of which fall under the umbrella of NTDs, were mentioned specifically at the Birmingham Summit in 1998. While the first widespread commitments targeting health in Africa were made at the Okinawa Summit in 2000 and the Kananaskis Summit in 2002 respectively, it was not until the St Petersburg Summit in 2006 that NTDs were specifically targeted. These commitments were aimed at “future emerging infectious diseases,” zoonotic diseases, and developing health care infrastructures in developing nations.⁸⁴⁷

In 2008, NTDs were addressed at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, where G8 leaders noted a need for “reinvigorated” efforts and efforts over the next 3-5 years through the WHO plan.⁸⁴⁸ The WHO Plan indicates goals and targets for the period 2008 to 2015, with 9 strategic action areas, including improving intervention and surveillance mechanisms. The plan lists 20 NTDs, with three targeted for elimination or eradication. Nine are considered tool-ready (including onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, yaws, and others), and eight are considered tool-deficient (including anthrax, dengue, chagas disease, and others). The WHO specifically identifies 14 diseases as the focus of its current efforts.⁸⁴⁹

Commitment Features:

The commitment puts forward a number of broad strategies to combat neglected tropical diseases. As stated, its scope is too broad for us to assess. The commitment does, however, specifically mention treatment and prevention, “the mass administration of drugs,” and the WHO Plan. This suggests two broad spheres of action: treatment and prevention on the ground, and research to develop better treatment and prevention. For full compliance, G8 members must take action in both areas.

Prevention can take many forms, from prophylaxis drug administration to improved water treatment. Prevention measures must be specifically identified as addressing

⁸⁴⁵ Neglected Tropical Diseases: Hidden Successes, Emerging Opportunities, World Health Organization Department of Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) 2006, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2006/WHO_CDS_NTD_2006.2_eng.pdf.

⁸⁴⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

⁸⁴⁷ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

⁸⁴⁸ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health: Report of the G8 Health Experts Group, G8 Health Experts Group (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-healthexperts.pdf>.

⁸⁴⁹ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

neglected tropical diseases. For example, general programs to improve water quality do not constitute compliance unless they are specifically identified as addressing NTDs by governments or participating organizations.

Diseases identified as neglected vary somewhat between organizations. For the purposes of this report, we use the NTDs identified in the WHO's Global Plan.⁸⁵⁰ The commitment calls for sustained action, which means that members must do something over the next year.

Scoring:

-1	Member cuts or does not increase funding to existing prevention or treatment programs AND cuts or does not increase funding to research projects on neglected tropical diseases.
0	Member increases funding to existing prevention or treatment programs OR research programs developing “safe, simple and cost-effective tools” to prevent, detect and treat neglected tropical diseases.
+1	Member increases funding to existing prevention or treatment programs AND research programs developing “safe, simple and cost-effective tools” to prevent, detect and treat neglected tropical diseases.

Team Leader: Conrad Lochovsky

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). It has initiated a new program to treat NTDs, but it has not pursued research on tool-deficient diseases.

In this compliance cycle, Canada has expanded the African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, which builds community-based programs to treat onchocerciasis by distributing Ivermectin in Africa's nineteen remaining endemic countries.⁸⁵¹ Between 2002 and 2008, the program was promised CAD8 million by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).⁸⁵² Between 2009 and 2015, it should receive up to CAD15.5 million.⁸⁵³

⁸⁵⁰ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

⁸⁵¹ African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa). 8 June 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/DDE27402DA0081A085257553003D172E?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵² African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa). 8 June 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/DDE27402DA0081A085257553003D172E?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵³ African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 30 June 2009. Date of Access: 30 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/A033538001>.

CIDA continuing to fund several projects that target NTDs. CIDA has provided CAD15 million for 2004-2011, to support the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan in Mali.⁸⁵⁴ This project has provided information and education on the prevention of several neglected tropical diseases.⁸⁵⁵ This funding is not new, and thus does not constitute compliance.

CIDA also continues to fund the Guinea Worm Eradication project (Phase II), which helps support national efforts to eradicate Guinea worm diseases, also known as dracunculiasis, through a coordinated international approach. The eradication project focuses on health education and community mobilization, combined with strategies to ensure access to clean drinking water. CIDA has promised CAD6 million for this project, which started in 2005 and will continue until 2010.⁸⁵⁶ Finally, for 2006-2009 period, CIDA has provided approximately CAD500 thousand for the Community-based Epidemiological Surveillance project in El Salvador. This project conducts surveillance of dengue fever among children at risk.⁸⁵⁷ Again, since this funding is not new, it does not constitute compliance.

Canada adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁵⁸ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.⁸⁵⁹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. While Canada has launched at least one new program to address a tool-ready NTD, it has not pursued initiative to address tool-deficient NTDs.

Analyst: Claire Chow

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

⁸⁵⁴ Support to the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/6AA4152BB0DEC636852570130045EDDF?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵⁵ Support to the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Plan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/6AA4152BB0DEC636852570130045EDDF?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵⁶ Guinea Worm Eradication. Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa). 8 June 2009. Date of Access: 8 of June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/E1DC4CC1FDC2B709852575BE0038087C?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵⁷ Community-based Epidemiological Surveillance, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/1E165CCDD15D82ED852572F700370987?OpenDocument>.

⁸⁵⁸ Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51.

⁸⁵⁹ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

Overall, France is committed to international health issues, particularly HIV/AIDS treatment and research. Between 2005 and 2007, France increased its contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by 33 per cent.⁸⁶⁰

In 2006, France committed close to EUR7.5 million to the Drugs for Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative (DNDI), an NGO that coordinates drug research for NTDs.⁸⁶¹ Further, in a 2007 report on framework for partnership with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) France pledged to “support in the fight against neglected parasitic diseases”⁸⁶² in conjunction with DNDI. By 2008, however, DNDI noted that it had only received slightly over EUR2 million of the funds pledged.

Along with ten EU member states, France adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁶³ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs. However, since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, France has not taken any significant steps to combat NTDs.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on neglected tropical diseases. While France has provided limited support for NTD programs in the past, it has not expanded its support or initiated new programs in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman-Shaw

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Despite requests from the developing world, Germany has not pursued prevention, treatment or research on NTDs.

On 10 December 2008, African Union health ministers specifically called on Germany to donate doses of praziquantel, a drug that effectively treats schistosomiasis.⁸⁶⁴ The

⁸⁶⁰ France's Action Against AIDS, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fightingaids_4007/france-action-against-aids_6792/france-financial-contribution-to-the-fight-againstaids_12252.html.

⁸⁶¹ The French Development Agency commits EUR1.5 million to DNDI, DNDI http://www.dndi.org/cms/public_html/insidearticleListing.asp?CategoryId=166&SubCategoryId=167&ArticleId=398&TemplateId=1.

⁸⁶² Framework partnership document France – Democratic Republic of Congo (2007-2011), French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-the-congo_202/france-and-democratic-republic-of-the-congo_4587/cultural-scientific-and-technical-cooperation_5504/framework-partnership-document-france-democratic-republic-of-congo-2007-2011_9499.html?var_recherche=neglected+tropical+disease.

⁸⁶³ Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51.

⁸⁶⁴ African Ministers to Petition for Child Drugs, Global Network: Neglected Tropical Diseases (Kampala) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://gnntdc.sabin.org/press/2008/12/17/africanministers-petition-child-drugs>.

ministers noted that neglected tropical diseases are threatening Africa's chances of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.⁸⁶⁵ Praziquantel is manufactured by The Merck Group, originally a German pharmaceutical company, which already donates some praziquantel to developing countries through a partnership with the WHO.⁸⁶⁶ To date, Germany has not responded to the health ministers' request.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analyst: Stephan Bundi

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 31 July 2008 Italian Secretary of State Vincenzo Scotti approved a grant of EUR140 million for international development "cooperative initiatives" targeting, among other things, health.⁸⁶⁷ There is no evidence that these funds will support interventions on NTDs, however.

In an address to the High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini indicated Italy's priorities for global health: "Our action should take a more balanced approach," he said. "While funds to fight specific diseases are certainly positive, this should not pre-empt aid to strengthen healthcare systems."⁸⁶⁸

In a report on the G8 Hokkaido Summit, Italy's foreign affairs website pledges a commitment to "provid[e] adequate health cover," however emphasis was placed primarily on malaria.⁸⁶⁹ Similarly, the Italian Development Cooperation website focuses on more widely-known diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.⁸⁷⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analyst: Charlotte Freeman-Shaw and Polina Arkhipova

⁸⁶⁵ African Ministers to Petition for Child Drugs, Global Network: Neglected Tropical Diseases (Kampala) 10 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://gnntdc.sabin.org/press/2008/12/17/africanministers-petition-child-drugs>.

⁸⁶⁶ Combating the tropical disease schistosomiasis, Merck, 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.merck.de/en/company/responsibility/community/schistosomiasis.html>.

⁸⁶⁷ Grant of approximately 140 million euro in donations approved for cooperation initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2008/07/20080731_Scotto_140Mi1_Cooperaz.htm.

⁸⁶⁸ Address by Minister Frattini at the High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Frattini_High_level.

⁸⁶⁹ 'History of the G8', Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/G8/.

⁸⁷⁰ 'Italian Development Cooperation.' Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgs/inglese/intro.html>.

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

In the past, Japan has taken substantial action on NTDs. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, Japan established itself as a leader on infectious diseases by proposing the Hashimoto Initiative and the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative.⁸⁷¹ The Hashimoto Initiative specifically addressed schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis, both considered NTDs in this report.⁸⁷²

On 17 February 2009, the Government of Japan announced a donation of JPY7 million worth of portal nebulizers (inhalers that deliver medication) to Bolivia.⁸⁷³ The emergency relief will help combat an epidemic of dengue fever, an NTD identified as a priority in the WHO Plan.

Japan adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁷⁴ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.⁸⁷⁵

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited action to address the treatment of neglected tropical diseases.

Analyst: Stephan Bundi

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

There is no information to indicate that Russia has supported any programs to address NTDs. Russia has not funded mass drug administration programs, prevention or research in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

⁸⁷¹ Country Performance Assessment, Japan, From Okinawa 2000 to Genoa 2001, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2001genoa/assessment_japan.html.

⁸⁷² Hashimoto Initiative (Kenya/Kyoto) 15 June 2002. Date of Access: 22 January 2009.

<http://www.kawasaki-m.ac.jp/mw/who-02/contents/a.html>.

⁸⁷³ Emergency Assistance for Dengue Fever Epidemic in Bolivia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 17 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/2/1188106_1128.html.

⁸⁷⁴ Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51.

⁸⁷⁵ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). The UK is actively pursuing the eradication of dracunculiasis (Guinea Worm disease), a tool-ready NTD, and has also announced additional funding for the Drugs for Neglected Disease Initiative, for tool-deficient NTDs.

On 15 May 2009, the Department for International Development (DFID) announced a GBP18 million fund to help develop effective treatments for tropical diseases. The new funding coincided with the addition of a new combination therapy onto the WHO's list of essential medicines.⁸⁷⁶ In the past, the United Kingdom has promised GBP6.5 million to the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, an NGO that coordinates drug research on NTDs.⁸⁷⁷

On 22 September 2008, Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander announced a GBP10 million funding increase to tackle dracunculiasis, in five African countries still fighting the disease: South Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana, Niger, and Mali.⁸⁷⁸ Dracunculiasis is listed as a “tool-ready” disease targeted for eradication by the WHO’s Global Plan.⁸⁷⁹ The new funding is part of DFID’s long-term GBP50 million commitment to a number of NTDs, including trachoma and schistosomiasis.⁸⁸⁰ The funding will pay for water filters, health workers, public education programs and medication, and could lead to the eradication of dracunculiasis.⁸⁸¹

On 5 December 2008, when former US President Jimmy Carter announced that DFID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in conjunction with the WHO and the Carter Center, would commit USD55 million toward the eradication of dracunculiasis.⁸⁸² The Gates Foundation agreed to match DFID’s existing commitment of GBP10 million.⁸⁸³ The new funds will be shared by the Carter Center and the WHO.⁸⁸⁴

⁸⁷⁶ DFID – New medication slashes treatment time for ‘sleeping’ killer by a third (London) 15 May 2009. Date of Access: 7 June 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/1/New-medication-slashes-treatment-time-for-sleeping-killer-by-a-third/>.

⁸⁷⁷ Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>

⁸⁷⁸ Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

⁸⁷⁹ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization (Geneva) March 2007. Date of Access: 20 November 2008. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf

⁸⁸⁰ Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>

⁸⁸¹ Address by International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander (London) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/tropical-diseases.asp>.

⁸⁸² Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter at the Carter Center, Atlanta Office (Atlanta) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.cartercenter.org/news/pr/gates_120508.html.

⁸⁸³ Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter (London) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/guinea-worm-alltime-low.asp>.

⁸⁸⁴ Address by Former US President Jimmy Carter (London) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/guinea-worm-alltime-low.asp>.

The United Kingdom adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁸⁵ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.⁸⁸⁶

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding commitments to prevention and treatment for tool-ready NTDs, and research towards tool-deficient NTDs.

Analyst: Amy C. Willis

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

The Neglected Tropical Disease Control Program was launched by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in September 2006, to “integrate and scale up delivery of preventative chemotherapy for five targeted NTDs.”⁸⁸⁷ The targeted diseases (lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, and soil-transmitted helminthiasis) are all now recognized priority diseases under the WHO’s Global Plan.⁸⁸⁸

During this compliance cycle, the NTD Control Program has expanded. For example, in Uganda, a program of mass drug administration reached 5.7 million people between November 2007 and February 2008.⁸⁸⁹ But a round undertaken in this compliance cycle, from November 2008 to January 2009, reached 11 million people.⁸⁹⁰

On 21 May 2009, the National Institute of Health announced a new USD24 million program to develop treatments for “rare, neglected diseases.”⁸⁹¹ One project being considered is a new drug for schistosomiasis, a WHO priority NTD, so some or all of this fund will no doubt go towards “tool-deficient” NTDs.

⁸⁸⁵ Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51.

⁸⁸⁶ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

⁸⁸⁷ About the Neglected Tropical Disease Control Program, Neglected Tropical Disease Control Program. Date of Access: 9 June 2009. <http://ntd.rti.org/about/index.cfm?fuseaction=static&label=about>.

⁸⁸⁸ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008-2015, World Health Organization, 2007. Date of Access: 9 June 2009. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

⁸⁸⁹ Uganda, NTD Control Program. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://ntd.rti.org/about/index.cfm?fuseaction=static&label=uganda>.

⁸⁹⁰ Uganda, NTD Control Program. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://ntd.rti.org/about/index.cfm?fuseaction=static&label=uganda>.

⁸⁹¹ NIH Unveils USD24 million Program To Help Develop Drugs For Rare, Neglected Diseases, NTD Control Program, 21 May 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2009.

<http://ntd.rti.org/news/index.cfm?id=33&fuseaction=detail>.

In December 2008, USAID provided USD6.2 million and deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to assist in the fight against Zimbabwe's cholera outbreak.⁸⁹² While both financial contributions are noteworthy, cholera is not one of the NTDs listed within the WHO's Global Plan, so action on cholera does not constitute compliance with this commitment.

The United States adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁹³ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.⁸⁹⁴

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1. The United States has pursued prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases.

Analyst: Amy C. Willis

European Union: -1

The EU has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Although the EU is funding existing research projects on the prevention and treatment of NTDs, there is no evidence to show that the EU has increased funding in this compliance cycle.

The European Commission is funding various research projects on NTDs in their seventh framework program.⁸⁹⁵ Eight existing projects address African sleeping sickness, chagas and leishmaniasis, and their funding totals up to EUR22.6 million.⁸⁹⁶ The third call for research proposals ended 3 December 2008 and will target drug and vaccine development for NTDs.⁸⁹⁷ The EU is also directly funding a visceral leishmaniasis vector research program in India and Bangladesh.⁸⁹⁸ There is no evidence that funding has increased during this compliance cycle, however.

⁸⁹² Press Release: USAID Increases Assistance for Zimbabwe Cholera Outbreak, The United States Agency for International Development Press Office (Washington) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr081204.html>.

⁸⁹³ Sponsors, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.bamako2008.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=51.

⁸⁹⁴ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

⁸⁹⁵ EC Research in Neglected Infectious Diseases, European Commission Research - Health. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/index_en.html.

⁸⁹⁶ Projects FP7, European Commission Research - Health. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/projectsfp7_en.html.

⁸⁹⁷ Calls for proposals, European Commission Research - Health. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/call-for-proposals_en.html.

⁸⁹⁸ TDR Business Line 10 Research to support the elimination of Visceral Leishmaniasis Annual Progress Report, Special Program for Research & Training in Tropical Diseases June 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.who.int/tdr/research/visceral-leishmaniasis-elimination/pdf/BL10-annual-report-2008.pdf>.

Ten EU member states adopted the Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health in Bamako, Mali on 19 November 2008.⁸⁹⁹ Article 14 calls for governments to support the research and development of products and technologies that target NTDs.⁹⁰⁰

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to increase funding for NTDs in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Claire Chow

⁸⁹⁹ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.
<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

⁹⁰⁰ The Bamako Call to Action on Research for Health, Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health (Bamako) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.
<http://www.tropika.net/specials/bamako2008/call-for-action/BAMAKOCALLTOACTIONFinalNov24.doc>.

12. Education [142]

Commitment:

“We, along with other donors, will continue efforts to mobilize bilateral and multilateral resources to meet the shortfalls of FTI-endorsed countries estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around USD1 billion for 2008, while supporting the improvement of its effectiveness through an external evaluation. There should be a strong emphasis placed on the quality of education and program effectiveness.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

In 1990, at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, delegates from 155 countries and 150 organizations agreed to drastically reduce illiteracy and universalize primary education by 2000.⁹⁰¹ In April 2000, Senegal hosted the World Education Forum.⁹⁰² Participants adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, and UNESCO assumed responsibility for coordinating between participants and maintaining momentum.⁹⁰³

⁹⁰¹ The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml.

⁹⁰² EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁹⁰³ EDUCATION Primary Education, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33163&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

In 2002, the World Bank partnered with UNESCO, as well as donor and developing countries, to launch the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).⁹⁰⁴ FTI is a planning and funding mechanism, overseen by a small secretariat, intended to help the world's poorest countries achieve Education for All. FTI-endorsed countries are deemed to have "a credible education sector plan" by local donors, using guidelines laid out by the FTI.⁹⁰⁵ The initiative helps promote and coordinate effective bilateral and multilateral aid for education, and also directly funds some projects through the Education Program Development Fund and the Catalytic Fund.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 countries reaffirmed their support for the Education for All Initiative and endorsed the results of the G8 Education Task Force, which reported at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.⁹⁰⁶ In 2005, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to the Initiative, placing particular emphasis on education in Africa.⁹⁰⁷ The leaders also expressed their support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI).⁹⁰⁸

Despite Education for All's regular promotion at the G8, funding shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries have grown. At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members pledged to close a USD500 million funding gap.⁹⁰⁹ The FTI Secretariat now estimates the shortfall at USD1 billion.⁹¹⁰ At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders expressed support for improvements to the FTI's effectiveness through an external evaluation and called for greater emphasis on countries affected by conflicts, and on marginalized populations.⁹¹¹ The FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee was established to manage the external evaluation, to be carried out between mid-2008 and mid-2009, evaluating the FTI's activities from 2002 to 2008.⁹¹² A final report is expected in September 2009.

⁹⁰⁴ Education: International Initiatives, UNESCO (Geneva). Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=24181&URL_DO=DO_PRINTPAGE&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁹⁰⁵ Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Washington), 12 October 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.untj.org/principals/files/education/FTI_factsheet_endorsement.pdf.

⁹⁰⁶ A New Focus on Education for All, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>.

⁹⁰⁷ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁹⁰⁸ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>.

⁹⁰⁹ Summit Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Heiligendamm Summit (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.

⁹¹⁰ Fast Track Initiative, World Bank (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/JAPAN/JAPANESEEXT/Resources/515497-1196389582361/080422_FTI_en.pdf.

⁹¹¹ Summit Declaration on Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html.

⁹¹² FTI Evaluation Oversight Committee Terms of Reference, World Bank (Washington) Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.efafasttrack.org/library/eoc_tor.pdf.

Additionally, a report on G8 progress on FTI will be delivered at the 2009 Summit.⁹¹³

Commitment Features:

This commitment requires G8 member states to work towards meeting shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries. This requires some financial commitment on the part of the states themselves, as well as an effort to mobilize bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors. It should be noted that much of the funding for FTI-endorsed countries is bilateral, and while it is more difficult to gather information on these aid flows, bilateral aid does indeed constitute compliance with his commitment.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not deliver some of its previously committed funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Member does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds, AND does not contribute any new funding.
0	Member commits new funds, but does not cooperate with other donors to raise funds for FTI-endorsed countries. Alternatively, member obtains shortfall funding from other donors but does not increase its own funding.
+1	Member increases its funds for FRI-endorsed countries to cover shortfalls AND actively cooperates with other donors to raise funds.

Lead Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

Support for Education for All is one component of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA's) Sustainable Development Strategy for 2007-2009.⁹¹⁴ The agency promises to "work with partner countries to develop credible national education plans," an initiative that could help qualify countries for FTI funding.

Canada provides bilateral aid for education to a number of FTI-endorsed countries. For example, the Access to Primary Education – Back to School project in Haiti covered primary school fees for 13,415 children for the 2007-2008 school year, and 47,500

⁹¹³ Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html.

⁹¹⁴ Sustainable Development Strategy: 2007-2009, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/RAC-1129144152-R4Q#act2b>.

children for the 2008-2009 school year.⁹¹⁵ The program, to which CIDA contributed CAD1.2 million in 2007-2008, will receive CAD5 million in 2008-2009.⁹¹⁶ CIDA describes this as an “Education for All project” implemented with the World Bank and the Government of Haiti, and its expansion constitutes partial compliance.⁹¹⁷ Canada has also agreed to provide CAD100 million for education in Mozambique, between 2009 and 2014.⁹¹⁸

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). According to the FTI Catalytic Fund’s Interim Status Report, Canada has not made any commitment or payment to the Fund for 2008-2009.⁹¹⁹ In this compliance cycle, Canada promised USD1.62 million in 2009 and USD6.48 million in 2010-2013 to the EPDF, though none of these funds had been disbursed as of 31 March 2009.⁹²⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. While it has addressed the funding shortfall with bilateral aid, it has not mobilized shortfall funding from other donors.

Analyst: Tala Khoury

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On 25 September 2008, at the UN High Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, France promised to contribute EUR50 million in new funding for Fast Track

⁹¹⁵ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2007-2008, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/DB3355F080EA35F9852573ED003CA0A6?OpenDocument>.

Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁶ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁷ Access to Primary Education – Back-to-School 2008-2009, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4682FD4A094D6F5F852574DC0037233C?OpenDocument>.

⁹¹⁸ Canada’s Assistance to Education in Mozambique, CIDA Project Browser (Ottawa) 30 June 2009. Date of Access: 30 June 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/A033033001>.

⁹¹⁹ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (France) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²⁰ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Interim Progress Report, FTI Secretariat (Copenhagen) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/EPDF_Interim_Progress_Report_April_2009_final.pdf.

Initiative projects.⁹²¹ This contribution will help to meet FTI funding shortfalls, and therefore constitutes partial compliance.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In this compliance period, France's commitment to the Catalytic Fund has ranged between USD23.8 million and USD21.4 million.⁹²² France's disbursements have increased, however, by USD14.5 million since April 2008, and at least USD7.9 million of this was disbursed in the current compliance cycle.⁹²³ The FTI Secretariat has noted that since 2007, the Catalytic Fund's receipts from donors have nearly doubled, thanks in part to France's recent contribution.⁹²⁴

France has pledged USD1.74 million to the EPDF for 2009. Moreover, it has disbursed USD5.84 million of the USD7.58 million pledged for 2005-2009.⁹²⁵ It is not clear, however, whether these pledges and disbursements were made before or after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 18 March 2009, French representative Jean-Pierre Lacroix spoke to the UN General Assembly about education.⁹²⁶ While Lacroix reiterated France's support for the Fast Track Initiative and spoke in general terms about the importance of education, he did not directly urge other nations to meet the FTI funding shortfall.⁹²⁷

⁹²¹ World Leaders, FIFA Launch "Class of 2015: Education For All", \$4.5 B Pledged, Global March Against Child Labour (New York) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009.

<http://www.globalmarch.org/campaigns/educationcampaign/UN-SUMMIT-NY-2008.php>.

Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

⁹²² FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²³ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹²⁴ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹²⁵ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Tab_2_EPDF_Summary_Progress_Report.pdf.

⁹²⁶ Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

⁹²⁷ Universal Access to Education – Statement by Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, at the General Assembly, France at the United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3727>.

Despite these contributions, UNESCO's 2009 Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report has noted that several donors – including France – “should urgently review their current aid allocations.”⁹²⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Although France has provided increased funding for the FTI, it has yet to mobilize funding from other donors.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In 2007, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that Germany planned to contribute EUR8 million to the FTI's Catalytic Fund between 2007 and 2009, in order to alleviate funding shortfalls.⁹²⁹ The FTI's Catalytic Fund status reports indicate that during this compliance cycle, Germany has increased its total pledged funds from USD7.2 million to USD9.9 million.⁹³⁰ Germany has also disbursed an additional USD3.2 million in this compliance cycle.⁹³¹

At the International UNESCO Education for All Conference in Oslo in December 2008, Germany Minister Heide Wiecek-Zeul noted that “significant progress has been made since the Education for All initiative was launched” and emphasized that “education is the key to development and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.”⁹³² At a meeting of EU development ministers held in September 2008, Minister Wiecek-Zeul encouraged her EU counterparts to make renewed financial commitments towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, but did not focus on education.⁹³³

⁹²⁸ Highlights of the EFA Report 2009, UNESCO (Paris) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.unesco.org/education/gmr2009/press/efagmr2009_Highlights.pdf.

⁹²⁹ Promoting children's education, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/HumanRights/kinderrechte/arbeitsfelder/bildung/index.html>.

⁹³⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹³¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹³² Wiecek-Zeul: "Education is the key to development", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/december/pm_20081217_122.html.

⁹³³ Wiecek-Zeul seeks to win EU Development Ministers' support for International Conference on Financing for Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn)

UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2009 called on Germany to review its current aid allocations.⁹³⁴ According to the report, Germany allocates only 7 per cent of its total development assistance for education to basic education in low-income countries, placing a greater priority on subsidizing attendance at German universities.⁹³⁵ According to the Global Campaign for Education, Germany's contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.⁹³⁶ The Campaign's recent report states that Germany and three other donor countries (Italy, Japan, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹³⁷ In a briefing delivered at the Education for All High-Level Group Meeting held in Oslo in December 2008, the Global Campaign for Education also called on major economies such as Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States to both increase ODA and give a larger share of it to basic education.⁹³⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its increased commitments and disbursements to the Catalytic Fund. Germany has yet to mobilize additional resources from other donors to meet the FTI shortfall.

Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

On the Italian Development Cooperation website, Education for All is listed as one of Italy's "most important initiatives."⁹³⁹ On 12 December 2008, three Italian representatives participated in the FTI Steering Committee Meeting in Oslo, Norway.⁹⁴⁰

In September 2008 Italy promised EUR16 million, through a World Bank-administered trust fund administered, to Ethiopia's Fast Track Initiative plan. These new funds

September 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/september/pm_20080929_90.html.

⁹³⁴ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹³⁵ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: "Overcoming inequality: why governance matters", UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹³⁶ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹³⁷ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹³⁸ Briefing for the Education for All High Level Group: "At the crossroads: Which way forward for a global impact on education?" Global Campaign for Education (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009

<http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/At%20the%20crossroads%20Which%20way%20forwards%20for%20a%20global%20compact%20on%20education.pdf>.

⁹³⁹ Italian Development Cooperation, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome). Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://sedi.esteri.it/portaledgcs/portaledgcs/inglese/intro.html>.

⁹⁴⁰ FTI Steering Committee Meeting Participants List, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_SC_Participants_list.pdf.

constitute compliance with the commitment to work to meet shortfalls in FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). In this compliance cycle, Italy promised and disbursed USD13 million to the Catalytic Fund for 2009.⁹⁴¹

The G8 chair traditionally serves as co-chair of EFA-FTI.⁹⁴² Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini has suggested that this position “will allow us [...] to launch an initiative for access to primary education” at the L’Aquila Summit.⁹⁴³ In April 2009, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Director General for Development Cooperation, praised EFA-FTI as “a good model for aid effectiveness and donor harmonization.” Italy has not yet specifically called on other donors to meet the FTI shortfalls, however.

According to the Global Campaign for Education, Italy’s contribution falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.⁹⁴⁴ The Campaign’s recent report states that Italy and three other donor countries (Germany, Japan, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁴⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0. While Italy has increased its own contributions to FTI-endorsed education plans, through bilateral and multilateral channels, it has not mobilized resources from other donors.

Analysts: Tala Khoury and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to meet the funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program

⁹⁴¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹⁴² The Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) Technical Meeting and Related Meetings, and Policy Speech by Mr. Masahiko Koumura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2008/4/1179263_932.html.

⁹⁴³ Aspects of the Italian Presidency and Prospects for World Governance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 4 June 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8

⁹⁴⁴ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁴⁵ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

Development Fund (EPDF). Since April 2008, Japan has disbursed USD2.4 million to the Catalytic Fund, including at least USD1.2 million since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁹⁴⁶

In December 2008, Japan sent five representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency to participate in the FTI Steering Committee Meeting in Oslo, Norway.⁹⁴⁷ There is no evidence that Japan mobilized funding from other donors to meet FTI funding shortfalls since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

The latest Education for All Global Monitoring Report commented that Japan continues to “invest a very low share of gross national income in development assistance.”⁹⁴⁸ According to the Global Campaign for Education, Japan’s contribution falls short of its “fair share” of FTI targets.⁹⁴⁹ The Campaign’s recent report states that Japan and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the United States) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁵⁰ In a briefing delivered at the Education for All High-Level Group Meeting held in Oslo in December 2008, the Global Campaign for Education also called on major economies such as Japan, Germany, Italy, and the United States to both increase ODA and give a larger share of it to basic education.⁹⁵¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Although Japan has pledged funds to the FTI, it has not actively pursued funding from other donors.

Analyst: Isabel Dimitrov

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

⁹⁴⁶ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Copenhagen) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹⁴⁷ FTI Steering Committee Meeting Participants List, Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_SC_Participants_list.pdf.

⁹⁴⁸ EFA – Global Monitoring Report 2009: “Overcoming inequality: why governance matters”, UNESCO (Paris) November 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

⁹⁴⁹ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁵⁰ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments’ Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁵¹ Briefing for the Education for All High Level Group: “At the crossroads: Which way forward for a global impact on education?” Global Campaign for Education (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009 <http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/At%20the%20crossroads%20Which%20way%20forward%20for%20a%20global%20compact%20on%20education.pdf>.

On 5 November 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed an order committing USD10 million annually in 2009-2011 to the FTI-EFA framework.⁹⁵² Russia has pledged approximately USD3 million to the FTI for 2009.⁹⁵³ According to the order, the Russian government pledged to allocate USD42.9 million to implement programs aimed at improving basic education in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asian, and African countries between 2008 and 2012.⁹⁵⁴ Russia has also allocated USD425,000 to UNESCO to finance international surveys on education quality conducted within the EFA framework.⁹⁵⁵

According to FTI Catalytic Fund annual status report issued on 13 December 2008, Russia contributed the pledged USD1 million to the FTI for 2008.⁹⁵⁶ According to FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report issued on 22 April 2009, Russia has also pledged USD2 million to that fund for 2009.⁹⁵⁷

However, Russian authorities have not mobilized resources from other donors. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

⁹⁵² The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 15 March 2009.

<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>.

⁹⁵³ The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p, Internet Portal of the Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 March 2009.

<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>.

⁹⁵⁴ The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p, Internet Portal of the Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 March 2009.

<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

⁹⁵⁵ Speech of the Deputy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation A. Yakovenko on the discussion on the education and health issues at a high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs RF (Moscow) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/ADECE2CF3E67A8DBC32574D00025AF86?OpenDocument.

External policy diplomatic activity of the Russian Federation in 2008. Overview by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. March, 2009, Moscow. Date of Access: 14 May 2009.

[http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/fa711a859c4b939643256999005bcbbc/b286e140e4b7e48ac325752e002def65/\\$FILE/Obzor.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/fa711a859c4b939643256999005bcbbc/b286e140e4b7e48ac325752e002def65/$FILE/Obzor.doc).

⁹⁵⁶ FTI Catalytic Fund. Annual Status Report, Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (Oslo) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

⁹⁵⁷ FTI Catalytic Fund - Interim Status Report, Education for All – Fast Track Initiative, (Oslo) April 2009. Date of Access: 18 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

On 26 September 2008, the Department for International Development announced GBP50 million in new funding for FTI.⁹⁵⁸ The contribution was made “as part of the UK’s commitment to give GBP8.5 billion over ten years up to 2015 towards education.”⁹⁵⁹

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund. Between April and September 2008, the UK increased its disbursements to the Catalytic Fund by USD132 million.⁹⁶⁰ In September, the FTI Secretariat noted that “since the [April 2008] CF Committee meeting, cash receipts from donors have increased from USD825 million to USD994 million due largely to receipts from the UK and the EC, and from two new donors to the fund (Australia and Japan).”⁹⁶¹ However, it is unclear whether these payments were made during the current compliance cycle. The UK has also disbursed at least USD700 thousand to the EPDF in this compliance cycle.⁹⁶²

Over the last year, the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) led a successful effort to plan a replenishment mechanism for the FTI trust funds. A World Bank spokesperson thanked DFID at the EFA-FTI Technical Meeting on 25 April 2009, for putting its “continuing financial and intellectual horsepower behind the FTI.”

At that meeting, UK Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander emphasized the importance of donor countries meeting the commitments that they have made.⁹⁶³ He urged “all parties to engage in a concerted, genuinely international and multilateral effort to deliver more, better allocated, and effectively orchestrated

⁹⁵⁸ UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

⁹⁵⁹ UN meeting on poverty exceeds all expectations: \$16 billion of new commitments as broadest ever alliance assembles to fight for common goal, Department for International Development (London) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/un-high-level.asp>.

⁹⁶⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fasttrack.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

⁹⁶¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fasttrack.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%2017%202008.pdf>.

⁹⁶² Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Summary Progress Report (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Tab_2_EPDF_Summary_Progress_Report.pdf.

⁹⁶³ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

multilateral and bilateral aid to education.”⁹⁶⁴ Further, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to funding the FTI; Secretary Alexander said “in terms of resources, I can assure you that the United Kingdom stands ready, therefore, to participate fully in the replenishment effort.”⁹⁶⁵

On 9 December 2008, UK Ambassador Denise Holt addressed students of EU Law at Madrid’s Carlos III University.⁹⁶⁶ In her address, Ambassador Holt commented on the UK and Spain’s “major new contributions to the Education Fast Track initiative.”⁹⁶⁷ Ambassador Holt noted that the two countries “must work together to encourage other countries to hold firm on their commitments” as well.⁹⁶⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for committing new funds to the Fast Track Initiative, and encouraging other donors to mobilize resources for education.

Analyst: Julien Russell Brunet

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for the FTI-endorsed countries.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provides bilateral aid for basic education to a number of FTI-endorsed countries. For example, on 19 February 2009, USAID launched a five year, USD40 million program to support basic education in Senegal, an FTI-identified country.⁹⁶⁹

During his election campaign, President Barack Obama promised to establish a USD2 billion Global Education Fund for primary education, and mentioned the Fast Track Initiative, promising “to ensure that funding shortfall is no longer the main impediment to progress on basic education.”⁹⁷⁰ The president has not yet aggressively pursued this

⁹⁶⁴ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

⁹⁶⁵ Address by Minister Alexander Douglas at World Bank Spring Meetings, World Bank (Washington) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 12 May 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/Transcript_Education_For_All_Meeting_25April2009.pdf.

⁹⁶⁶ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁷ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁸ Address by Ambassador Denise Holt at Carlos III University, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=10486554>.

⁹⁶⁹ USAID Launches A New Basic Education Program in Senegal, USAID (Washington) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090219.html>.

⁹⁷⁰ Strengthening our common security by investing in our common humanity, Obama '08. Date of Access: 5 June 2009. http://www.cgdev.org/doc/blog/obama_strengthen_security.pdf.

objective on the world stage, however. A statement released on 21 April 2009 by the Representative of the United States to UNESCO expressed support for UNESCO's recent focus on Education For All, but did not directly appeal to other donors to meet shortfalls.⁹⁷¹

According to the Global Campaign for Education, the United States' contribution falls short of its "fair share" of FTI targets.⁹⁷² The Campaign's recent report states that the US and three other donor countries (Germany, Italy, and the Japan) have collectively contributed only 10 per cent of the amount needed to fulfill their promises on universal education.⁹⁷³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial contributions and support of programs for FTI-endorsed countries. The United States has yet to mobilize resources from other donors.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to meet funding shortfalls for FTI-endorsed countries.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). Between April and September 2008, the European Commission increased its promised funds to the Catalytic Fund by USD3.4 million, and disbursed USD24.7 million in existing pledges.⁹⁷⁴ It is unclear whether these actions were taken during the current compliance cycle. Between September and December 2008, however, the Commission promised an additional USD300 thousand to the Catalytic Fund, and disbursed USD13.7 million in existing pledges.⁹⁷⁵

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0. While it has increased its own promises and disbursement to the FTI's Catalytic Fund, it has not mobilized resources from other donors.

⁹⁷¹ United States Mission to UNESCO: Statement by the Representative of the United States of America. 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 08 May 2009.

http://unesco.usmission.gov/texts/Statement_by_Representative_of_US_21Apr09.pdf.

⁹⁷² No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁷³ No Excuses: A Global Report Card Ranking Governments' Efforts to Achieve Education for All – Half Term, Global Campaign for Education, 2008.

⁹⁷⁴ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Paris) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/paris%20sc/FINAL%20CF%20Interim%20Status%20Report%20Paris%20Meeting%20Sept%202017%202008.pdf>.

FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, Fast Track Initiative (Tokyo) 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/CF_statusreport_apr08.pdf.

⁹⁷⁵ Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat (Oslo) December 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. http://www.education-fast-track.org/library/FINAL_CF_Annual_Status_Report_Oslo_2008.pdf.

Analyst: Nicole Formosa

13. Africa: Trade [154]

Commitment:

“[Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to USD4 billion including the support for marketing of African products.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.33

Background:

In 2005, G7 Ministers recognized the need for additional assistance for African countries to ease the adjustment to trade liberalization, and to increase their capacity to take advantage of more open markets. They called on the World Bank and the IMF to develop proposals in this area.⁹⁷⁶

In 2005, following the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, the WTO created a new work program on Aid for Trade, and a task force on Aid for Trade was created. In 2006, the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force made its recommendations, stating: "Projects and programmes should be considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development

⁹⁷⁶ Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008.
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm.

strategies.”⁹⁷⁷ Furthermore, the Task Force recognized six priority areas where developing countries might require assistance in adjusting to trade liberalization:

1. Trade policy and regulations, including training trade officials, supporting national stakeholders “to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs.”
2. Trade development, including promoting investment, including “business support services and institutions,” and “public-private sector networking.”
3. Trade-related infrastructure, from physical infrastructure for transport and storage, to communications and energy infrastructure.
4. Building productive capacity.
5. Trade-related adjustment, which involves “supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.”
6. Other trade-related needs (open-ended category to capture any other activities that “have been explicitly identified as trade-related priorities in the recipient country’s national development strategies.”)

The G8 has supported this initiative since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit when leaders agreed to increase aid to developing countries to build their physical, human, and institutional capacity to trade.⁹⁷⁸ Aid for Trade encompasses support of individual governments as well as multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Regional Development Bank, which are large donors providing significant support for infrastructure and productive capacity building.⁹⁷⁹ The OECD and the WTO have developed a framework for monitoring Aid for Trade flows. The framework measures global monitoring of Aid for Trade flows, donor monitoring, and in-country monitoring, which ensures transparency.⁹⁸⁰

This year’s commitment comes amidst a global financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, on 30 October 2008 the G8 Heads of State signed the Aid Pledge that reaffirmed their existing aid promises and promises to avoid cutting development aid.⁹⁸¹

Commitment Features:

The commitment reaffirms support for Aid for Trade to Africa specifically, so Aid for Trade to any other region cannot be considered compliance. G8 members must increase their Aid for Trade contributions, earmarking funds under one of the categories laid out above.

⁹⁷⁷ Donor Aid for Trade Questionnaire, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/26/39120395.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁸ Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008.
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm.

⁹⁷⁹ Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007, WTO, (Geneva), 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.
http://tcdbdb.wto.org/publish/FINAL%20GLOSSY%20EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY_ENGLISH.pdf.

⁹⁸⁰ OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.
http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39619566_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁹⁸¹ OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41601282_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Aid for Trade must be explicitly targeted to expand the capacity of African nations to participate in the global trade system. Development programs that might indirectly support international trade – the expansion of basic education, for example – cannot be considered Aid for Trade.

Scoring:

-1	Member decreases the amount of Aid for Trade, in local currency terms, OR makes a public announcement indicating an intention to decrease Aid for Trade.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to Aid for Trade initiatives, in local currency terms.
+1	Member increases absolute value of Aid for Trade from the previous in local currency terms. Note that this increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

On 30 November 2008 at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda affirmed Canada's commitment to Aid for Trade, stating: "We also remain committed to advancing the Aid for Trade agenda in line with the development needs expressed by our partners."⁹⁸²

On 2 April 2009 Prime Minister Stephen Harper along with the other G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitments to Aid for Trade.⁹⁸³ Nevertheless, Canada has not announced any increases of its previous allocations to Aid for Trade.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to increase its contributions to Aid for Trade programs.

Analyst: Maria Robson

France: 0

France has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

⁹⁸² Statement by the Honourable Beverley J. Oda at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau, QC) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/607F302A0355E898852575120070FABD?OpenDocument>.

⁹⁸³ London Summit – Leaders' Statement, Group of Twenty (London, UK) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.g20.org/Documents/g20_communique_020409.pdf

As a member of the EU, France's Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.⁹⁸⁴ France allocates about 22 per cent of its ODA funding to Aid for Trade initiatives.⁹⁸⁵

As of 28 February 2009, France had achieved its USD1.5 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.⁹⁸⁶

On 6-7 April 2009, France attended the North-South Corridor International Financing Conference in Zambia.⁹⁸⁷ The North-South Corridor Program is an Aid for Trade initiative that aims to enhance competitiveness and lower costs of trade in Sub-Saharan Africa. Member countries discussed ways in which to make donor countries' aid contributions more effective in trade facilitation.⁹⁸⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. France has not increased funding to Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath and Mila Khodskaya

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

As a member of the EU, Germany's Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.⁹⁸⁹

On 20 March 2009, Germany announced a commitment of EUR14 million of funding earmarked for the East African Community, in support of the facilitation of trade in the community through the building of a customs union.⁹⁹⁰

⁹⁸⁴ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁹⁸⁵ OECD Global Monitoring 18 October 2007, OECD (Paris) Date of Access: 21 December 2008 http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39145396_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁹⁸⁶ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>

⁹⁸⁷ AfDB and Partners Attend North-South Corridor Financing Conference, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.northsouthcorridor.org/index.php>.

⁹⁸⁸ Outcomes and Conclusions of the High Level Conference, North-South Corridor – International Financing Conference (Lusaka) 7 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.northsouthcorridor.org/index.php>.

⁹⁸⁹ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁹⁹⁰ Common Market in East Africa, Press Releases, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and

As of 28 February 2009, Germany had allocated USD1.5 million for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.⁹⁹¹

Germany has also affirmed its continued commitment to the Aid for Trade Strategy by attending meetings related to improving the effectiveness of Aid for Trade, and by reiterating its importance to development. Addressing the collapse of the WTO discussions in August 2008, German Development Minister, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, “asserted that the EU would fulfill its commitments on funding for Aid for Trade, which is to rise to an annual EUR2 billion by 2010.”⁹⁹²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The government has taken limited steps to improve the quality and quantity of aid to developing countries, but has not directed new resources to Aid for Trade.

On 22 September 2008, the Italian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti attended a high level meeting held by the UN General Assembly on Africa's Development, affirming that Italy was still committed to making an impact on the process of its development through trade.⁹⁹³

The Italian Development Cooperation website reports that the Italian government regards Aid for Trade Africa as its primary focus while promoting the development of local or intraregional trade.⁹⁹⁴ Since 2005, Italy has been consistent with its funding, with EUR92 million committed in 2008.⁹⁹⁵ This is an increase from last year's pledge of EUR55 million, but a substantial decrease from the EUR156 million in 2006.⁹⁹⁶ Nevertheless, no

Development 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/march/pm_20090320_25.html.

⁹⁹¹ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁹⁹² Wieczorek-Zeul describes collapse of WTO discussions as “shameful”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080730_68.html.

⁹⁹³ World Leaders Pledge to Reinvigorate ‘Global Partnership of Equals’ to End Poverty, Hunger, Underdevelopment in Africa (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

⁹⁹⁴ Italian Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/inglese/intro.html>.

⁹⁹⁵ Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.

⁹⁹⁶ Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.

increases in quantitative figures have been reported since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit for Aid for Trade funding to African countries.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0, as it has failed to announce increased funding for Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Adriano Marchese and Anna Vekshina

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Japan has continued to support a number of Aid for Trade programs, but it has not increased its support in this compliance cycle.

According to a 2007 OECD report on Japan's Aid for Trade, Japan has made it clear it will provide USD10 billion to fund assistance in trade, production, and distribution infrastructure over the period of 2006-2008.⁹⁹⁷ There will also be an exchange of ten thousand trainees and experts for the purpose of technical assistance. Japan has not specified how much of this funding will be allocated to Africa specifically.

As of 28 February 2009, Japan had allocated USD180,180 for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.⁹⁹⁸ On 13 December 2008, Japan and the Asian Development Bank provided a USD900,000 grant to improve trade policy formation and strengthen institutional capacity within the region.⁹⁹⁹ Nevertheless, Japan made no mention of African countries.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Despite a general commitment to Aid for Trade, Japan has not strengthened its support for the program in the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Joshua Xiong

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Unlike other G8 members, Russia is not a full member of the WTO. Nevertheless, it has taken several steps on governmental and intergovernmental level in order to support sustainable economic growth in Africa.

Russia continues to strengthen cooperation with several African countries. During the visit of Angola's president José Eduardo dos Santos, authorities from both countries

⁹⁹⁷ Aid for Trade at a Glance: Japan, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/3/39639093.pdf>.

⁹⁹⁸ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁹⁹⁹ Japan and ADB Promote Regional Trade Integration, Solomon Times Online (Manila) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.solomontimes.com/news.aspx?nwID=3210>.

collaborated on the final phase of establishing a program of economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation for a period of five years.¹⁰⁰⁰

Within the framework of the International Trade Initiative, which was organized by Industry and Trade Department of the Republic of South Africa, a special business forum and the exhibition of the African products and services was held on 19-20 November 2008 in Moscow.¹⁰⁰¹

On 17 March 2009, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ojo Maduekwe and his Russian counterpart Sergey Lavrov held a review meeting of the two countries' intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation. They agreed on a broad range of bilateral economic issues such as nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, oil and gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals industry, and trade and investments. During the visit, the Ministers analyzed a package of intergovernmental agreements aimed at boosting bilateral "business and humanitarian contacts."¹⁰⁰²

Russia has worked to strengthen trade partnership and economic relations with several African countries. The efforts have been undertaken only on a bilateral basis. However, Russia has not made any contributions to Aid for Trade. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

The UK's Aid for Trade Strategy is designed to complement and contribute to the broader EU Aid for Trade Strategy.¹⁰⁰³ On 3 December 2008 Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander launched the UK Aid for Trade Strategy 2008.¹⁰⁰⁴ The strategy commits a minimum of GBP400 million per year to Aid for Trade by 2010.¹⁰⁰⁵ Further, on 8 June 2009, Secretary Alexander announced that Aid for Trade will increase to GBP800 million, a 60 per cent increase over 2005.¹⁰⁰⁶

¹⁰⁰⁰ Angola: President's Visit to Russia Boosted Cooperation, All Africa (Washington, DC) 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810300309.html>.

¹⁰⁰¹ Press Release, International Trade Initiative (Moscow) November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iti-moscow.econsa.ru/press_release.php.

¹⁰⁰² Nigeria, Russia plan joint commission to promote ties. Date of access: 10 May 2009. <http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90855/6615667.html>.

¹⁰⁰³ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

The 2008 Strategy consists of four strategic objectives including building countries' capacities to trade through national growth and competitiveness strategies, ensuring that trade results in poverty reduction and inclusive growth, facilitating regional trade and integration and ensuring that EPAs are beneficial for ACP partners, and building an international system that delivers more and better Aid for Trade.¹⁰⁰⁷ At least GBP100 million a year will be spent on covering trade policy, trade regulations and trade development.

On 13 December 2008, the Department for International Development announced USD30 million to support improvement of key transport corridors linking member states of the East African Community.¹⁰⁰⁸ The donation is as part of the 2008 Aid for Trade Strategy. Further, on 30 March 2009 Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Miliband announced that the UK Government would support the North-South Corridor Program in Southern and Eastern Africa under the TradeMark program, "which will bring GBP100 million of transport cost savings and quicker, more reliable access to markets and ports for eight countries."¹⁰⁰⁹

As of 28 February 2009, the United Kingdom had contributed its pledged USD5.5 million to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.¹⁰¹⁰

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its proactive support and increasing funds for Aid for Trade.

Analyst: Maria Robson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The US has increased its absolute Aid for Trade contributions since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

¹⁰⁰⁶ World Trade Week UK – defending open trade, Department for International Development, 8 June 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/20091/World-Trade-Week-UK---defending-open-trade/>.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Britain to give EAC \$30m for road network, East African (Nairobi) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/-/2558/501660/-/rm61mkz/-/>.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Foreign Secretary David Milliband's speech on Africa at House of Commons at House of Commons Debate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://ukinusa.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=15682171>.

New dawn for trade in Africa as UK Government commits to North South Corridor, Department for International Development (London) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/20091/New-Dawn-for-Trade-in-Africa-as-UK-Government-Commits-to-North-South-Corridor/>.

¹⁰¹⁰ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

On 18 December 2008, then-US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab announced that the United States had increased its annual spending on Aid for Trade programs to USD2.3 billion in the 2008 fiscal year, an increase of 60 per cent from the 2007 fiscal year.¹⁰¹¹

The United States also continues to implement Aid for Trade assistance through crown corporations, partnership with national level governments, African Regional Organizations, and the private sector.¹⁰¹² Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States finances programs and projects by offering direct assistance to stimulate natural economic growth in Africa. Over 60 per cent of the USD5.5 billion MCC has approved in compacts benefits sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁰¹³ USAID has provided USD40 million over 2008 as part of its 5 year African Global Competitiveness Initiative.¹⁰¹⁴ The Millennium Challenge Corporation engaged with 19 IF participants through trade-related programs amounting to about USD1.7 billion.¹⁰¹⁵

As of 28 February 2009, the United States had disbursed its USD1.2 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.¹⁰¹⁶ The US has also provided specific Trade Building Capacity funds to Africa amounting to USD1 billion dollars by the end of 2008.¹⁰¹⁷

Recently, USAID launched the Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (COMPETE) project, aimed at enhancing economic growth and food security in Eastern and Central

¹⁰¹¹ USTR News, The United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/December/asset_upload_file461_15247.pdf.

¹⁰¹² AID-FOR-TRADE Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

¹⁰¹³ Budget Justification 2009, Millenium Challenge Corporation, (Washington, DC) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/mcc-fy09-cbj.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁴ AID-FOR-TRADE Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>. 2009 Trade Policy Agenda and 2008 Annual Report, the USTR (Washington, DC) March 2009. Date of Access: 13 May 2009 http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2009/2009_Trade_Policy_Agenda/asset_upload_file340_15406.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁶ USTR News, The United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/December/asset_upload_file461_15247.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁷ 2009 Trade Policy Agenda and 2008 Annual Report, the USTR (Washington, DC) March 2009. Date of Access: 13 May 2009 http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2009/2009_Trade_Policy_Agenda/asset_upload_file340_15406.pdf.

Africa (ECA).¹⁰¹⁸ Through this program, USD6 million and USD10 million will be invested over the next four years to help promote growth, development and trade.¹⁰¹⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing the absolute value of Aid for Trade.

Analyst: Adriano Marchese

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

On 6 April 2009, the European Commission pledged EUR115million for North-South Corridor project in Eastern and Southern Africa.¹⁰²⁰ The North-South Corridor is a pilot Aid for Trade project that aims to “improve infrastructure and remove regulatory barriers, thereby creating a reliable and efficient transport network and reducing bottlenecks that restrict trade.”¹⁰²¹

On 18 December 2008, the European Commission signed a EUR4 million contribution agreement with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), which is a mechanism for Aid for Trade that supports sustainable development in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).¹⁰²² The EIF Partnership should help integrate trade and development strategy, and attract and coordinate donors.¹⁰²³ It can be assumed that African countries will receive some of this aid, since it is targeted towards LDCs, several of which are located in Africa.

The European Union’s Aid for Trade is administered through the EU’s Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. The financing of Aid for Trade is administered via the Community

¹⁰¹⁸ USAID project to bolster economy, food security in East Africa, Afrique en ligne 11 May 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/usaid-project-to-bolster-economy.-food-security-in-east-africa-2009051127335.html>.

¹⁰¹⁹ USAID project to bolster economy, food security in East Africa, Afrique en ligne 11 May 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/usaid-project-to-bolster-economy.-food-security-in-east-africa-2009051127335.html>.

¹⁰²⁰ European Commission pledges EUR115million for trade project in Eastern and Southern Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/global/development/pr030409_en.htm.

¹⁰²¹ European Commission pledges EUR115million for trade project in Eastern and Southern Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/global/development/pr030409_en.htm.

¹⁰²² European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html.

¹⁰²³ European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html.

instruments under the regular Community budget and the European Development Fund (EDF), given that Aid for Trade is part of the EU Official Development Assistance.¹⁰²⁴ The EU provides around a third of total Aid for Trade ODA flows. Sub-Saharan Africa receives 39.5 per cent of the total Aid for Trade funds.¹⁰²⁵

The Joint Aid for Trade Strategy specifies that a total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.¹⁰²⁶ Furthermore, The EU Strategy consists of five sections addressing quantitative ambitions (for Trade Related Assistance and wider Aid for Trade), the pro-poor focus and quality of assistance, EU capacity to deliver Aid for Trade, and monitoring and reporting.¹⁰²⁷

On 3 December 2008 at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, the EC delegation stated that “the EU is also committed to improving both the quality and the volume of the Aid for Trade it provides to developing countries to reinforce their ability to exploit the potential of trade to support their own development.”¹⁰²⁸

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Josh Xiong

¹⁰²⁴ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

¹⁰²⁵ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

¹⁰²⁶ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

¹⁰²⁷ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

¹⁰²⁸ Statement by the European Commission delivered at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, eGov Monitor (London) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22369>.

14. Nonproliferation [183]

Commitment:

“We are determined to accomplish priority projects under the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.33

Background:

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders launched a major initiative in global disarmament: the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The program was created to assist former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.¹⁰²⁹ Its announced priorities were (1) destroying chemical weapons, (2) dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines, (3) disposing of fissile materials, and (4) helping to redeploy weapons scientists.¹⁰³⁰ Disarmament can be prohibitively expensive, so G8 members promised USD20 billion in funding over ten years to the Global Partnership.

At the 2003 Evian Summit G8 members “recognized the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, together with international terrorism, as the

¹⁰²⁹ Statement by G8 Leaders on the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.

¹⁰³⁰ Statement by G8 Leaders on the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.

pre-eminent threat to international peace and security.”¹⁰³¹ To counter this threat, they announced a series of Evian Action Goals which both reaffirmed their commitment to the Global Partnership and expanded its scope to encompass new projects and new members, specifically “interested non-G8 donor countries that are willing to adopt the Kananaskis documents.”¹⁰³²

At the next G8 Summit in 2004, members launched the Sea Island Action Plan on Non-proliferation, seeking to “prevent, contain, and roll back proliferation by strengthening the global partnership regime” and recommitting themselves to the Kananaskis Statement, Principles, and Guidelines as the basis for Global Partnership cooperation.”¹⁰³³ The Global Partnership enlarged to include additional donor countries, including Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.¹⁰³⁴

In the Gleneagles Statement on Nonproliferation in 2005, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to raise up to USD20 billion by 2012 for the Global Partnership.¹⁰³⁵ No new initiatives or guidelines were drafted to increase the efficiency of the program, however. Similarly, at the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports: a Report on the G8 Global Partnership and a Global Partnership Review. The Statement on Non-Proliferation declared that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort but at the same time also recognizes that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of our cooperation.”¹⁰³⁶

During the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders agreed to the geographic expansion of the Partnership, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological,

¹⁰³¹ Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html.

¹⁰³² Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html.

¹⁰³³ G8 Summit Analysis Part I: Issue Objectives Reports, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 July 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007issues-obj.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁴ G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/nonproliferation.html>.

¹⁰³⁵ Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁶ Heiligendamm statement on non-proliferation, G8 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 June 2007. http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/heiligendamm-statement-on-non-proliferation.property=publicationFile.pdf.

nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”¹⁰³⁷ With regard to the extension of the Partnership beyond 2012, no specific plan was outlined in the communiqué.

The Global Partnership has been discussed at every summit since it was launched at Kananaskis in 2002. The focus has shifted to include both non-G8 donor countries and to incorporate projects outside of the former USSR. The increasing threat of global terrorism has kept this multilateral nonproliferation initiative on the agenda.

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls on G8 members to maintain the principles outlined in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit Documents. In addition, the report on the G8 Global Partnership drafted at the Hokkaido-Toyako summit calls on G8 members to expand and enlarge their counter-proliferation activities worldwide. The minimum funding formula is a simple linear regression which assumes an equal distribution of funds over the decade-long commitment. Although funds allocated to the Global Partnership may vary from year-to-year, this formula provides a rudimentary indicator of compliance levels among member states. The values given are in 2002 US dollars.

Scoring:

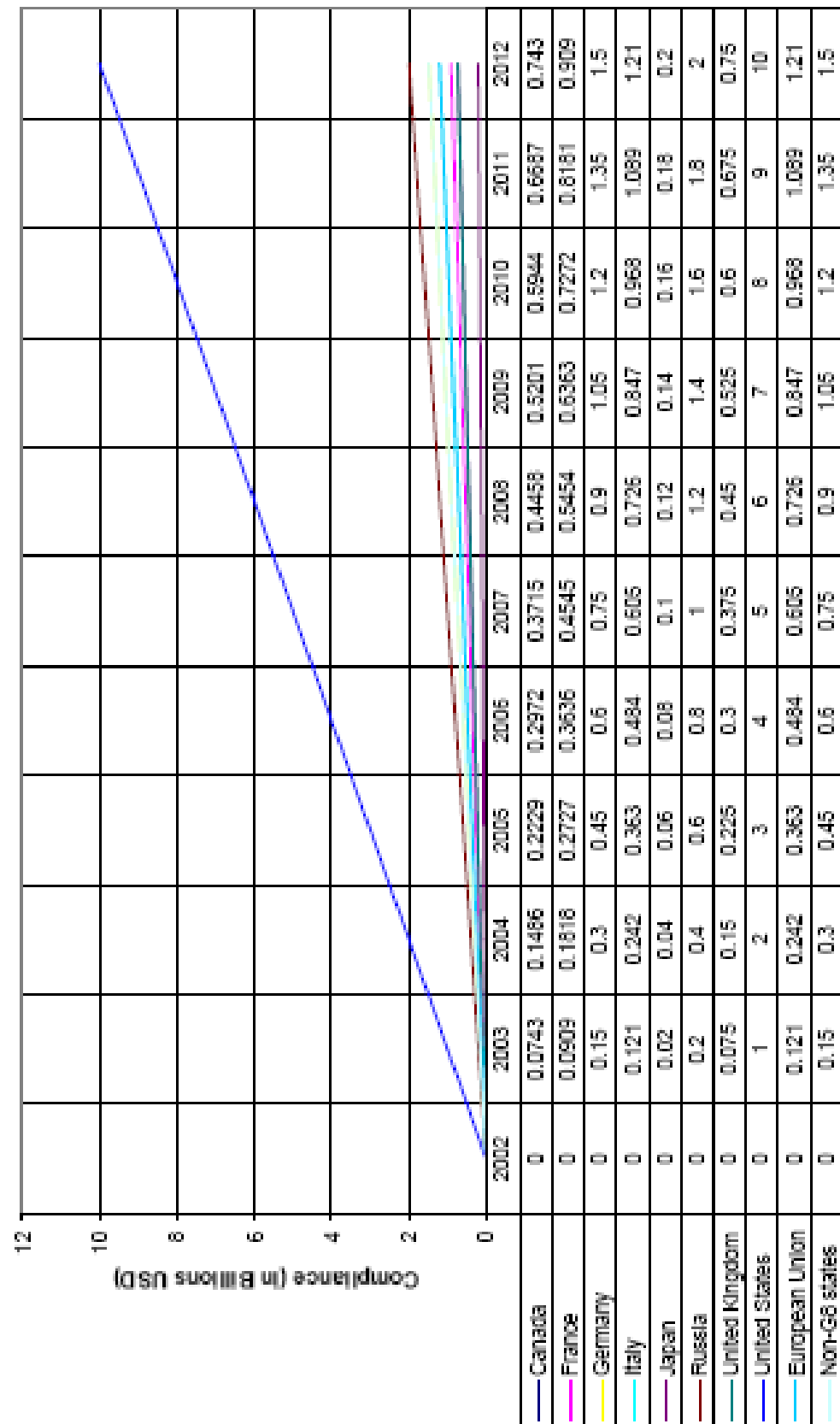
-1	Member provides no new funds towards the Global Partnership AND does not participate in any new programs initiated under the auspices of the Global Partnership.
0	Member provides some funding towards the Global Partnership but funding is substantially less than the Minimum Funding Formula (next page) OR continues funding but does not engage in new projects.
+1	Member continues to provide funding in line with previous years’ allocations AND continues to support individual programs in which it is already engaged.

Lead Analysts: Sandro Gianella and Sam Plett

¹⁰³⁷ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

G8 Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

Minimum Funding Formula for Compliance Analysis



Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 19 November 2008, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced that a total of CAD400 million of the CAD1 billion pledged under the Partnership had been expended towards the various non-proliferation projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership since 2002.¹⁰³⁸ By the minimum funding formula outlined above, Canada is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by 2012.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Canada has announced several new Global Partnership projects. On 22 January 2009, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon announced that Canada is committing CAD10 million to a US-led Global Partnership project in Russia and the Ukraine.¹⁰³⁹ In December 2008, a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the inauguration ceremony for the Ukrainian portion of this project, which will upgrade radiation detection equipment at the Kyiv Boryspil International Airport.¹⁰⁴⁰ Canadian funds will also be used to install radiation detection equipment at “key border crossings in the Ukraine.”¹⁰⁴¹

In March 2009, the Minister Cannon announced that Canada will contribute CAD 4 million to strengthen nuclear security in countries of the Former Soviet Union through the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund. This contribution will fund projects in Russia, Ukraine and other countries of the Former Soviet Union to enhance the security of their nuclear materials so as to prevent terrorist acquisition or use. All of these measures are being taken through DFAIT’s Global Partnership Program.¹⁰⁴²

On 26 June 2009, Minister Cannon announced CAD180 million in funding for new Global Partnership projects. Most of the new funding will be spent in Russia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, including CAD86.3 million for nuclear security, CAD25.3 million to secure the transportation of nuclear material, and CAD3.8 million to design a biological

¹⁰³⁸ Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

¹⁰³⁹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁴¹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

¹⁰⁴² Canada Contributes to Multilateral Effort to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism (Ottawa), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 28 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/publication.aspx?publication_id=386988&lang=eng&docnum=83&Year=2009.

Contribution for Nuclear Security in Former Soviet Union Announced : Canada Boosts Multilateral Effort to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism with \$4 Million, International Atomic Energy Agency, 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2009/sovietunion.html>.

containment facility, among other projects.¹⁰⁴³

The Canadian government remains engaged in ongoing Global Partnership projects. For example, it has contributed over CAD100 million to the Shchuch'ye facility for destruction of chemical weapons.¹⁰⁴⁴ Canada has contributed another CAD100 million for similar chemical weapons destruction facilities at Kizner. Several continuing projects include the decommissioning of Russian nuclear submarines and participating in multilateral effort to secure the highly enriched uranium facility; providing physical protection upgrades to nuclear sites and removing radioactive radioisotopic thermoelectrical generators; continuing to contribute to redirect former weapons scientists in the Former Soviet Union toward peaceful, civilian research; and implementing the Global Partnership Program's Biosecurity and Biosafety Strategy.¹⁰⁴⁵

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1. It is on track to meet its multi-year funding commitment, and continues to join new Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Steven Wang

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, France had contributed approximately USD100 million to Global Partnership projects.¹⁰⁴⁶ This means that France is substantially behind on its Global Partnership contributions, by the minimum funding formula outlined above.

At the July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the Report on the Global Partnership noted France's involvement in a number of Global Partnership projects.¹⁰⁴⁷ Projects involving France include completing a facility to dispose of chemical weapons at Russia's Shchuch-ye's facility; dismantling nuclear submarines in far east and northwest Russia; rehabilitating the formal naval base at Gremikha; refitting a nuclear waste incinerator at Severodvinsk; modernizing safety systems at the Kalinin nuclear power plant; and

¹⁰⁴³ Canada Announces Contribution to Reduce Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Expands Global Partnership Program, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?lang=eng&publication_id=387317&docnum=178.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Global Partnership Program Annual Report, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 31 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/assets/pdfs/GPX_AnnualReport_07-en.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

replacing highly radioactive radioisotope thermal generators.¹⁰⁴⁸

According to the French Atomic Energy Commission, the government agency responsible for French operations in the Global Partnership, France has also been working within a multilateral framework to dismantle nuclear submarines through the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Fund, to dispose of any Russian weapons-grade plutonium surplus through the Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group, and to rehabilitate the Chernobyl site in Ukraine.¹⁰⁴⁹

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1. Despite its participation in ongoing projects, France is not on track to meet its funding commitments, and has not initiated any new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Steven Wang

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, Germany had contributed less than USD1 billion to Global Partnership projects.¹⁰⁵⁰ Germany is on track to meet its funding commitment to the Global Partnership.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Germany has taken one new Global Partnership project. For example, Germany has committed EUR21.5 million for 2009 towards a planned spent nuclear fuel store at Mayak, in Russia, a project which was previously supported by the United Kingdom.

Germany is continuing to participate in a number of ongoing Global Partnership projects. Chemical weapons destruction has been a priority. Germany has contributed EUR140 million to the construction of a chemical weapons disposal facility in Pochep, Russia, which is scheduled to be operational in 2010.¹⁰⁵¹ The Pochep facility, which is being built by a German contractor, will carry out the destruction of approximately 7,500 tons of nerve gases removed from over 67,000 shells.¹⁰⁵² On 22 June 2009, construction began

¹⁰⁴⁸ Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁹ G8 Global Partnership: France's Contribution, CEA (Paris) 1 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/index.php/en/actions-bilaterales>.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008: Consolidated Report DataG8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵¹ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵² The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

on the project.¹⁰⁵³

Securing nuclear facilities has also been a priority for Germany. The German government has committed EUR167 million for the period between 2003 and 2010 towards a project designed to enhance security in Russian nuclear facilities.¹⁰⁵⁴ The aim of these measures – to be carried out by the German Reactor Safety Association (GRS) in conjunction with the Russian Federal Atomic Energy Authority – is “to prevent such fissile material falling into the hands of terrorist groups.”¹⁰⁵⁵

Germany has also sought to expand its counter-proliferation efforts outside the Russian Federation. The German Federal Foreign Office is currently working on a project in the Ukraine designed to improve the “physical protection of nuclear fissile material.”¹⁰⁵⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula and for taking on new Global Partnership projects during this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Jesse Beatson

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

According to the Minimum Funding Formula, Italy should spend EUR726 million by the end of 2008 if it wants to make the EUR1 billion dollar mark by 2012.¹⁰⁵⁷ Funds expended by the Italian government as of last spring, however, were only around five per cent of this figure, which means that Italy is well short of the amount required by the minimum funding formula.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy has launched one new Global Partnership project. On 29 July 2008, Russia’s Rosatom State Nuclear Power Corporation announced that Italy will provide EUR71.5 million toward the construction of a ship designed to

¹⁰⁵³ Disarmament cooperation with Russia – construction begins today on a new chemical weapons destruction plant in Pochep, Federal Foreign Office, 22 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090622-abruestungszusRUS.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁴ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁵ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁶ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

transport spent nuclear fuel.¹⁰⁵⁸ This project, which will be completed under the auspices of the Italian Ministry for Economic Development, is scheduled to be completed by 2011.¹⁰⁵⁹ The press release expressly attributes this funding to a ten-year agreement signed by Italy and Russia “in the framework of the Global Partnership Initiative.”¹⁰⁶⁰

Italy has also continued to support a variety of Global Partnership projects. Italy remains involved in the construction of a radioactive waste treatment facility at Andreyeva Bay.¹⁰⁶¹ The construction of additional radioactive waste storage facilities is scheduled to begin at the end of 2009, with an estimated completion date of 2013.¹⁰⁶² Italy’s total contribution to the Andreyeva Bay project is estimated at EUR155 million.¹⁰⁶³ Despite a commitment to improve physical protection systems in the Northern Kola peninsula and the Arkhangelsk area, however, no money had been expended as of last spring.¹⁰⁶⁴

Nuclear submarine dismantlement also received EUR6 million from the Italian Ministry for Economic Development before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.¹⁰⁶⁵ Despite a commitment to improvement of physical protection systems in the Northern Kola peninsula and the Arkhangelsk area, however, no money had been expended as of last spring.¹⁰⁶⁶

Italy has also publicly supported the G8’s Global Partnership initiatives. In a speech delivered on 4 February 2009, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini emphasised that “the Italian G8 presidency plans to pay special attention to strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation,” later adding that “the Global Partnership...constitutes the principal activity of the G8...against the risk that weapons of mass destruction may be

¹⁰⁵⁸ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁵⁹ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁶⁰ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁶¹ Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶² Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶³ Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

acquired by terrorist organizations.”¹⁰⁶⁷ In a subsequent address, delivered on 17 April 2009 at a conference organized by the US Nuclear Threat Initiative, Minister Frattini underlined the importance of “securing global nuclear materials and facilities,” which “is one of the goals of the G-8 Global Partnership.”¹⁰⁶⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued efforts to support new projects and partial funding under the Global Partnership Formula.

Analyst: Jesse Beatson and Nikolaeva Ekaterina

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, Japan was orders of magnitude below the minimum funding formula, and not on track to meet its commitment to the Global Partnership.¹⁰⁶⁹ Furthermore, there is no evidence that Japan has taken on new projects under the Global Partnership.

The first International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, co-chaired by Australia and Japan, was held between 19 October and 21 October 2008 in Sydney.¹⁰⁷⁰ However, at no time during the conference did Japan make any further progress toward fulfilling its partnership commitment. A second meeting, to be held in Japan, is scheduled for mid-2009.¹⁰⁷¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to keep up with the minimum funding formula or initiate new Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. It has provided requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the

¹⁰⁶⁷ Address by Foreign Minister Franco Frattini at the University for Foreigners in Perugia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.
http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/02/20090204_Intervento%20Ministro_Pergia.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Address by Foreign Minister Franco Frattini at the NTI Conference Overcoming Dangers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.
http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/04/20090417_Frattini_DiscorsoConclusivoNTI.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁰⁶⁹ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁰ The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html

¹⁰⁷¹ The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html

Kananaskis Summit in 2002.¹⁰⁷² Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.¹⁰⁷³

On 28 October 2008 Vladimir Ladanov, the official representative of the Department for Security and Disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Russian Federation has destroyed 29 per cent of its chemical weapons reserves.¹⁰⁷⁴

“Implementation of recommendations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has a special focus in the foreign policy of Russian Federation and we are doing our best to create favorable conditions of foreign policy for chemical weapons capacity reduction all over the world,” noted Mr Ladanov.¹⁰⁷⁵

On 12 November 2008 an expanded meeting of the interdepartmental commission on chemical disarmament took place at Pochep, Russia. During the meeting participants discussed implementation of a federal program for chemical weapons destruction in Russia.

On 3 December 2008, at a conference of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in the Hague, Viktor Kholstov, speaking for the Russian Ministry for Industry and Trade, announced that the building of a new plant for chemical weapons destruction in Leonidovka was set to begin on 2 September 2008.

On 2 December 2008, during the 13th session of the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague the Presidential envoy in the Privolzhsky Federal District Grigory Rapota announced that Russia intends to increase efforts to destroy chemical weapons, emphasizing that, while Russia will bear the majority of the burden, international cooperation is still essential. Mr Rapota expressed his thanks to the United States, Canada, the EU and its member states for their assistance.¹⁰⁷⁶

As of March 2009 Russia had destroyed 12 thousand tons of poison chemical materials in compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This accounts to 30 percent of the whole stock. The head of the Federal environmental, engineering and nuclear supervision agency Nikolay Kutyn announced that Russia has implemented all

¹⁰⁷² GPWG Annual Report 2007. Consolidated Data Report. The Official Web site of German Presidency in the G8. http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex.

¹⁰⁷³ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Until the end of a year Russia will annihilate 30% of its chemical weapons reserves – Official representative of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russian Federation. Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1357.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Official representative of President of Russian Federation in Privolzhskiy Federal region has visited a plant for chemical weapons annihilation at Gorniy settlement, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine. (Moscow) 16 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1348.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Russia implements the most zoom tasks in chemical weapons annihilation – said head of state commission on chemical disarmament in Russian Federation, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1382.html>.

commitments required by the second part of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.¹⁰⁷⁷

Russia is currently cooperating with 16 foreign countries under the auspices of the Global Partnership. These states include the United States, Germany, Canada, France, Italy, Great Britain, Norway, Poland, Switzerland. As of 1 January 2009, the technical assistance provided by these countries accounts for approximately RUB19.5 billion.¹⁰⁷⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has fulfilled its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and continues to initiate disarmament projects.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The United Kingdom has continued to proceed with various projects on the dismantling and safe disposal/storage of fissile materials in the former Soviet Union.

According to the Global Partnership Working Group's report at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the United Kingdom has expended at least USD4.3 million on Global Partnership projects, which puts it very slightly behind schedule according to the minimum funding formula.¹⁰⁷⁹ The UK is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 13 October 2008, the Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (CNCP) Steering Group approved a total of 13 new civilian projects.¹⁰⁸⁰ The UK supports the CNCP, which provides civilian employment for a large number of Soviet scientists with nuclear weapons experience.¹⁰⁸¹

The UK also continues to pursue existing Global Partnership projects. By the end of July 2008, the UK completed the construction of four floating pontoons to assist in the safe movement of decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines in Andreeva Bay. The cost of this project was GBP1.3 million.¹⁰⁸² The UK is also working closely with Norway to safely remove and dispose of the nuclear reactor from the November Class NPS 291 submarine, a project which is slated for completion in spring 2009. Over the course of 2008, the UK has expended nearly GBP9 million towards projects at the Andreeva Bay

¹⁰⁷⁸ The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.

¹⁰⁷⁸ The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.

The financial crisis exerts an influence on the international assistance to Russia in chemical weapons annihilation, Chemical Disarmament (Moscow) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1/1453.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁹ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁰ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cnep.ru/eng/news/program094.shtml>.

¹⁰⁸¹ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cnep.ru/eng/eng.shtml>.

¹⁰⁸² CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>

site, which is designed to properly handle and dispose of spent nuclear fuel.¹⁰⁸³ As a future project, the UK intends to secure approximately 22,000 spent nuclear fuel assemblies at the Andreeva Bay Site.¹⁰⁸⁴

Furthermore, in an effort to dismantle plutonium producing facilities in Siberia, the United Kingdom has collaborated with Russia in the construction of a coal power plant to replace the power generation of existing nuclear reactors that enrich plutonium.¹⁰⁸⁵ The UK is contributing funds for the construction of low pressure boilers, low pressure precipitators, coal handling equipment, fly ash ponds, and other components of the plant. The coal power plant is expected to be completed in 2009.¹⁰⁸⁶

The UK is also working closely with the United States and Canada to construct a Chemical Weapon Destruction Facility (CWDF) in Shchuch'ye, Russia Slated to begin operation in 2009, the facility will have the capability to destroy 1,700 tonnes of chemical agents annually.¹⁰⁸⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula, and participating in at least one new Global Partnership project.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The US has kept its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and has continued to support new projects in this compliance cycle.

As of last spring, the United States had expended approximately USD5 billion on Global Partnership projects.¹⁰⁸⁸ It is approximately on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

¹⁰⁸³ Global Threat Reduction Programme: Sixth Annual Report 2008, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, and UK Ministry of Defence (London) February 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49982.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Global Threat Reduction Fifth Annual Progress Report 2007, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44740.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Global Threat Reduction Programme, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Global Threat Reduction Programme- Plutonium Reactor Closure, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Global Threat Reduction Programme: Sixth Annual Report 2008, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, and UK Ministry of Defence (London) February 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49982.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

On 21 January 2009, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) – which operates under the auspices of the US Department of Energy – announced that it had signed an agreement with the Canadian government to expand their joint non-proliferation efforts in the Ukraine.¹⁰⁸⁹ The newly-committed funds will be used to finance a US-led project to install radiation detection equipment along Ukraine’s borders, in an effort to eliminate nuclear smuggling.¹⁰⁹⁰ The press release by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs which accompanied the announcement notes that “these measures are being taken through the Global Partnership Program.”¹⁰⁹¹

As part of its continued efforts to secure nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union, the United States plans to secure 42 remaining Radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) in the Russian Far East in 2009.¹⁰⁹² The United States is also continuing to assist in dismantling reactors on Russian Typhoon class strategic submarines, and is now conducting work on a second Typhoon after completing a contract on the first submarine to be dismantled.¹⁰⁹³

During the current compliance cycle, the US has taken several steps to expand the scope of its efforts to reduce smuggling of nuclear material out the former Soviet Union. On 7 April 2009, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton signed an agreement with New Zealand’s Foreign Minister Murray McCully whereby the latter agreed to provide USD350 thousand towards a US-led project designed to install radiation monitors along Kazakhstan’s borders.¹⁰⁹⁴ Furthermore, on 27 February 2009, the US signed an “Addendum to the Join Action Plan” with Georgia.¹⁰⁹⁵ According to the terms of this expanded agreement, the US agreed to provide Georgian law enforcement agencies with modern radiation detection equipment as well as training for its officials.¹⁰⁹⁶ Both of these initiatives are part of the US Department of State Nuclear Smuggling Outreach

¹⁰⁸⁹ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁹¹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?lang=eng&publication_id=386765&docnum=19.

¹⁰⁹² CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹³ CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹⁴ US-New Zealand Arrangement for Cooperation on Nonproliferation Assistance, US Department of State (Washington DC) 7 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/04/121363.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Republic of Georgia Signs Addendum to Join Action Plan, Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative of the US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nsoi-state.net/>.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Georgia-US Sign Another Partnership Deal, Rustavi 2 Broadcasting Company (Tbilisi) 27 February 2009. Date of Access 2 June 2009. http://rustavi2.com/news/news_text.php?id_news=30425&im=main&ct=25.

Initiative, a program which the US government has expressly linked to its Global Partnership commitment.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 7 May 2009, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov.¹⁰⁹⁸ During the press conference which followed the meeting, Secretary Clinton mentioned that the US and Russia were “proceeding with other initiatives to...stop the spread of nuclear weapons and safeguard fissile materials” by enhancing the “security of nuclear facilities.”¹⁰⁹⁹

On 17 July 2008, Mary Alice Hayward, the US Deputy Assistant Secretary, stressed the willingness of the US to extend the G8 Global Partnership beyond its 2012 mandate and potentially add more donor nations to the project at a conference.¹¹⁰⁰ Secretary Hayward added that the US is eager to secure additional funding from new donor states in order to tackle issues outside of the former Soviet Union, including weapons of mass destruction threat reduction, to which it already contributes USD 350 million a year.¹¹⁰¹ The US Special Envoy for Nuclear Non-proliferation Jackie Wolcott stressed the United States’ desire to promote cooperation around the world in expanding access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.¹¹⁰² Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping its funding commitment to the Global Partnership and initiating new projects during the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of last spring, the European Union had expended EUR635 million on Global

¹⁰⁹⁷ How NSOI Fits with Other Related US Government Programs, Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative of the US Department of State (Washington DC). Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nsoi-state.net/aboutourprogram/moreprograms.asp>.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton With Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov After Their Meeting, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/05/123073.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton With Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov After Their Meeting, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/05/123073.htm>.

¹¹⁰⁰ Remarks at the Conference on “Tomorrow’s Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors”. Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>.

¹¹⁰¹ Remarks at the Conference on “Tomorrow’s Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors”. Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>.

¹¹⁰² Nuclear Power: Benefits and Responsibilities. Amb. Jackie Wolcott, US Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation. Special Address at the MENA Nuclear Energy Forum (Doha) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/111757.htm>.

Partnership projects.¹¹⁰³ This puts the EU ahead of the minimum funding formula, so it is well on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership. There is no evidence, however, that the EU has taken on new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

On 8 April 2009, the European Commission allocated EUR225 million toward non-proliferation programs including the Global Partnership as part of the EU Instrument for Stability.¹¹⁰⁴ While one of the aims of the program is to "provide assistance in critical areas such as redirecting scientists...and illicit trafficking" as part of "projects carried out by...G8 partners" no specific mention was made of any new Global Partnership initiatives.¹¹⁰⁵ Furthermore, it is unclear what percentage of the EUR225 million will be expended under the auspices of the Global Partnership.¹¹⁰⁶

The EU has also expressed its support for the Global Partnerships. On 24 April 2009, the European Parliament called on the European Council to "make substantial progress on the G8 Partnership initiative" as part of the EU's overall commitment to nonproliferation.¹¹⁰⁷ Furthermore, on 14 October 2008, Ambassador Eric Danon delivered a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the EU, in which he remarked that the EU "stresses the importance...of the programmes for the destruction and elimination of nuclear weapons and...fissile material under the G8 Global Partnership."¹¹⁰⁸

In November 2008, the Council of the European Union published a report outlining the EU's non-proliferation efforts.¹¹⁰⁹ The report points out that the EU "has contributed to the building of chemical weapons destruction facilities in Gorny, Kambarka and

¹¹⁰³ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008: Consolidated Report Data, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁵ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁶ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁷ European Parliament Recommendation to the Council of 24 April 2009 on Non-proliferation and the Future of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), European Parliament (Brussels) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2009-0333&language=EN>.

¹¹⁰⁸ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Eric Danon Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on Behalf of the European Union, Permanent Mission of France at the United Nations (New York) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article2770>.

¹¹⁰⁹ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.

http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.

Shchuch'ye...through the bilateral assistance programmes of G8 partners and the Russian Federation."¹¹¹⁰ The report also describes the EU's contributions to programs designed to "redirect to peaceful activities the talents of scientists...who possess knowledge and skills related to WMD."¹¹¹¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula, but not initiating new Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

¹¹¹⁰ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.
http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.

¹¹¹¹ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.
http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.

15. Africa: Peace Support [203]

Commitment:

“[We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.67

Background:

Support for African peace operations has been a staple of G8 Summit commitments since the creation of the African Action Plan at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.¹¹¹² The primary focus of the G8's commitments has been to help build the regional capacity 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 or equipment, the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support. The underlying assumption is that peace and security are a prerequisite for successful and sustainable development in Africa.

The Kananaskis Action Plan committed the G8 to “new initiatives [such as] training African peace support forces and assisting in the development of regional centers of

¹¹¹² Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

excellence for civilian and military aspects of conflict prevention.”¹¹¹³

This effort was continued at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations.¹¹¹⁴ G8 members pledged to enhance African capabilities through the Berlin Process, which aims to mobilize technical and financial assistance so that by 2010 African partners are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent.¹¹¹⁵ The “establishment, equipping, and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities at the African Union level” was another pledge made at the Evian Summit.¹¹¹⁶

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. The Action Plan was a comprehensive document committing the G8 members to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.¹¹¹⁷ Leaders agreed to assist in financing, logistics, and training of staff. They also called for greater participation from non-governmental actors, such as academic and research institutions.

These principles were reaffirmed at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, where leaders included a new anti-terrorism centre in Algiers within the sphere of the G8 members’ peace and stability goals.¹¹¹⁸ The G8 members pledged to provide assistance specifically to the African Standby Force and to help establish planning elements at the African Union HQ and its regional brigades.¹¹¹⁹ Progress reports on these initiatives were delivered at the St Petersburg Summit in 2006.¹¹²⁰ However, no new commitments were made at that time concerning peace building and conflict resolution in Africa.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed earlier resolutions by pledging to help develop capacity for promoting and maintaining lasting peace and stability on the continent. The G8 promised to continue their support for the African Peace and Security

¹¹¹³ Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

¹¹¹⁴ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

¹¹¹⁵ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

¹¹¹⁶ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

¹¹¹⁷ G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html>.

¹¹¹⁸ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

¹¹¹⁹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

¹¹²⁰ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) July 8 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

Architecture and to strengthen the civilian component of the African Standby Forces.¹¹²¹

These commitments were reiterated at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, where the G8 promised to promote peace and security in partnership with the African Union. The communiqué outlined the following priorities: enabling seamless peace building support, including humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and increasing the capacity of deployable civilian expertise.¹¹²²

Commitment Features:

Three possible actions are suggested to build capacity for peace support operations: providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment. Fulfillment of this commitment is not limited to these actions and may take other forms, so long actions are explicitly intended to build peace support capacity in Africa. Still, these aspects of compliance are prioritized. Members need not contribute in all three categories in order to register compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member cuts or makes no new contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, without making commensurate funding increases for other projects.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.
+1	Member increases contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa, including but not limited to providing quality training, equipping troops, and enhancing logistics and transportation support for deployment.

Lead Analysts: Sandro Gianella and Larissa Adameck

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. Canada has increased its contributions in relevant areas, particularly training programs.

On 20 January 2009, Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking to Heads of African Missions to Canada, reaffirmed Canada's commitment to supporting peace operations in Africa. Minister Cannon stated that in 2009, "we are providing up to

¹¹²¹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>.

¹¹²² Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>

CAD40 million in equipment and training support to African countries that are contributing troops and police to the joint UN-AU peacekeeping mission in Darfur.”¹¹²³

On 5 September 2008, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) announced that it had been awarded new funding from the Government of Canada’s Global Peace and Security Fund. The funds would be used to develop and implement a training program to enhance the operational effectiveness of African police and military personnel selected for the United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), Sudan.¹¹²⁴

Through the Global Peace and Security Fund, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has contributed CAD3.95 million to the PPC to train approximately 60 African military officers and 420 African police to build their capacity to respond to challenges in Darfur.¹¹²⁵ This commitment includes training in UN policing skills, staff officer skills, police investigation skills and skills for dealing with crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence, all for police and military officers from African countries.¹¹²⁶ This funding was allocated to several training initiatives that have taken place in Africa since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Programs include the Civilian Police Pre-Deployment Training for International Police Officers, who participate in UNAMID, and took place from 6-17 October 2008, 20-31 October 2008, and 3-14 November 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya.¹¹²⁷

The Government of Canada further supported peace operations in Africa by contributing Canadian police officers to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). On 8 April 2009 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced the deployment of a new delegation of 15 police officers to the UNMIS on behalf of the Government of Canada.¹¹²⁸ These officers advise and mentor police in South Sudan.¹¹²⁹

On 18-20 October 2008 Canada participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the African Standby

¹¹²³ Notes for an Address by the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs to Heads of African Missions to Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/publication.aspx?publication_id=386828&lang=eng&docnum=2009/4.

¹¹²⁴ The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre to Help Fight Violence and Sexual Abuse in Darfur, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 5 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/CMS/Files/Sudan%20news%20release.pdf>.

¹¹²⁵ African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

¹¹²⁶ African Police and Military Personnel to be Trained for the Sudan, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.asp?postid=238671>.

¹¹²⁷ Calendar, 3-14 November 2008. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa). Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/39688A77B74C43D89D48611DB858A368/template.asp>.

¹¹²⁸ Canadian police boost their presence in Sudan, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Ottawa) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2009/20090408-sudan-eng.htm>.

¹¹²⁹ Canadian police boost their presence in Sudan, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Ottawa) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2009/20090408-sudan-eng.htm>.

Force.¹¹³⁰ The goal of this training was to increase the effectiveness of International Police Officers participating in UNAMID to deal with issues of SGBV.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its new and existing contributions to projects that build peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Larissa Adameck

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa. France has been active – both at the national level and in its role as President of the European Union – in working to facilitate the organization and training required for the launch of the African Standby Force (ASF).

In January 2009, French Military Chief of Staff General Georgelin held meetings with the AU in which he stressed the importance of working with African states to increase their capacity. The deputy chairperson of the AU Commission “expressed appreciation for the French support on peace and security matters on the continent, including the logistical support in terms of equipment, underscoring that the French aid is very important in the present context of the multiple global challenges.”¹¹³¹

The French embassy in Pretoria, South Africa was listed as a key financial contributor to a conference held in Algiers on improving the police component of the ASF.¹¹³² Kaddour Bendjamil, chief of the Algerian terrestrial forces, said that the conference “was a stepping stone for implementing measures for the creation of the ASF.”¹¹³³

In November 2008, the French Presidency of the European Union chaired the EU-Africa Troika meeting, which aimed to fully deploy the African Peace and Security Architecture and to examine the conditions for funding African Union peace support operations.¹¹³⁴

These meetings also saw the launch of the RECAMP-Amani Africa project, a USD300 million EU/AU project to improve African security and military capacity before the ASF

¹¹³⁰ The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008.
http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3.

¹¹³¹ AU, France Hold Talks on Military Cooperation in Africa, Agnews (Addis Ababa) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2009. <http://www.burundi-agnews.info/agnews15012009.htm>.

¹¹³² Police Dimension Workshop: Establishing Management Structures, Implementing Training and Rostering Key AU Police Capabilities, The African Standby Force, (Algiers) 18-20 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=6525&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3.

¹¹³³ AU – African Standby Force: Measures for the creation of the FAA study, El-Moujahid (Algiers) 18 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/accueil/cooperation/17461.html>.

¹¹³⁴ EU-Africa Troika Ministerial Meetings, eGov Monitor (London) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22115>.

launches in 2010.¹¹³⁵ France was the member-state pressing for this project, which is an expansion of France's previous RECAMP program and continues to be directed by a French general.¹¹³⁶ France is listed as the "Framework Nation" of the new project and will administer all of the funds for the program.¹¹³⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. Its financial contributions to peace support operations in Africa have been not increased in this compliance cycle, but France has continued to mobilize resources from other donors, and French personnel continue to participate in initiatives like RECAMP.

Analyst: John Ashbourne

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

On 28 April 2009, The Embassy of the Federal Republic in Addis Ababa announced German government's commitment to finance the construction of a building to house the Peace and Security Department of the African Union.¹¹³⁸ This EUR20 million contribution will help build capacity for peace support operations within the AU.

On 9 February 2009, the German Federal Foreign Office renewed an ongoing partnership with the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, under which it funds projects that develop the capacity for peace support operations in Africa.¹¹³⁹ Nearly 250 participants have received training to prepare them for UN and AU operations.

On 18-20 October 2008 Germany participated in a summit in Algiers aimed at improving the management structures and enhancing the police functions of the African Standby Force.¹¹⁴⁰

Peter Wittig, Head of the Federal Foreign Office Directorate-General for the United Nations and Global Issues, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) from 8-12 December 2008. Current German funding for the region focuses on internally

¹¹³⁵ Launch of the training cycle, Eurocamp Amani Africa, Africa Online (Brussels) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.afriquejet.com/actualites/securite%11conflit/lancement-du-cycle-d%27entrainement-eurocamp-amani-africa-2008112516792.html>.

¹¹³⁶ Amani Africa, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 23 November 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/107/article_75193.asp.

¹¹³⁷ Terms of Reference for the Eurorecamp Trust Fund Board, Amani Africa-Eurorecamp (Addis Ababa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.amaniafricacycle.org/spip.php?article22&lang=en>

¹¹³⁸ Building Peace and Security, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (Addis Ababa) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/index/index.htm>.

¹¹³⁹ The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre continues successful capacity-building program with the help of the German government, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.peaceoperations.org/CMS/Files/German%20renewal%20Feb%20%2009.pdf>.

¹¹⁴⁰ The African Standby Force: Police dimension workshop, Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), 25 August 2008. Date of Access 9 December 2008. http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink.

displaced people.¹¹⁴¹ Future joint projects, however, may seek to “support the police.”¹¹⁴² Nonetheless, these operations are somewhat peripheral to building capacity for African peace support missions.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to sponsor new headquarters for peace support operations within the AU.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy granted USD9 million to the African Union to support a variety of peace building efforts, including the ASF.¹¹⁴³ In late 2008, Italy financed a number of projects to support the capacity for peace support operations in Africa. It provided EUR150 thousand for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, to train African personnel in preventing, managing and solving conflicts on the continent. An additional EUR60 thousand contribution will provide equipment to facilitate communication within the Early Warning Mechanism of Central Africa. Further, in May 2009, the Directorate General for sub-Saharan Africa allocated funds for the Italian Africa Peace Facility, including USD1 million to train the African Standby Force.

Italian officials have been vocal in calling for strengthened peacekeeping and peacebuilding institutions. In his September 2008 speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stressed the importance of building institutions and capabilities to provide for successful peacekeeping.¹¹⁴⁴

Secretary of State Enzo Scotti echoed this sentiment when he spoke to the UN High Level Meeting on Africa’s Development Needs. The Secretary declared that “the common denominator of the Italian contribution is, and will be, the promotion of African

¹¹⁴¹ Increased and more concrete-German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef_C3_BCrOstkongo.html.

¹¹⁴² Increased and more concrete-German aid for eastern Congo, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/20081205-Hilfef_C3_BCrOstkongo.html.

¹¹⁴³ The commission of the African Union and Italy agree on new projects to be funded through the Italian Africa Peace Facility, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/07/02/italian-africa-peace-facility-the-commission-of-the-african-union-and-italy-agree-on-new-projects-to-be-funded-through-the-italian-africa-peace-facility>.

¹¹⁴⁴ Address by Minister Frattini at the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 Dec 2008. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interventi/2008/09/20080929_FrattiniGeneralAssembl y.

ownership in the maintenance of peace and security on the continent.”¹¹⁴⁵ He clarified that African institutions ought to be strengthened in “the areas of early warning, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction...” but made no mention of the ASF. Nor did he make any concrete commitments to provide resources, personnel or training.¹¹⁴⁶

On 18-20 October 2008 Italy participated in a summit in Algiers that aimed to improve the management structures and enhance the police functions of the ASF.¹¹⁴⁷

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: John Ashbourne and Nikolaeva Ekaterina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

On 15 October 2008 Ambassador Shigeki Sumi, at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, stated that Japan “is committed to providing a range of assistance to post-conflict countries that it hopes will better enable them to avoid lapsing back into violence and instead achieve a durable peace” and that it has “already taken steps to that end by extending support to Peacekeeping Operations in training centers in Africa, and other assistance will follow.”¹¹⁴⁸

On 19 November 2008, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Eri Komukai, Senior Advisor for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) responsible for peacebuilding, had been deployed to implement a training program on the control of light arms and small weapons for government officials from West African countries.¹¹⁴⁹ The training occurred over a two-week period at the Peacekeeping

¹¹⁴⁵ Speech by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on "Africa's Development Needs," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Scotti_High_level.htm?LANG=EN.

¹¹⁴⁶ Speech by Secretary of State Scotti at the High-Level Meeting on "Africa's Development Needs," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/09/20080926_Scotti_High_level.htm?LANG=EN.

¹¹⁴⁷ Police Dimension Workshop: Establishing Management Structures, Implementing Training and Rostering Key AU Police Capabilities, The African Standby Force, (Algiers) 18-20 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/ASFPOLV5.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=5391.

¹¹⁴⁸ Statement by Ambassador Shigeki Sumi Permanent Mission of Japan the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2008/un0810-9.html>.

¹¹⁴⁹ Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html.

Operations center in Ghana and commenced on 17 November 2008.¹¹⁵⁰ The dispatch of Ms. Komukai demonstrates Japan's increased support to peace operations in Africa, with particular emphasis on training.

On 24 March 2009, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yasutoshi Nishimura, asserted that Japan plans to "provide support for peacekeeping operations training centers in Nigeria, Benin and South Africa" and "will continue to support Africa in strengthening its peacekeeping abilities through such efforts."¹¹⁵¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased contribution to building peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Larissa Adameck

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Under the agreement with the UN signed in April 2002, Russia has continued to provide training for African peacekeeping personnel at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center at the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute.¹¹⁵² Russia will train up to 80 "blue helmets" and "blue berets" annually until 2010.¹¹⁵³

According to Vitaly Churkin, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, 350 foreign government officials from a number of African countries are expected to finish their training in specialized universities and academies of the Ministry of Interior in 2008.¹¹⁵⁴

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued support of existing training programs for African peacekeepers.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

¹¹⁵⁰ Dispatch of Japanese Instructors to PKO Centers in Egypt and Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/11/1184954_1070.html.

¹¹⁵¹ Opening Remarks by Mr. Yasutoshi Nishimura, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at United Nations University, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 March 2009. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/seminar0903-o.html>.

¹¹⁵² Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

¹¹⁵³ Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

¹¹⁵⁴ Russia has Forgiven about 10 Billion of African Debt, UN Newscenter (New York) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 03 December 2008 <http://www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=10483>.

In October 2008, Lord Malloch-Brown, Minister for Africa, Asia, and the UN, asserted that Britain was “stepping up [its] efforts on African Union capacity building, including its support of the African Standby Force.”¹¹⁵⁵ British-supported training centres continue to provide training for peacekeepers throughout Africa.¹¹⁵⁶ One such mission is currently training 350 Gambian troops for peacekeeping duties in Darfur.¹¹⁵⁷

On 23 July 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced GBP2 million in “new UK support for peacebuilding” in Kenya.¹¹⁵⁸ In addition, the UK is assisting Kenya in building a rapid deployment headquarters in support for the East African Standby Brigade.¹¹⁵⁹ Much of this support is provided through the Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP), where funding for African projects remains stable.

London has pledged to allocate GBP62.5 million from a total of GBP112 million in the CPP towards projects in Africa in 2008-2009.¹¹⁶⁰ In March 2009, the Foreign Secretary issued a statement outlining plans for the CPP involving reallocation of funds to maintain existing and soon to be implemented peacekeeping missions in Africa, the costs of which rose from GBP149 million in 2006-07 to GBP172 million in 2007-08.¹¹⁶¹ This leaves GBP171 million for the CPP and other discretionary peacebuilding activities, of which the Africa programme will receive GBP43 million.¹¹⁶² Resources will be prioritised for conflicts in East Africa, however, training programs like the British Peace Support Training Team in southern Africa will continue.¹¹⁶³

¹¹⁵⁵ Lord Malloch-Brown address to the RUSI, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latestnews/?view=Speech&id=8360886>.

¹¹⁵⁶ Speech by High Commissioner Waldash to Malawi, UK FCO (London) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=9757311>.

¹¹⁵⁷ Gibraltar Regiment help prepare for Darfur mission, UK Ministry of Defence (London) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/GibraltarRegimentHelpPrepareForDarfurMission.htm>.

¹¹⁵⁸ Prime minister announces £2 million to build peace in Kenya, DFID (London) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pm-kenya.asp>.

¹¹⁵⁹ DFID, FCO, and MOD. Africa Conflict Prevention Programme Annual Report, Department for International Development (London) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/acpp-annual-report-0708.pdf>.

¹¹⁶⁰ Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080910:text:80910w0011.htm>.

¹¹⁶¹ Hansard, UK Parliament (London). 2 April 2009. Date of access: 1 May 2009.

http://www.publications.parliament.uk/cgibin/newhtml_hl?DB=semukparl&STEMMER=en&WORDS=conflict%20prevent%20pool&ALL=conflict%20prevention%20pool&ANY=&PHRASE=&CATEGORIES=&SIMPLE=&SPEAKER=&COLOUR=red&STYLE=s&ANCHOR=90402w0005.htm_spnew7&URL=/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm090402/text/90402w0005.htm#90402w0005.htm_spnew7.

¹¹⁶² Hansard, UK Parliament (London). 2 April 2009. Date of access: 1 May 2009.

http://www.publications.parliament.uk/cgibin/newhtml_hl?DB=semukparl&STEMMER=en&WORDS=conflict%20prevent%20pool&ALL=conflict%20prevention%20pool&ANY=&PHRASE=&CATEGORIES=&SIMPLE=&SPEAKER=&COLOUR=red&STYLE=s&ANCHOR=90402w0005.htm_spnew7&URL=/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm090402/text/90402w0005.htm#90402w0005.htm_spnew7.

¹¹⁶³ Hansard, UK Parliament (London). 2 April 2009. Date of access: 1 May 2009.

http://www.publications.parliament.uk/cgibin/newhtml_hl?DB=semukparl&STEMMER=en&WORDS=co

On 18 November 2008 Lord Malloch-Brown opened a UK-funded military training school in Kinshasa, focused on security training.¹¹⁶⁴

The UK has also been involved in fostering peace in the Niger Delta. On 18 July 2008 Prime Minister Brown met with the President of Nigeria and promised to seek a “support package which could help improve the Nigerian capability to provide security in the Delta.”¹¹⁶⁵ The UK is currently supporting the establishment of the Joint Maritime Security Training Centre, which “aims to improve Nigeria’s capacity to patrol the Niger Delta region and therefore enhance security.”¹¹⁶⁶

Thus, The United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its support of African peace support capacity.

Analyst: Ryerson Neal

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Washington committed to train 40,000 African peacekeepers by 2010.¹¹⁶⁷ The United States also supported UN Security Council Resolution 1843 to expand MONUC, the UN mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and offered support for the deployment of additional forces.¹¹⁶⁸ The US continues to provide equipment and training to the current MONUC force.¹¹⁶⁹

On 21 November 2008, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs said that the United States was still committed to the G8’s objective of training and equipping 75,000 peacekeepers by 2010, and said that the US was “on track” to meet this commitment.¹¹⁷⁰

[nflict%20prevent%20pool&ALL=conflict%20prevention%20pool&ANY=&PHRASE=&CATEGORIES=&SIMPLE=&SPEAKER=&COLOUR=red&STYLE=s&ANCHOR=90402w0005.htm_spnew7&URL=/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm090402/text/90402w0005.htm#90402w0005.htm_spnew7.](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=9436560)

¹¹⁶⁴ Lord Malloch-Brown in peace mission to DR Congo, FCO (London) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=News&id=9436560>.

¹¹⁶⁵ PM press conference with the President of Nigeria, PMO (London) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16366>.

¹¹⁶⁶ Hansard (Commons, Written Answers), UK Parliament (London) 26 Nov 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm081126/text/81126w0066.htm>.

¹¹⁶⁷ Address at the US-Africa Sister Cities Conference, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/107586.htm>.

¹¹⁶⁸ USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access:

12 December 2008. http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html.

¹¹⁶⁹ USUN Press Release # 344(08), US Mission to the UN (New York) 26 November 2008. Date of Access:

12 December 2008. http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov/press_releases/20081126_344.html.

¹¹⁷⁰ Address to the First Annual International Conference on Africa, State Department (Washington) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2008/112618.htm>.

United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) began operations on 1 October 2008.¹¹⁷¹ According to USAID Administrator Henrietta Fore, AFRICOM is expected to “substantially contribute to African defense sector reform and to build African partner capabilities in peacekeeping.”¹¹⁷²

In November 2008, US forces aided in a major command-coordination exercise for the East Africa Standby Brigade.¹¹⁷³ Further developments included the finalization of plans for the Africa Partnership Station, which seeks to build the maritime security capacity of African nations.¹¹⁷⁴

On 9 February 2009 the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs stated: “we are pursuing the shared goal of ending conflict in Africa by supporting African conflict mediation and strengthening African capacities to mitigate conflict and carry out peace support operations.”¹¹⁷⁵ The administration has affirmed its support for current African peace support projects, as well as expanding projects in Somalia and on the Nigerian coast.¹¹⁷⁶ The United States has also affirmed its support for new UN peace initiatives in Chad.¹¹⁷⁷

Thus, The United States has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its efforts to build capacity for peace support in Africa.

Analyst: Ryerson Neal

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

On 10 November 2008 the European Council called for increased cooperation between the EU, EU member states, and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo.¹¹⁷⁸

The EU has continued to support at least one capacity-building project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The EU Security Sector Reform Mission in the DRC advises

¹¹⁷¹ Fact Sheet, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=1644>.

¹¹⁷² Conflict Prevention Will Be Key for New Africa Command, Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.america.gov/st:peacesecenglish:2008:October:20081002174141sjhtrop0.5103266.html>.

¹¹⁷³ EAF Exercises Capability to Respond to Crisis, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:printStory.asp%3Fart=2280>.

¹¹⁷⁴ AFRICOM News, AFRICOM (Stuttgart) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <file://localhost/http://www.africom.mil:getArticle.asp%3Fart=2273>.

¹¹⁷⁵ “US Policy in Africa in the 21st Century.” The Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (Washington). 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2009/117326.htm>.

¹¹⁷⁶ “US Policy in Africa in the 21st Century.” The Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (Washington). 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2009/117326.htm>.

¹¹⁷⁷ Press Release. Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington). 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 April 2009. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/03/120432.htm>.

¹¹⁷⁸ Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Elements on the European response to the crisis (Kinshasa) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/services/news_en.cfm.

the DRC on security issues.¹¹⁷⁹

On 25 November 2008, the EU reiterated its commitment to its strategic partnership with the African Union at the Euro-RECAMP-Amani Africa Initiating Conference held in Addis Ababa.¹¹⁸⁰ On 20 to 21 April 2009 Euro-RECAMP-Amani Africa hosted a Strategic Decision-makers seminar in Addis Ababa.¹¹⁸¹ This seminar was a result of the African Standby Force Training Plan set out at the Training Implementation Workshop in October 2007.¹¹⁸²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its steady commitment to building peace support capacity in Africa.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

¹¹⁷⁹ EUSEC RD Congo, European Union (Brussels) Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=909&lang=en.

¹¹⁸⁰ Report of the Initiating Conference, Amani Africa Eurorecamp (Addis Ababa) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.eurorecamp.org/spip.php?article15>.

¹¹⁸¹ Strategic decision-making seminar, Cycle Amani Africa, Amani Africa-Eurorecamp (Addis Ababa) Date of Access: 11 May 2009. <http://www.amaniafricacycle.org/?lang=en>.

¹¹⁸² Report of the Initiating Conference, Amani Africa Eurorecamp (Addis Ababa) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.eurorecamp.org/spip.php?article15>.

16. Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]

Commitment:

“[We will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, [in order] to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

In recent years, food and agriculture has been discussed primarily from the perspective of development at G8 summits. Agricultural aid in developing countries was first discussed in commitments in 1980, but was clarified at the 1985 Bonn Summit, when members pledged to maintain food aid and improve developing countries' agricultural capabilities.

¹¹⁸³ Increasing agricultural productivity in Africa was specifically addressed at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.¹¹⁸⁴

In June 2002, African agriculture ministers met at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome and agreed on a document known as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP was drafted by the FAO and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and is administered by

¹¹⁸³ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

NEPAD. The G8 first committed specifically to the program at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.¹¹⁸⁵

The CAADP expands the focus on African hunger from simple food aid to more long-term, sustainable programming that can build African agricultural capacity. The CAADP's aim is to increase agricultural output in Africa by 6 per cent by 2015; create dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions; integrate farmers into the market economy with improved access to markets; achieve equitable wealth distribution; make Africa a major player in agricultural research; and introduce sustainable agricultural practices.¹¹⁸⁶

The four actions the CAADP endorses to achieve these goals are: extending sustainable land management; improving rural infrastructure; increasing food supply; and improving agricultural research. Additionally, the CAADP encompasses capacity strengthening, professional and academic training, and information for implementation.¹¹⁸⁷

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls for a reverse in “the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector” and full implementation of the CAADP. G8 members' actions can be understood to assist in implementation of the CAADP when they fall under the CAADP priority areas or actions noted above. The CAADP's activities are not restricted to mobilizing funds, but since this commitment specifically references aid and investment, this commitment is understood to call for financial commitments on the part of G8 members to CAADP priorities.

Scoring:

-1	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, falls.
0	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, maintains approximately the same level as previous years.
+1	Member's aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, increases.

Lead Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

Canada: 0

¹¹⁸⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁶ Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa: “The Roadmap”, New Partnership for Africa's Development (Midrand). Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/172.pdf>.

¹¹⁸⁷ CAADP Summary, New Partnership for Africa's Development (Maputo) 15 February 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

In an address at the University of Toronto on 20 May 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda laid out a narrower focus for CIDA, highlighting food security as one of three priorities for Canada's development aid in the future.¹¹⁸⁸ Minister Oda's agenda for food security included "improved technical inputs" as well as irrigation, in line with the CAADP's vision for improving agricultural development.¹¹⁸⁹ At the same time, however, CIDA has removed eight African nations from its "countries of focus."¹¹⁹⁰ Overall, it is unclear what impact this new direction will have on African agriculture.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that fall under the CAADP's priority areas, but none appear to have been initiated since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. CIDA has promised up to CAD2.6 million to the forum for Agricultural Research in Africa's Phase II operations, from 2007 to 2009. The funds should support agricultural research, as well as "agricultural policy and administrative management."¹¹⁹¹

CIDA continues to support a variety of agricultural programs on the country level in Africa. For example, the PROAGRI Common Fund Phase II in Mozambique is slated to receive up to CAD20 million by 2013. The funds will support, in part, agricultural research, improving access to markets and market information, improving irrigation, and other activities in line with CAADP priorities.¹¹⁹²

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in CAADP priority areas, but there is no evidence of significant new investments in the area.

Analysts: Allison Martell and Leroy Massey

France: 0

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

¹¹⁸⁸ Address by Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda, Munk Centre for International Studies (Toronto) 20 May 2009.

¹¹⁸⁹ Address by Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda, Munk Centre for International Studies (Toronto) 20 May 2009.

¹¹⁹⁰ CIDA will focus foreign aid on smaller number of nations. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 24 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2009/02/23/cida-foreignaid.html>.

¹¹⁹¹ Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorEn/BE4F75FA3555AC7B8525734000372138>.

¹¹⁹² PROAGRI Common Fund – Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009. <http://www.cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B1B5F6CEBC00147B85257403003C933C>.

Just prior to the G8 Agricultural Ministers meeting this spring, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) announced the creation of the African Agricultural Fund (AAF). This fund will “support private sector companies that implement strategies to increase and diversify agricultural production in Africa by strengthening the management, modernization and organization of agricultural production on the continent.”¹¹⁹³ The AAF will also invest in “agro-industrial companies and agricultural cooperatives that support small-scale farmers and respect the environment.”¹¹⁹⁴ The African Agricultural Fund initially contains EUR200 million and will eventually rise to EUR500 million.¹¹⁹⁵ AFD itself will contribute EUR200 million to the fund for 2010.¹¹⁹⁶

In the second half of 2008, France used its Presidency of the European Council to support CAADP priorities on the international stage. In early December 2008, in partnership with the European Commission and the World Bank, the French Presidency launched “a political dialogue” on regional agricultural policy in West Africa.¹¹⁹⁷ A press release noted: “the Forum will offer an opportunity for the region and the international community to share a common vision on agricultural and food issues in Western Africa, the best way to deal with them, and to put forward both an agenda and a method for further collaboration between Western Africa and the international community.”¹¹⁹⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Aaron Ghobarah

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 3 December 2008, Germany pledged USD11 million to support various Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects in the fight against hunger.¹¹⁹⁹ José M. Sumpsi, assistant director-general of the technical cooperation department of the FAO, noted that

¹¹⁹³ African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

¹¹⁹⁴ African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

¹¹⁹⁵ African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

¹¹⁹⁶ AfDB Partners with International Agencies to Boost Agricultural Production, African Development Bank Group, 10 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/afdb-partners-with-international-agencies-to-boost-agricultural-production-4568/>.

¹¹⁹⁷ African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy>.

¹¹⁹⁸ African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy>.

¹¹⁹⁹ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

Germany's new contributions would support "longer-term food security."¹²⁰⁰ Supported projects are located in Ghana, the Congo Basin, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.¹²⁰¹

On 17 July 2008, Germany promised to provide EUR32 million to Mali to help expand agricultural production.¹²⁰² Germany's Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul stated, "This measure will strengthen the focus of our bilateral cooperation in this direction and is a visible effort to protect the poorest sections of Mali's population from the effect of rising prices on the global markets and regular periods of drought."¹²⁰³

On World Food Day, 16 October 2008, the German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul said: "In the last year, the number of people suffering from hunger has risen by almost ten per cent. We must not allow this to happen." Minister Wieczorek-Zeul suggested that donors focus too heavily on food aid, rather than rural development.¹²⁰⁴ The Minister argued for "an international agro-facility" that could channel donations from rich countries and organizations towards "targeted investments in agricultural production."¹²⁰⁵ These sentiments are in line with CAADP priorities.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for funding projects in line with CAADP priorities, helping to reverse the decline of aid and investment in African agriculture.

Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy contributed EUR14 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety.¹²⁰⁶

¹²⁰⁰ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

¹²⁰¹ New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

¹²⁰² Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html.

¹²⁰³ Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html.

¹²⁰⁴ Wieczorek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html.

¹²⁰⁵ Wieczorek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html.

¹²⁰⁶ Italy gives EUR14 million for food security, FAO Newsroom, 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 January

Approximately half of the Fund's projects are in Africa. Supported programs focus on rural development, including initiatives to find markets for agricultural products improve marketing and improve food safety standards. Italy is one of the FAO's leading donors.

On 15 January 2009, the FAO hailed a EUR10 million pledge from Italy's Directorate of Development Cooperation to support food security.¹²⁰⁷ The funds will support "agricultural and rural development" in countries where the FAO operates. It can be assumed that a significant proportion of these funds will be disbursed in Africa.¹²⁰⁸

The Italian government continues to finance major rural agricultural development programs in Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean, through the European Development Fund. The Italian government committed EUR2.9 billion over the next six years before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, with EUR195 million specifically set aside for agricultural development programs.¹²⁰⁹

In an address to the parliament, Secretary of State Enzo Scotti reaffirmed the priority the government places on development in Africa promising that the issue will form part of the 2009 Italian G8 Presidency.¹²¹⁰ The minister of foreign affairs, Franco Frattini, reiterated this message in an address to the joint committees of the Chamber of Foreign and Community Affairs and of the Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration.¹²¹¹ Further, the Italian government reaffirmed its commitment to African agriculture while chairing the G8 Agricultural Ministers meeting in April 2009.¹²¹²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for committing significant new funds to agricultural development in Africa.

Analysts: Aaron Ghobarah and Darya Frolova

Japan: +1

2009. <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2008/1000890/index.html>.

¹²⁰⁷ Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

¹²⁰⁸ Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

¹²⁰⁹ Italy's commitment to world food security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc.

¹²¹⁰ Address by G8 Secretary of State Enzo Scotti to the Chamber, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 30 November 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124_DalParlamento_G8_Scotti.htm.

¹²¹¹ Address by Franco Frattini on the Italian G8 Presidency to the Joint Committees of the Chamber for Foreign and Community Affairs (III) and Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration (3rd), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8.htm?LANG=EN.

¹²¹² Final Declaration: Agriculture and Food Security at the Core of the International Agenda, La Maddalena G8 Summit 2009 (Cison di Valmarino) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

[http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/FINAL_DECLARATION\[1\].0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/FINAL_DECLARATION[1].0.pdf).

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by increasing aid and investment in African agriculture.

On 28 January 2009, Hiroshi Chioroaka, a Japanese representative of the Coalition for African Rice Development and National Rice Development Strategies, announced a USD4.2 billion loan from the Japanese government, in part to increase African rice production.¹²¹³ Mr Chioroaka said that 12 African countries will benefit from the investments in rice projects.¹²¹⁴ Additionally, Mr Chioroaka stated that the Japanese government will provide USD150 million to fund technical cooperation and an additional USD100 million to support World Bank rice projects in Africa through the Japanese Finance Ministry.¹²¹⁵

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in May 2008, Japan began to contribute funds toward implementing projects to develop and expand rural and urban infrastructure in several African countries. After the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japan has continued to implement new projects, committing JPY13.37 billion in total from May 2008-February 2009.¹²¹⁶

On 13-25 September 2008, the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa, headed by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura, visited the Central and West African regions.¹²¹⁷ Though the Mission focused on a broad range of trade and investment issues, the participants in the Mission did touch upon agriculture, meeting with the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Senegal.¹²¹⁸ In the Republic of Senegal, Japan expressed its desire to continue and strengthen assistance to rural regions through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.¹²¹⁹

¹²¹³ Ghana, others to benefit from \$4.2 billion Japanese loan for rice production, Ghana Business News (Legon-Accra, Ghana) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/01/29/ghana-others-to-benefit-from-42b-japanese-loan-for-rice-production/>.

¹²¹⁴ Africa: Nigeria, Ghana get N647 billion Japan rice loan, AllAfrica Global Media (Washington D.C.) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200901290409.html>.

¹²¹⁵ Ghana, others to benefit from \$4.2 billion Japanese loan for rice production, Ghana Business News (Legon-Accra, Ghana) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/01/29/ghana-others-to-benefit-from-42b-japanese-loan-for-rice-production/>.

¹²¹⁶ Progress Status List of Yokohama Action Plan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/report2008_a2.pdf.

¹²¹⁷ Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

¹²¹⁸ Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

¹²¹⁹ Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing aid and investment to CAADP Priority Areas, primarily through projects intended to scale up rice production in Africa.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture, though it has increased food aid.

The World Grain Forum 2009 took place in Saint Petersburg on 6-7 June 2009. One of the most important issues on the agenda was Russia's role in provision of agricultural assistance to developing countries.¹²²⁰ Russian President D. Medvedev highlighted the necessity of developing new technologies for food production, and improving infrastructure for food supply.¹²²¹

During the World Grain Forum, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in Italy, the representative of Russia in FAO and World Food Programme Aleksey Meshkov, noted that Russia takes an active part in humanitarian operations in CIS countries, Africa, Asia Middle East and Latin America. According to Ambassador Meshkov, in 2009 Russia contributed a record sum of USD24.3 million to the World Food Programme. Moreover, Russia also contributed USD7million for the period 2009-2010 to the Multilateral Trust Fund of the World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program.¹²²²

However, this commitment requires specific support for CAADP priorities in African countries. Action taken by Russia does not constitute compliance. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

¹²²⁰ Viktor Zubkov has pointed out the main topics of the World Grain Forum. World Grain Forum 2009. Date of access: 5 June 2009. http://www.grain-forum.com/english/news_eng/index.php?news=2110.

¹²²¹ The President of Russian Federation D. Medvedev spoke at the opening of the World Grain Forum. 6 June 2009, Saint Petersburg. Date of access: 15 June 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/\\$FILE/08.06.2009.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/$FILE/08.06.2009.doc).

¹²²² Shorthand report by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Russian Federation in Italy, the representative of Russia in FAO and World Food Programme Aleksey Meshkov at the conference "Programs of Food Aid: Problems, Ways and Mechanisms of Increase of Effectiveness in Modern Conditions" held within the World Grain Forum. 7 June 2009, Saint Petersburg. Date of access: 15 June 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/\\$FILE/08.06.2009.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/$FILE/08.06.2009.doc).

On 19 February 2009, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Minister of State Gareth Thomas outlined a number of continuing projects that support African agriculture.¹²²³ He noted that the United Kingdom provides GBP1 billion annually to support agriculture in African countries.¹²²⁴

One of the priorities outlined by the CAADP is improving agriculture research, technology dissemination, and adoption.¹²²⁵ To this end, the UK continues to aid African nations in agriculture research. Research groups, such as Research for Development (R4D) and Research Into Use (RIU) are funded by DFID. Research aims to improve the lives of agricultural workers in Africa. For example, on 11 December 2008 R4D reported on ways that Tanzanian farmers could adapt to climate variability and climate change.¹²²⁶ Another example is the RIU team operating in Nigeria, which three areas of focus: increasing the production and use of cassava flour, facilitating cowpea/soybean commodity system actors, and facilitating innovation within the aquaculture system.¹²²⁷

On 11 December 2008 the Minister Ivan Lewis announced the implementation of the Land Tenure Reform Program for small farmers in Rwanda.¹²²⁸ The GBP37 million proposed scheme, funded by donors led by DFID, will provide rural Rwandans with deeds to their land.¹²²⁹ The Minister projects that “land registration will help hundreds of thousands of small farmers across Rwanda climb out of poverty.”¹²³⁰ The plan is to roll the reforms out across the entire nation by 2013, based on success of trial programs also

¹²²³ DFID Minister of State Gareth Thomas speech on Agriculture and Fairtrade at the Fairtrade Foundation Conference, Department for International Development (London) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2009/DFID-Minister-of-State-Gareth-Thomas-speech-on-Agriculture-and-Fairtrade-at-the-Fairtrade-Foundation-Conference-Queen-Elizabeth-II-Centre/>.

¹²²⁴ DFID Minister of State Gareth Thomas speech on Agriculture and Fairtrade at the Fairtrade Foundation Conference, Department for International Development (London) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2009/DFID-Minister-of-State-Gareth-Thomas-speech-on-Agriculture-and-Fairtrade-at-the-Fairtrade-Foundation-Conference-Queen-Elizabeth-II-Centre/>.

¹²²⁵ CAADP Summary, The NEPAD Secretariat, February 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

¹²²⁶ Case Studies: Adapting to climate variability and climate change in Tanzania, Research for Development (Wallingford) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.research4development.info/caseStudies.asp?ArticleID=50334>.

¹²²⁷ Stimulating Demand for Information in Sub-Saharan Africa, Putting research Into Use (Aylesford) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure_Sub-Saharan_Africa.pdf.

¹²²⁸ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>

¹²²⁹ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

¹²³⁰ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

supported by the DFID.¹²³¹ While this program may support the livelihood of small farmers, land reform does not fall under the CAADP's priority areas, so it does not constitute compliance.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing support of CAADP priorities.

Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 23 September 2008 then-President George W. Bush attended a meeting on food security in New York City and reiterated his support for the issue.¹²³² On 21 October 2008 President Bush further noted the need “to find better solutions for global hunger in the long-term,” and suggested to shift focus towards research and infrastructure development.¹²³³

On 1 May 2008, then-President Bush requested USD770 million in emergency funds to tackle the food security crisis, aimed at development and food aid initiatives.¹²³⁴ These funds have been directed towards USAID programs in Africa, including those that promote “growth in agricultural productivity.”¹²³⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0. While existing programs promote agricultural productivity, there is no evidence that the US has expanded its efforts in this area during this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Leroy Massey and Conrad Lochovsky

European Union: +1

¹²³¹ Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

¹²³² Address by President George Bush at Millennium UN Plaza Hotel meeting on Food Security, Office of the Press Secretary (New York City) 23 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/09/20080923-10.html>.

¹²³³ Address by President George Bush at White House Summit on International Development, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/10/20081021-5.html>.

¹²³⁴ Fact Sheet: Development and Africa, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080708-17.html>.

¹²³⁵ Address by Acting Deputy Administrator of USAID James Kunder to Committee on Agriculture of the US House of Representatives, United States Agency for International Development (Washington DC) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2008/ty080716.html>.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 4 December 2008 the European Parliament approved a major proposal, originally announced during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.¹²³⁶ European Commission President José Manuel Barroso announced the European Union's intention to "establish a EUR1 billion facility to support agriculture in developing countries, including countries in Africa."¹²³⁷ The fund, to be disbursed in 2008 and 2009, focuses on the supply side, improving access to fertilizer and other inputs that can increase agricultural productivity.¹²³⁸ The fund will also provide emergency food aid. On 30 March 2009, the European Commission announced a EUR314 million package of projects supporting agriculture in Africa and other developing regions.¹²³⁹ This package was the European Commission's first financing decision within the framework of the EUR1 Food Facility.¹²⁴⁰

On 29 April 2009, the European Commission adopted their second financing decision in the framework of the Food Facility, a EUR394 million package of projects supporting more countries, including some in Africa.¹²⁴¹ The commissioner responsible for development and humanitarian aid, Louis Michel, reaffirmed the priority placed on the agricultural sector in developing countries, stating that "this package shows how serious Europe is to assist developing countries to get agriculture back on its feet and to help poor people to improve their food security. In these tough global economic times, agriculture can provide good growth potentials in developing nations and be one source of their economic recovery."¹²⁴²

¹²³⁶ EU Approves EUR1 billion Aid for Third World, EurActiv.com-European Union Information Website (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/cap/eu-approves-1-food-aid-third-world/article-177817>.

¹²³⁷ At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

¹²³⁸ At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

¹²³⁹ EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for developing countries – Commission adopts overall plan and first implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/490>.

¹²⁴⁰ Relations with Developing Countries: Food Security and aid, Europa: Gateway to the European Union (European Community) 23 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external/dev/foodaid/index_en.htm.

¹²⁴¹ EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for Developing Countries – Commission adopts 2nd implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/663&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹²⁴² EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for Developing Countries – Commission adopts 2nd implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/663&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

On 17 October 2008, the European Commission released a document titled *The EU, Africa and China: Towards Trilateral dialogue and Cooperation*.¹²⁴³ This policy paper proposed trilateral cooperation between the EU, the African Union, and China in order to deal with the challenges Africa faces.¹²⁴⁴ The objectives of the trilateral cooperation proposal include agriculture and food security. According to the policy paper, the EU proposes to “explore synergies that could be obtained from trilateral cooperation in agricultural research and innovation, with a special emphasis on food staples [...] framed in the context of the [CAADP].”¹²⁴⁵

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its new commitments to CAADP priority areas.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

¹²⁴³ EU Puts Africa Ball in China’s Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

¹²⁴⁴ EU Puts Africa Ball in China’s Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

¹²⁴⁵ The EU, Africa, and China: Towards Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0654_F_COMMUNICATION_en.pdf.

17. Biofuels [229]

Commitment:

“[We will] ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.78

Background:

G8 leaders did not identify biofuels as a priority prior to the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. However, as food prices soared in early 2008, food security, including the production of biofuels, quickly become a primary concern.

A global shortage of rice and other grains, most adversely affecting individuals in Africa and other developing countries, preoccupied G8 leaders during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Many factors may contribute to the rise in food prices, but the production of first-generation biofuels – which use food crops such as corn, rapeseed, palm, and soya beans to create fuel – was posited as a major cause. Many countries have increased first generation biofuel production as a renewable alternative to fossil fuels, but some argued that this may have diverted vital resources from food production, causing food shortage and price inflation.

As an alternative, G8 leaders looked to second-generation biofuels, which are made from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 came to a consensus that there is a need to “accelerate research on second-

generation biofuels, which do not require food crops as feedstock, in order to bring them into practical production”.¹²⁴⁶

Due to the recent decline in oil prices, inflationary pressures in food prices have been alleviated to some extent. However, the production of second-generation biofuels is critical to support the future demand for energy. According to the assessment by the International Energy Agency, they are projecting a 4-5 per cent decline in oil demand next year, but expecting a much larger – 9.1 per cent – decline in oil production.¹²⁴⁷ Such assessments confirm the pressing need for alternative sources of energy. Numerous problems surround the production of second-generation biofuels, inviting further research and development.

Commitment Features:

The commitment states a general goal – to ensure that biofuels production and use is compatible with food security – and a mechanism for achieving this goal. The mechanism, to “accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels,” will be our focus in assessing compliance. The implied assumption is that second-generation biofuels, manufactured from non-food plant material and inedible biomass, are more compatible with food security than first-generation biofuels. Members must increase investment in the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels. Any investment in first-generation biofuels cannot be considered compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not invest in the development or commercialization of second-generation biofuels.
0	Member allocates resources to programs or policies that address either the development OR commercialization of second-generation biofuels, not both.
+1	Member allocates resources to programs or policies that address both the development AND commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Lead Analyst: Kenta Hatamochi

Canada: +1

¹²⁴⁶ In pursuit of Japan as a Low-carbon society , Japan Press Club (Tokyo), 9 June 2008. Date of Access: 10 November 2008. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hukudaspeech/2008/06/09speech_e.html.

¹²⁴⁷ FT: IEA Projects 9.1% Decline Rate, Higher Oil Prices, 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 19 November 2008.

<http://www.energyinvestmentstrategies.com/2008/10/29/ft-iea-projects-91-decline-rate-higher-oil-prices/>.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 29 August 2008, Secretary of State for Agriculture Christian Paradis announced a CAD3 million contribution to the Industrial Oil Seed Network under the Agricultural Bioproducts Innovation Program.¹²⁴⁸ This research could develop a new type of oilseed used exclusively for the production of petroleum substitutes.¹²⁴⁹

Canada has also made commitments regarding both international and domestic biofuel research. At the 2008 Canada-EU Summit, Canada agreed to cooperate on the development of second-generation biofuels and sustainable bioenergy.¹²⁵⁰ On 2 September 2008, Canada's Minister of Industry, Jim Prentice, announced that the Government of Canada's 2008 Science and Technology Strategy will include biofuels research as one of its areas of focus.¹²⁵¹

On 22 January 2009, the Minister of National Revenue Jean-Pierre Blackburn announced CAD19.9 million for the Cellulosic Biofuels Network through the Agriculture Bioproducts Innovation Program (ABIP).¹²⁵² This research is intended to find new ways of creating biofuels from agricultural waste, and allow these new findings to be harnessed by Canadian farmers.¹²⁵³ The ABIP exists to "accelerate progress towards the commercialization of bioproducts and bioprocesses."¹²⁵⁴

Canada's 2009 federal budget included funding for second-generation biofuels development. Through an arms-length agency called FPIInnovations, it will provide

¹²⁴⁸ The Government Of Canada Invests \$3m In Oilseed Research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=8&nid=417109&crtr.dpt1D=6656&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2008&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=8&crtr.yrndVI=2008&crtr.dyndVI=31>.

¹²⁴⁹ The Government Of Canada Invests \$3m In Oilseed Research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=8&nid=417109&crtr.dpt1D=6656&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2008&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=8&crtr.yrndVI=2008&crtr.dyndVI=31>.

¹²⁵⁰ 2008 Canada-EU Summit Statement, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2283>.

¹²⁵¹ Minister of Industry Accepts S&T Strategy's Sub-Priorities Recommended by the Science, Technology and Innovation Council, National Research Council Canada (Ottawa) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsroom/news/2008/industry08_e.html.

¹²⁵² Government of Canada puts farmers first, invests in Cellulosic Biofuels research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&nid=431319>.

¹²⁵³ Government of Canada puts farmers first, invests in Cellulosic Biofuels research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&nid=431319>.

¹²⁵⁴ Government of Canada puts farmers first, invests in Cellulosic Biofuels research, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?crtr.sj1D=&mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&nid=431319>.

CAD80 million over two fiscal years to build “operational-scale pilot forest products plants.” This project supports the commercialization of cellulosic biofuels.¹²⁵⁵

In some cases, however, Canada’s support for biofuels development has not been focused on second-generation development. On 18 July 2008, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD25 million into Suncor Energy’s St. Clair Ethanol Plant.¹²⁵⁶ This plant will produce first-generation biofuels, undermining this commitment.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a +1 for funding research into the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Andrew Wright

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 25 July 2008, the Grenelle Environnement, a forum that unites representatives of national and local governments and organizations, formally announced EUR400 million in new funding into new energy technologies. This funding, for research and development, will be divided among several different sectors, one of which is second-generation biofuels.¹²⁵⁷

In November 2008, the French government also promised to establish a Renewable Heat Fund and pledged EUR1 billion for the development of wood, solar, geothermal and biogas heat sources.¹²⁵⁸ In January 2009, the tenders were issued for the future construction of biomass power plants. However, while it was noted that special attention will be paid to the efficiency and quality of biomass energy production, it was not specified whether second-generation technology would be used.¹²⁵⁹

France has also demonstrated its commitment to the research, development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels through its approval and funding of industrial pilot Project Futurol.¹²⁶⁰ The commercialization project’s objectives include producing biofuels at a competitive price, reducing greenhouse gas emissions throughout

¹²⁵⁵ Transformative technologies demonstration projects in the forest sector, Canada’s Economic Action Plan. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://plandaction.gc.ca/initiatives/eng/index.asp?mode=3&initiativeID=124>.

¹²⁵⁶ Government of Canada Invests \$25 Million in Biofuels Production, ecoAction (Ottawa) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20080718-eng.cfm>.

¹²⁵⁷ Grenelle Environnement: The search for demonstration projects is on! The government will spend 400 million euros over 4 years, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 25 July 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3530.

¹²⁵⁸ Renewable Heat Fund, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 18 November, 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3902.

¹²⁵⁹ Jean-Louis Borloo launches new tender for biomass power generation, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 1 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4110.

¹²⁶⁰ Press Kit, Project Futurol. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

production, and promoting sustainable development.¹²⁶¹ Although the project was planned before the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, it was formally launched in September 2008 with EUR29.9 million from OSEO.¹²⁶²

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for funding the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. It has invested in both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 3 December 2008, the German Advisory Council on Global Change released a report titled Future Bioenergy and Sustainable Land Use, which argued that biofuels could meet 10 per cent of the world's energy needs.¹²⁶³ The authors advocate the use of second-generation biofuels primarily created from waste products, so that food security is not endangered.¹²⁶⁴ The Federal Environment Minister, Sigmar Gabriel, announced the Ministry's support for this report and asserted that it had already begun reorienting its biofuels strategy.¹²⁶⁵ As a result, the Federal Research Ministry determined that more research into the balance between food security and fuels was needed. Thus, the Ministry announced that EUR200 million will be made available over the next few years for research into bioenergies.¹²⁶⁶

¹²⁶¹ Project Futurol: Launching of Research and Development of 2nd generation bioethanol, IFP, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 May, 2009.

<http://www.ifp.fr/actualites/communiqués-de-presse/projet-futurol>.

¹²⁶² Project Futurol: Launching of Research and Development of 2nd generation bioethanol, IFP, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 May, 2009.

<http://www.ifp.fr/actualites/communiqués-de-presse/projet-futurol>.

¹²⁶³ Submission on Report of "Future Bioenergy and Sustainable Land Use," German Advisory Council on Global Change (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_jg2008_presse_engl.html.

¹²⁶⁴ Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html.

¹²⁶⁵ Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html.

¹²⁶⁶ Bioenergy Has Potential But It Must Be Sustainable, Federal Research Ministry (Berlin) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/12/2008-12-03-zukunftsfaehige-bioenergie_en.html.

In December 2008, the public Karlsruhe Institute for Technology, in partnership with Air Liquide Group, announced plans to build a pilot second-generation biofuels plant.¹²⁶⁷ The new plant supports the commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

In January 2009, EUR400 million was designated for the promotion of renewable energies in the heating sector. While no specific new promotion of bioenergies was made, it was noted that the previous financial support for large biomass systems and biogas conditioners from 2008 will continue.¹²⁶⁸ In April 2009, the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMVEL) set up a new program to promote and educate the public about the potential of bioenergy in rural areas and also allotted EUR3 million for the research of integrated bioproduction and sustainable biomass use.¹²⁶⁹

Germany has also reaffirmed its position on second-generation biofuels through several public statements and policies. On 22 October 2008, the federal cabinet announced a new bill that amends the legal basis for the promotion of biofuels.¹²⁷⁰ The new bill focuses on the sustainability of biofuel production in order to reduce competition between the food and energy sector. Germany delayed a planned increase of the percentage of biofuels required in vehicle fuel.¹²⁷¹ The bill also noted that the production of second-generation biofuels has less of an impact on the environment and they would thus be given an advantage under a new benefit calculation system.¹²⁷²

The BMVEL also recently unveiled a certification system for the sustainable production of biofuels from renewable sources.¹²⁷³ In April 2009, The Federal Cabinet formally

¹²⁶⁷ Second generation biofuels: A new technological step, Lurgi, 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 February 2009. [http://www.lurgi.com/website/index.php?id=125&L=1&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=203&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=27&cHash=01e20481fe](http://www.lurgi.com/website/index.php?id=125&L=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=203&tx_ttnews[backPid]=27&cHash=01e20481fe).

¹²⁶⁸ Gabriel: 400 Millionen Euro zur Förderung von erneuerbaren Energien im Wärmebereich, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/42958/36302/>.

¹²⁶⁹ Heinen-Esser: "The energy of tomorrow is a great opportunity for our rural areas", Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_752324/sid_9A478D24ED1190CB687BB15168B05EC2/DE/12-Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2009/04-72-HE-Energie-von-morgen.html_nnn=true.

BMVEL promotes integrated bioproduction, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_752324/DE/12-Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2009/04-59-Bioproduktion-Leuna.html_nnn=true.

¹²⁷⁰ Act amending the promotion of biofuels, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/gesetze_und_verordnungen/gesetzesentwuerfe/parlamentarisches_verfahren/doc/42435.php.

¹²⁷¹ Less biofuel, Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/automobil/196/315089/text/>.

¹²⁷² Federal cabinet decides to amend law to promote biofuels, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/42433.php.

¹²⁷³ The first certification scheme for sustainably produced biomass takes shape, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 17 February 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.bmelv.de/cln_044/nn_752324/DE/12-Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2009/02-29-LI-Biomassezertifikat.html_nnn=true.

announced the National Biomass Action Plan, whereby the Cabinet expressed Germany's dedication to developing sustainable bioenergy. This Action Plan, which contains measures to promote the development and production of bioenergy, became law in May 2009.¹²⁷⁴

Further, Germany assumed a leadership role on biofuels at the recent International Conference on Bioenergy in Brazil, which covered food security and biofuels. In particular, German delegates urged other members to set international environmental and social standards for biofuels, without which there can be no true progress.¹²⁷⁵

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1 for its substantial investments and advocacy to further the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Kayla Pries

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 17 July 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture introduced a requirement that biofuels must make up two per cent of total fossil fuel usage.¹²⁷⁶ Further, during the December 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland, Italy agreed to the biofuels directive sustainability criteria, which "stipulates requirement for carbon dioxide performance in the biofuel chain."¹²⁷⁷ These commitments encourage the use of biofuels, but not necessarily second-generation biofuels compatible with food security.

Speaking at the conference on 4 March 2009 in Milan, the director general of the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Corrado Clini, noted: "Second generation ethanol offers huge advantages because it raises competitiveness with fossil fuels and ensures greater food and environmental security compared to first-generation biofuels."¹²⁷⁸

Europe's first second-generation bioethanol plant is expected to open next year in Piedmont, Italy.¹²⁷⁹ When the project was originally announced Director-General Clini

¹²⁷⁴ National biomass action plan approved by the Federal Cabinet, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/43844/36302/>.

¹²⁷⁵ International conference on bioenergy in Brazil, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/42641.php.

¹²⁷⁶ Mixing biofuels, Zaia: "Players finally have the tools to comply with the law," Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Rome) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.politicheagricole.gov.it/comunicazione/comunicati/20080717_emanata_circolare_mipaaf_biocarburanti.htm.

¹²⁷⁷ Italian position on the climate energy package clear, Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1234&id_oggetto=2.

¹²⁷⁸ Europe's first 2nd generation bioethanol plant next year, Life in Italy (Milan) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.lifeinitaly.com/node/4267>.

¹²⁷⁹ Europe's first 2nd generation bioethanol plant next year, Life in Italy (Milan) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.lifeinitaly.com/node/4267>.

expressed his hope that the project would help Italy become a world leader in research into second-biofuels.¹²⁸⁰ The new plant does not appear to be supported by the Italian government, however.

Italy has not yet addressed the research, development or commercialization of second-generation biofuels. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Naregh Galoustian and Darya Frolova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. Russia has taken steps to encourage both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 8 September 2008, Russian officials met at the Fifth Baikal Economic Forum and agreed that the Corporation of Biotechnologies would sign a RUR1.1 billion investment agreement with the Administration of the Irkutsk region in order to produce biofuels.¹²⁸¹ After the agreement, the executive of the Corporation of Biotechnologies, Igor Cheremnov, said that the Corporation plans to create 30 new enterprises for biofuel production within the next eight years.¹²⁸² The project specifically supports second-generation biofuels.

On 31 October 2008, the Corporation of Biotechnologies presented its plan for biofuels production at the Russian Academy of Science.¹²⁸³ A member of the Russian Academy of Science, Valentin Parmon, announced his support for the plan and confirmed that they are already working on a project in Siberia which aims to improve the production of second generation biofuels.¹²⁸⁴

On 17 April 2009, during public consultations in the Duma, the head of the committee for natural resources, natural management and ecological issues, Natalia Komarova, highlighted the importance of the biofuels production on the basis of the forest industry. Draft bills were prepared to support the development of biofuels production in the

¹²⁸⁰ Italy's M&G to build bioethanol plant, Reuters (Tortona) 4 February 2008. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL0583856120080205>.

¹²⁸¹ The First Biofuels Plant in LakeBaikal, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/pervyii_bioplivnyii_zavod_u_baiikala_481.html.

¹²⁸² The Corporation 'Biotechnology' in Russia Will Build 30 Plants to Produce Biofuels with Total Capacity of 2 Million Tonnes, Regnum News Agency (Moscow) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1052390.html>.

¹²⁸³ The Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences Discussed the Projects on Second-Generation Biofuel Production, CNews (Moscow) 1 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://rnd.cnews.ru/tech/news/line/index_science.shtml?2008/11/01/325806.

¹²⁸⁴ Russia Will Produce the Oil from the Plants, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/rossija_budet_proizvodit_neft_iz_travy_506.html.

Russian Federation, including the tax incentives for enterprises developing low impact technologies.¹²⁸⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 4 December 2008, the Forestry Agency of Japan announced it would spend USD5.2 million to create a marketplace for carbon dioxide emission credits earned through the production of biofuel from wood chips.¹²⁸⁶ The marketplace will facilitate the sale of biofuel from forestry industries to energy consumers.¹²⁸⁷ Energy consumers will receive emission credits through their use of biofuels. The primary goal of the project is to establish the profitability and sustainability of second-generation biofuels.¹²⁸⁸ This project supports commercialization.

On 18 November 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture committed USD32 million five years to subsidize the construction and operation of an ethanol production facility for agricultural biomass.¹²⁸⁹ Kawasaki Heavy Industries and a state corporation are dividing the cost of construction and operation.¹²⁹⁰ The Ministry predicted that the project could yield ethanol at a commercially viable cost of production.¹²⁹¹ This project also supports commercialization.

On 11 May 2009, Japan's Ministry of Environment stated that it would commence a three year research program on an alternative auto fuel known as E10.¹²⁹² Two firms are to take part in this research: one is to concentrate on making ethanol out of discarded

¹²⁸⁵ The Public Relations Department of the Russian State Duma (Moscow) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.duma.gov.ru>.

¹²⁸⁶ Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1.

¹²⁸⁷ Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1.

¹²⁸⁸ Government to Stimulate Economy of Mountain Areas by Promoting Biofuels, Associated Press (Tokyo) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.breitbart.com/article.php?id=D94RH6304&show_article=1.

¹²⁸⁹ Japan to Back Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

¹²⁹⁰ Japan to Back Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

¹²⁹¹ Japan to Tack Third Farm Waste Ethanol Project, Reuters (Tokyo) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUST30138220081118>.

¹²⁹² Japan starts 3 year study on 10 percent ethanol brewing, Reuters UK (London) 11 May 2009. Date of Access: 22 May 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/behindTheScenes/idUKTRE54A6EP20090511>.

construction materials and the other will focus on farm waste.¹²⁹³ This project will support the development of second-generation biofuels.

On 20 November 2008, in a joint statement at the 20th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting in Lima, Japan reiterated its support for the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels. In a statement, Japan addressed the critical issue of food security in the context of first-generation biofuels.¹²⁹⁴

Japan has launched new projects to promote both the development and commercial success of second-generation biofuels. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. The UK has supported both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

On 15 October 2008, Transport Minister Andrew Adonis stated that “biofuels will only have a role to play in [tackling climate change] if they are sustainably produced.”¹²⁹⁵ The UK government pledged GBP6 million to the Carbon Trust to aid the development of advanced biofuels technology.¹²⁹⁶ The funding will partly be used to fund the Algae Biofuels Challenge, announced on 30 October 2008, which is intended to “support the development and commercialization of microalgae biofuel technologies.”¹²⁹⁷ These projects support the development of new, more environmentally friendly biofuels.

On 16 July 2008, ministers from the Department for Food and Rural Affairs specified how GBP10 million, which had already been announced, would be utilized to build commercial scale anaerobic digestion demonstrator plants that can create fuel from organic waste.¹²⁹⁸ Minister Phil Woolas confirmed that “this is a high priority for [the British] government.”¹²⁹⁹ This project supports commercialization.

¹²⁹³ Japan starts 3 year study on 10 percent ethanol brewing, Reuters UK (London) 11 May 2009. Date of Access: 22 May 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/behindTheScenes/idUKTRE54A6EP20090511>.

¹²⁹⁴ Joint Statement of the Twentieth APEC Ministerial Meeting, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Lima) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/joint.pdf>.

¹²⁹⁵ Adonis Sets Out More Cautious Approach to Biofuels, Department for Transport (London) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=381333&NewsAreaID=2>.

¹²⁹⁶ Adonis Sets Out More Cautious Approach to Biofuels, Department for Transport (London) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=381333&NewsAreaID=2>.

¹²⁹⁷ Algae Biofuels Challenge: Launch Event, Carbon Trust (London) 30 October 2008. Date of Access 10 December 2008. <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/NR/rdonlyres/77C2F2E5-3AA6-43A5-9F43-55C7E02162E3/0/ABCLaunchEventUpdated.pdf>.

¹²⁹⁸ Defra Ministers Give Boost to Biogas, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080716c.htm>.

¹²⁹⁹ Defra Ministers Give Boost to Biogas, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080716c.htm>.

In December 2008, a set of reforms to an existing policy, the Renewables Obligation, introduced sustainability reporting for any company using biomass to comply with the Obligation.¹³⁰⁰ The reforms are intended to ensure that the use of biomass in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is environmentally sustainable.¹³⁰¹ While this action encourages sustainable use of biofuels, it does not directly support the development or commercialization of second-generation biofuels technology.

Along similar lines, in 30 March 2009 a set of proposals from the Department of Energy and Climate Change decreased the level of support given to older biomass technologies, while increasing the support available to newer technologies.¹³⁰² Additionally, the UK has committed to further adoption of sustainable, second-generation biofuels through the EU Renewables Directive, and is currently in the process of writing this agreement into UK law.¹³⁰³

The British Government has also been active internationally in promoting more environmentally sustainable biofuels. On 10 November 2008, the UK and China signed the Sustainable Agriculture Innovation Network (SAIN).¹³⁰⁴ One of the four initial areas of focus for the SAIN is to “expand use of agricultural biomass and livestock manure for biogas, liquid biofuels, and organic fertilizer production.”¹³⁰⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Andrew Wright

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 22 December 2008, the Department of Energy (DOE) launched a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) that will operate over the next six years and will

¹³⁰⁰ Reform of the Renewables Obligation: Government Response to the Statutory Consultation of the Renewables Obligation Order 2009, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49342.pdf>.

¹³⁰¹ Reform of the Renewables Obligation: Government Response to the Statutory Consultation of the Renewables Obligation Order 2009, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49342.pdf>.

¹³⁰² Offshore renewables financial boost kicks in, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=397300&NewsAreaID=2>.

¹³⁰³ EU Renewables Directive, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (London) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/internat/eu/renewables.htm>.

¹³⁰⁴ China and UK Strengthen Partnership on Sustainable Agriculture, Department for Environment, Food And Rural Affairs (London) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=383731&NewsAreaID=2>.

¹³⁰⁵ China and UK Strengthen Partnership on Sustainable Agriculture, Department for Environment, Food And Rural Affairs (London) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.asp?ReleaseID=383731&NewsAreaID=2>.

provide a maximum of USD200 million for original and demonstration-scale biorefinery projects.¹³⁰⁶ This FOA is limited to second-generation biofuels.¹³⁰⁷ Its primary goal is large-scale commercialization in the short- to medium-term.¹³⁰⁸

On 8 October 2008, the US Department of Agriculture and the DOA released the National Biofuels Action Plan (NBAP).¹³⁰⁹ The NBAP is a national strategy towards sustainable biofuels. The strategy addresses the development and commercialization of first- and second-generation biofuels. It outlines “cost-effective methods of producing cellulosic biofuels from non-food based feedstock”; methods to “advance these next generation biofuels to commercialization”; and sustainability as an important and short-term objective.¹³¹⁰ These priorities encourage the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Furthermore, on 5 May 2009, the US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu, announced that USD786 million would be provided from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for funding biofuel research.¹³¹¹ Chu addressed the department’s intentions by stating: “[d]eveloping the next generation of biofuels is key to our effort to end our dependence on foreign oil and address the climate crisis.”¹³¹²

Further, on 10 September 2008, the DOE granted USD4.4 million to fund research and development in six second-generation biofuels projects based at US universities.¹³¹³ The projects represent multiple second-generation biofuels, including lignocelluloses biomass, syngas, and algae.¹³¹⁴ University contributions will supplement DOE funding for the projects, increasing total funding to USD5.7 million. The DOE emphasized the

¹³⁰⁶ DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

¹³⁰⁷ DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

¹³⁰⁸ DOE Announces Funding Opportunity of up to \$200 Million for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Biorefinery Projects, Department of Energy (Washington) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6817.htm>.

¹³⁰⁹ USDA & DOE Release National Biofuels Action Plan, Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6633.htm>.

¹³¹⁰ USDA & DOE Release National Biofuels Action Plan, Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6633.htm>.

¹³¹¹ Secretary Chu Announces Nearly \$800 Million from Recovery Act to Accelerate Biofuels Research and Commercialization, Department of Energy (Washington) 5 May 2009. Date of Access: May 22 2009. <http://www.energy.gov/news2009/print2009/7375.htm>.

¹³¹² Secretary Chu Announces Nearly \$800 Million from Recovery Act to Accelerate Biofuels Research and Commercialization, Department of Energy (Washington) 5 May 2009. Date of Access: May 22 2009. <http://www.energy.gov/news2009/print2009/7375.htm>.

¹³¹³ DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

¹³¹⁴ DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

Renewable Fuel Standard contained within the EISA in its decision to provide funding.¹³¹⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its significant policy and monetary support for the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels.

On 11 December 2008, EU Commissioner for the Environment Stavros Dimas announced that the European Investment Fund had pledged EUR80 million through the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund platform for the development and commercialization of sustainable renewable energies such as second-generation biofuels.¹³¹⁶ With this investment, the EU estimates that second-generation biofuels may be commercialized by 2015, but their high costs as opposed to first-generation biofuels will decrease only by 2020.¹³¹⁷

Although the European Commission suggested in the 2007 Biofuels Progress Report that the current directive on biofuels in force should be amended to allow further incentives on second-generation biofuels, the EU has thus far not acted on this recommendation.¹³¹⁸ Furthermore, the Seventh Framework Program, started in 2007 and expected to last until 2013, remains the primary European-funded research initiative on biofuels development to which EUR1.935 billion has been issued.¹³¹⁹

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its moderate investments into the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Naregh Galoustian

¹³¹⁵ DOE to Invest up to \$4.4 Million in Six Innovative Biofuels Projects at US Universities, Department of Energy (Washington) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008.
<http://www.energy.gov/news/6525.htm>.

¹³¹⁶ GEEREF – An Innovative Platform to Fight Climate Change and Global Poverty (Poznanm Poland) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/703&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹³¹⁷ Biofuels Progress Report, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.
<http://www.biomatnet.org/publications/2105com.pdf>.

¹³¹⁸ Biofuels Progress Report, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.
<http://www.biomatnet.org/publications/2105com.pdf>.

¹³¹⁹ Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Biotechnology, European Commission Research (Brussels) September 2006. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.
http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm?pg=food.

18. Terrorism [246]

Commitment:

“We stress the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and ask our experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts next year.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism

Assessment:

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

Background:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established at the 1989 G7 Summit in Paris, France in response to mounting concern over international money laundering.¹³²⁰ Originally composed of only the G7, the European Commission, and eight other states, the FATF has since grown to include 34 members and 27 regional and international partner organizations from around the world.¹³²¹

Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, an extraordinary Plenary on the Financing of Terrorism was held in Washington, DC and the decision was made to expand the FATF’s mission to include combating terrorist financing. During the Plenary, the FATF issued Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing.¹³²² In October 2004, a Ninth Special Recommendation was added with the objective of ensuring that terrorists could not finance their activities through the physical cross-border

¹³²⁰ Mission, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 30 December 2008. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236846_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³²¹ Members and Observers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236869_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³²² Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

transportation of illicit and untraceable cash.¹³²³ Together, the Nine Special Recommendations have become the international standard for detecting, preventing, and suppressing the financing of terrorism.

The FATF has received regular support from the G8. At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, G8 members affirmed their broad commitment to “collaborative work with our international partners to combat the terrorist threat, including enhancing efforts to counter the financing of terrorism based on agreed standards.”¹³²⁴ In 2007, the G8 specifically expressed its support for the FATF, promising in the Heiligendamm Statement on Counter-Terrorism to implement and promote all 40 of the FATF’s Recommendations on Money Laundering and the 9 Special Recommendations on Terror Finance.¹³²⁵

The commitment announced at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit focuses G8 support on two Special Recommendations, reproduced below:

VIII. Non-Profit Organizations: Countries should review the adequacy of laws protecting non-profits from being misused or exploited by terrorist organizations as conduits for financing terrorism;

IX. Cash Couriers: Countries should have measures in place to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments as well as competent authorities with the legal authority to stop or restrain them. Countries should ensure that effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions are available to deal with persons who make false declarations, including the confiscation of such currency or instruments.¹³²⁶

The FATF has published guidelines for assessing country compliance with each of its recommendations.¹³²⁷ Actions that must be taken to comply with Special Recommendation VIII include: reviewing domestic laws related to the NPO sector; promoting transparency and accountability in NPO management; ensuring measures are in place to sanction violations; coordinating information gathering; and maintaining communication with international partners.¹³²⁸

¹³²³ Interpretative Note to Special Recommendation IX: Cash Couriers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/53/0,3343,en_32250379_32236947_34261877_1_1_1_1,00.html#INSRIX.

¹³²⁴ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html>.

¹³²⁵ G8 Summit Statement on Counter-Terrorism: Security in the Era of Globalization, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>.

¹³²⁶ Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 28 December 2008. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³²⁷ Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.

¹³²⁸ Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.

To meet the FATF's essential compliance criteria for Special Recommendation IX, countries must have: a declaration or disclosure system for incoming and outgoing currency; competent authorities to question, and if necessary, restrain cash carriers; mechanisms to retain and share information among customs and immigration officials as well as other financial intelligence units; and cooperative working relationships with international authorities.¹³²⁹

Commitment Features:

The commitment calls for full implementation, so both Special Recommendations must be addressed. Compliance is assessed based on the FATF's own essential criteria, outlined above. Members are understood to have committed to make some incremental progress on each Special Recommendation, regardless of how much has been done in the past, unless they have been deemed compliant by an FATF Mutual Evaluation.

The Recommendations call for new or revised legislation, policy changes, or enforcement mechanisms, not just renewed enforcement. For example, a policy that increases the chance of intercepting cash couriers could be considered compliance, while a number of high-profile cash seizures not accompanied by a policy change cannot, by themselves, be considered compliance.

Scoring:

-1	Member makes no effort to address any of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and has not previously been deemed compliant by the FATF.
0	Member introduces new legislation OR changes policy OR introduces a new enforcement mechanism to comply with at least one of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for either Special Recommendation VIII or Special Recommendation IX. Alternatively, the member has previously been deemed compliant by the FATF with EITHER Special Recommendation VIII or Special Recommendation IX.
+1	Member is already deemed compliant by the FATF OR introduces new legislation OR changes policy OR introduces a new enforcement mechanism to comply with at least one of the essential criteria laid out by the FATF for BOTH Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

Lead Analyst: Miranda Lin

¹³²⁹ Methodology for Assessing Compliance with the FATF 40 Recommendations and the FATF 9 Special Recommendations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/16/54/40339628.pdf>.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Canada is in full compliance with Special Recommendation IX, but despite strong action in the past, in this compliance cycle Canada has not taken action to improve its compliance with Special Recommendation VIII.

In a February 2008 Mutual Evaluation, the FATF judged Canada to be compliant with Special Recommendation IX, on the transportation of cash.¹³³⁰ The Canada Border Services Agency has reported several cases of currency confiscation at the Canadian border since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.¹³³¹

In the past, Canada has demonstrated some compliance with FATF Special Recommendation VIII, which calls on governments to protect non-profit organizations from being misused or exploited by terrorist groups.¹³³² According to the FATF methodology, NPOs should be protected from terrorist financing through effective oversight and sanctions against violating parties. Possible sanctions include having the organization de-registered and de-certified as well as freezing its accounts and removing board trustees.¹³³³

The FATF's last evaluation found Canada to be largely compliant with this recommendation, but not yet fully compliant.¹³³⁴ It noted that "the existing co-ordination mechanisms between competent authorities, especially between the CRA and the parties responsible for listing and freezing applications is insufficient to fully address the risk in some segments of the NPO sector."¹³³⁵ Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the Canada Revenue Agency has revoked the charitable status of six non-profit organizations.¹³³⁶ In this compliance cycle, however, the Canadian government has made no progress in reviewing its laws protecting non-profits from terrorist financing as required by Special Recommendation VIII. Canada has not made any changes to its laws or policies to enhance the protection of NPOs from terrorist exploitation.

¹³³⁰ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force, 29 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>.

¹³³¹ 2008 News Releases, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/nwsrm/rlss/2008/menu-eng.html>.

¹³³² Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/15/34864111.pdf>.

¹³³³ Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2004. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/15/34864111.pdf>.

¹³³⁴ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force, 29 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>.

¹³³⁵ Third Mutual Evaluation on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Canada, Financial Action Task Force, 29 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/33/40196937.pdf>.

¹³³⁶ 2008 News Releases, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/nwsrm/rlss/2008/menu-eng.html>.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. While Canada had some success addressing the essential criteria of Special Recommendations VIII and IX prior to the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, it has not made further any further progress in this compliance cycle.

Analysts: Liliane Vicente and Natalie Antonowicz

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to work towards full implementation of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Though it has taken some action on terrorist financing, France has still not specifically addressed the role of non-profit organizations or cash couriers.

On 11 July 2008, the French National Assembly introduced a new bill aimed at expanding anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing mechanisms to protect the financial system, but the proposed legislation made no mention of non-profit organizations (NPOs) or cash couriers.¹³³⁷ The French government's attempts to establish bilateral security agreements with countries like Tajikistan,¹³³⁸ Slovenia,¹³³⁹ and Croatia¹³⁴⁰ have provided greater cross-border cooperation, but have again failed to achieve any progress on the NPO or currency issues.

On 15 November 2008, France signed the G20 Declaration on Financial Markets and the World Economy, promising to reform the financial system and strengthen accountability as well as confirming its commitment to the FATF in general.¹³⁴¹ However, the declaration was mainly a statement of common principles for reform and not an action plan on terrorism financing.

The French government's inertia prompted the European Commission to refer France to the European Court of Justice on 29 January 2009 for "non-implementation of the third

¹³³⁷ Projet De Loi Modifié par le Sénat de Modernisation de L'économie, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 11 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1050.asp>

¹³³⁸ Projet de Loi Autorisant la Ratification de L'Accord de Partenariat et de Coopération Entre les Communautés Européennes et Leurs États Membres, d'une part, et la République du Tadjikistan, d'autre part, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 3 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/ta/ta0199.asp>.

¹³³⁹ Projet De Loi Autorisant L'Approbation de L'Accord de Coopération en Matière de Sécurité Intérieure Entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de la République de Slovénie, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1104.asp>.

¹³⁴⁰ Projet De Loi Autorisant L'Approbation de L'Accord Entre le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de la République de Croatie Relatif à la Coopération en Matière de Sécurité Intérieure, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/projets/pl1103.asp>.

¹³⁴¹ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Group of Twenty (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008-leaders-declaration-081115.html>.

Anti-Money Laundering Directive” – the directive that incorporates FATF guidelines into EU law.¹³⁴²

Since then, France has sought to build further cooperative bilateral arrangements with other European countries. On 18 March 2009, the French National Assembly ratified a Stabilization and Association Agreement with Montenegro, which held provisions for increased cooperation in the fight against money laundering and terrorism.¹³⁴³ Also on 18 March 2009, France and Monaco announced the expansion of their 2001 monetary convention to include safeguards against money laundering.¹³⁴⁴ These actions do not directly address the Special Recommendations in question, however.

At the G20 Leaders Summit in London on 2 April 2009, France joined the rest of the members in affirming continued support for the FATF and requesting that a progress report be presented at the next Finance Ministers meeting in November 2009.¹³⁴⁵ Later that month, on 24 April 2009, the G7 Finance Ministers issued a statement in which the Financial Stability Board (FSB), OECD, and FATF were again urged to “intensify their work.”¹³⁴⁶

Despite developing these cooperative international partnerships and making general statements in support of the FATF, France has not addressed the specific issues identified in FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Thus, it has thus been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Erin Haines

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to implement the FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

A 2003 review by the Ministry of Justice found that Germany had in place legislation that fulfilled much of the FATF criteria, including measures to block or freeze assets suspected of belonging to terrorist organizations and mechanisms for increasing

¹³⁴²Anti-Money Laundering: Commission Takes Action to Ensure that France, Poland and Spain Implement EU Laws, European Commission (Brussels) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/159&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹³⁴³Autorisant La Ratification de l'Accord de Stabilisation et d'Association entre les Communautés Européennes et Leurs États membres, d'une part, et la République du Monténégro, d'autre part, La Commission des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rapports/r1524.asp>.

¹³⁴⁴Autorisant l'approbation de l'accord sous forme d'échange de lettres relatives à la garantie des investisseurs entre le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, La Commission des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/rapports/r1527.asp>.

¹³⁴⁵London Summit Leaders' Statement, Group of Twenty (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-london-plan-090402.pdf>.

¹³⁴⁶Statement of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Group of Seven (Washington) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fin090424.htm>.

transparency and oversight in financial transactions.¹³⁴⁷ In July 2004, the FATF released a report on the Republic of Germany's observance of international standards and codes. At the time, the FATF concluded Germany had made some progress towards the Special Recommendations, but also suggested a number of changes that could be made to improve compliance.¹³⁴⁸

At the international level, Germany has regularly endorsed the FATF. On 15 November 2008, in the G20 Declaration on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Germany was among the countries lauding the FATF for its "important work against money laundering and terrorist financing."¹³⁴⁹ On 22 February 2009, in advance of the G20 Summit in London, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called on the FATF, OECD, and FSB to prepare new proposals for leaders to consider on how to increase information sharing between supervisory bodies and how to sanction uncooperative jurisdictions.¹³⁵⁰

On 2 April 2009, Germany affirmed its continued support for the work of the FATF in the London G20 Summit Leaders' Statement, and on 24 April 2009, Germany issued another joint statement at the G7 Finance Ministers meeting that urged the OECD, FSB, and FATF to "intensify their work."¹³⁵¹

Despite these public statements, Germany has not introduced or amended any legislation that specifically relates to non-profit organizations and cash couriers. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to progress further on implementing Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

Analyst: Erin Haines

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement the FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

¹³⁴⁷ International Cooperation in the Fight against International Terrorism and Implementation of the Relevant Instruments of the Council of Europe, Council of Europe – 25th Conference of European Ministers of Justice (Sofia) 9-10 October 2003. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.

[http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Conferences_and_high-level_meetings/European_Ministers_of_Justice/MJU-25\(2003\)5E-Germany.pdf](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_Affairs/Legal_co-operation/Conferences_and_high-level_meetings/European_Ministers_of_Justice/MJU-25(2003)5E-Germany.pdf).

¹³⁴⁸ Republic of Germany: Report on Observance of Standards and Codes FATF Recommendations for Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) July 2004. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04213.pdf>.

¹³⁴⁹ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Group of Twenty (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008-leaders-declaration-081115.html>.

¹³⁵⁰ Summary of the Presidency of the G20, Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 22 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2009/02/2009-02-22-zusammenfassung-g20-vorbereitung.html.

¹³⁵¹ London Summit Leaders' Statement, Group of Twenty (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-london-plan-090402.pdf>. Statement of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Group of Seven (Washington), 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fin090424.htm>.

A 2005 Mutual Evaluation by the FATF found Italy to be compliant with BOTH Special Recommendations VIII and IX.¹³⁵² The extent of Italy's progress was revealed on 27 February 2009, when the FATF released its Follow-Up Report to Italy's Third Mutual Evaluation from October 2005.¹³⁵³ It concluded that Italy had "made significant progress" in fulfilling the general obligations of the 40+9 Recommendation, thus allowing Italy to be removed from the regular follow-up process and to instead report biannually about its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism activities.¹³⁵⁴

The Italian government has worked to strengthen the overall integrity of its financial institutions and prevent them from being exploited by terrorist organizations. Since 1999, the Bank of Italy has worked with the Italian Banking Association and the SIA-SSB Group, a developer of financial surveillance technology, to create an improved financial monitoring mechanism known as the Centralized System to Identify Limited Amount of Credit Risks.¹³⁵⁵

On 16 July 2008, SIA-SSB-owned software firm RA Computer signed a five-year agreement with Florida-based WorldCompliance.¹³⁵⁶ The agreement should lead to new products for Italy's banks, electronic fund transfer services, financial intermediaries, and investment management firms to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.¹³⁵⁷ WorldCompliance also granted Italy access to its compliance database of over 1.2 million profiles, which could help identify potential security threats in the NPO sector.¹³⁵⁸ This will strengthen compliance with Special Recommendation VIII.

On 23 April 2009, the Italian Council of Ministers implemented Directive 2005/60/EC, a measure designed to prevent terrorist financing and warn against activities that threaten international peace and security.¹³⁵⁹ Under the directive, Italy's financial intelligence

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¹³⁵³ Third Mutual Evaluation of Italy – Follow-Up Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_42257865_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³⁵⁴ Third Mutual Evaluation of Italy – Follow-Up Report, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_42257865_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³⁵⁵ Limited Amount Risks Service, SIA-SSB Group (Milan). Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.siassb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/258110010102/L/1>.

¹³⁵⁶ RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.siassb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

¹³⁵⁷ RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.siassb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

¹³⁵⁸ RA Computer Signs an Agreement with American Firm WorldCompliance for New Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Solutions, SIA SSB: Press Room (Milan) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.siassb.eu/Engine/RAServePG.php/P/301510010600/L/1/M/251910010606>.

¹³⁵⁹ Decreto Legislativo: Modifiche ed integrazioni al DLG 22 giugno 2007, n. 109, recante attuazione della direttiva 2005/60/CE, concernente misure per prevenire, contrastare e reprimere il finanziamento al

unit, L'Unità di Informazione Finanziaria (UIF), would become the primary national supervisory body tasked with gathering information and developing models to fight money laundering and the financing of terrorism.¹³⁶⁰

Italy has reached out to other countries in hopes of developing strong counter-terrorism partnerships and information sharing networks. On 4 November 2008, Italian and Turkish Foreign Ministers Franco Frattini and Ali Babacan participated in the fifth annual Italian-Turkish Dialogue Forum.¹³⁶¹ A press release co-authored by the two ministers stated that “the success in combating terrorism is directly proportional to collaboration between states.”¹³⁶²

On 4 December 2008, Italy met with American representatives in an attempt to increase cooperation in fighting transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism, and illegal immigration.¹³⁶³ The American delegation was comprised of the FBI, the Immigration and Custom Enforcement Sector of the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Secret Service.¹³⁶⁴ The Italian delegation was made up of the Ministry of Public Safety, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice.¹³⁶⁵ The two delegations concluded that a greater exchange of

terrorismo e l'attività di Paesi che minacciano la pace e la sicurezza internazionale, Council of Ministers (Rome) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009

<http://www.governo.it/Governo/Provvedimenti/dettaglio.asp?d=44639>.

¹³⁶⁰ Attuazione della direttiva 2005/60/CE concernente la prevenzione dell'utilizzo del sistema finanziario a scopo di riciclaggio dei proventi di attività criminose e di finanziamento del terrorismo nonché della direttiva 2006/70/CE che ne reca misure di esecuzione, Italian Parliament (Rome) 21 November 2007. Date of Access: 17 February 2009 <http://www.parlamento.it/leggi/deleghe/07231dl.htm>

¹³⁶¹ Article by Foreign Ministers Franco Frattini and Ali Babacan: “Italy and Turkey, A Common Front for Peace and Development,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interviste/2008/11/20081104_ArticoloFrattini_AliBabacan.

¹³⁶² Article by Foreign Ministers Franco Frattini and Ali Babacan: “Italy and Turkey, A Common Front for Peace and Development,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/Interviste/2008/11/20081104_ArticoloFrattini_AliBabacan.

¹³⁶³ Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell’Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html.

¹³⁶⁴ Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell’Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html.

¹³⁶⁵ Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell’Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html.

relevant information between the United States and Italy would be crucial to bolstering their combined fight against terrorism and corruption.¹³⁶⁶

On 10 February 2009, the Minister of the Interior, Roberto Maroni, met with Britain's Home Secretary Jacqui Smith to discuss their common priorities, including the fight against "international terrorism, illegal immigration, urban unrest, organized crime, and child abuse."¹³⁶⁷ Maroni stressed the significance of "bilateral and multilateral agreements" between countries in general and encouraged greater cooperation between Italy and the United Kingdom in particular.¹³⁶⁸ Similar cooperative agreements were established on 19 March 2009 and 24 April 2009 with the government of San Marino and the Council of Europe, respectively, with both parties in each meeting agreeing to collaborate on preventing and punishing money laundering.^{1369,1370}

Thus, Italy has been awarded as score of +1. In the past, it has been found fully compliant with both Special Recommendations, and it continues to take action in these and related areas.

Analyst: Luca Sarcanin and Nikolaeva Ekaterina

Japan: -1

Japan has received a score of -1 for not complying with FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX. While Japan has implemented some programs in previous years to prevent and terrorist attacks and continues to monitor economic transactions carefully, no new initiatives have been put in place since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

An October 2008 FATF Mutual Evaluation found Japan to be partially compliant with Special Recommendation VIII, and not compliant with Special Recommendation IX.¹³⁷¹

¹³⁶⁶ Sicurezza. Cooperazione tra organismi investigativi italo-statunitensi, conclusa a Roma la riunione del Comitato bilaterale, Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0672_2008_12_04_riunione_comitato_bilaterale_Italia_Usa.html_516981391.html.

¹³⁶⁷ Sicurezza. G8, Maroni: "Le nostre priorità saranno la sicurezza urbana, l'immigrazione, la lotta al terrorismo internazionale, alla criminalità organizzata, all'abuso sui minori e in particolare alla pedopornografia online," Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0540_2009_02_10_Londra.html_1966336524.html.

¹³⁶⁸ Sicurezza. G8, Maroni: "Le nostre priorità saranno la sicurezza urbana, l'immigrazione, la lotta al terrorismo internazionale, alla criminalità organizzata, all'abuso sui minori e in particolare alla pedopornografia online," Ministero Dell'Interno (Rome) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/sicurezza/0540_2009_02_10_Londra.html_1966336524.html.

¹³⁶⁹ Italy-San Marino: Talks on the Prevention and Elimination of Money Laundering and other Criminal Activities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 March 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://diplomacymonitor.com/stu/dma1_nsf/uh/ccA1D59715778FF8178525757F004375BD.

¹³⁷⁰ Incontro tra il Ministro Frattini e il Segretario Generale del Consiglio d'Europa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 24 April 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/04/20090424_FrattiniDavis

¹³⁷¹ Mutual Evaluation of Japan: Executive Summary, Financial Action Task Force, 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/8/48/41654127.pdf>.

The report outlined a wide variety of measures needed for compliance, but Japan has not taken further action in this compliance cycle.

Japan first made terrorist funding illegal in 2002, enacting the Law on Punishment of the Financing of Offences of Public Intimidation, which enabled officials to freeze terrorist assets.¹³⁷² In July 2004, Japan established the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures against Transnational Organized Crime, a branch within the Cabinet that was reorganized in August 2004 to also handle international terrorism issues.¹³⁷³ In December 2004, the Headquarters created an “Action Plan for the Prevention of Terrorism” and stated its intention “to fully implement FATF Recommendations.”¹³⁷⁴ To do so, nine government agencies were mandated to prepare a bill aimed at applying the FATF Recommendations.¹³⁷⁵ Though the bill is still in progress, the agencies are supposed to work towards the implementation of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

Japan has been awarded a score of -1 since it has taken no further actions to enforce FATF Recommendations VIII and IX since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. However, it must be noted that Japan has demonstrated resolution in implementing FATF Recommendations in previous years and continues to support the resulting agencies and bills.

Analyst: Lucy Isabel Leiderman

Russia: -1

Russia has not yet complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF’s Special Recommendations VIII and IX. While Russia has made some progress in combating terrorism in general, its actions have not directly addressed FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

A June 2008 FATF Mutual Evaluation found Russia partially compliant with Special Recommendation VIII, and not compliant with Special Recommendation IX.¹³⁷⁶ The evaluation found the Russian government’s implementation of Special Recommendations VIII and IX to be particularly lacking. The report noted: “Russia should review and update all its supervisory laws and practices. None of the supervisory authorities in Russia currently possesses an adequate level of (sanctioning) powers, and criminal

¹³⁷² Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/42395799.doc>.

¹³⁷³ Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/42395799.doc>.

¹³⁷⁴ Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/42395799.doc>.

¹³⁷⁵ Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – Japan, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/6/45/42395799.doc>.

¹³⁷⁶ Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1_1,00.html.

ownership of financial institutions is not specifically prohibited.”¹³⁷⁷ Soon after the completion of the FATF Mutual Evaluation, Russia took action. In particular, in November 2008, measures to upgrade Russian systems to combat money laundering and terrorism financing were initiated. Currently the plan is nearing implementation.¹³⁷⁸

A number of legislative initiatives should be noted, though they do not directly address these FATF recommendations. A law improving the process of politically exposed persons’ identification and obliging to attach information about sender when remitting money or when the financial controller has suspicions of money laundering and terrorism financing has been adopted.¹³⁷⁹

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a new federal law on preventing currency trafficking bypassing the declaration system is in final stage of interdepartmental negotiation.¹³⁸⁰ As the details of the law are not yet publicly available, it cannot be assessed in this report.

On 28 April 2009, the Association of Russian Banks (ARB) together with Russian Federal Service on financial monitoring hosted a conference on money laundering and terrorism financing during the financial crisis. At the conference, the President of the ARB, G. Tusonyan, declared that an ARB committee on money laundering and terrorism financing is in the process of working out policies for banks to counteract money laundering and terrorism financing.¹³⁸¹ It is unclear whether any of these policies will directly address either Special Recommendation, however.

On 8 September 2008, Russia participated in a UN meeting on the formation of a global partnership between governments and private businesses.¹³⁸² Though still in a conceptual phase, the initiative could eventually produce mechanisms to prevent the use of unofficial banking institutions for financing crime and terrorism.¹³⁸³

¹³⁷⁷ Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

¹³⁷⁸ http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/1/0_3343.en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1_1.00.html.

¹³⁷⁹ Press Release, Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Moscow) 04 February 2009. Date of Access: 25 June 2009. http://www.kfm.ru/news_04022009_382.html

¹³⁷⁹ The 10th Plenary Session and Session of Work Groups of EAG, EAG (Saint Petersburg) 08 June 2009. Date of Access: 25 June 2009. http://www.eurasiangroup.org/ru/calendar_18.html

¹³⁸⁰ A. Pospelov, deputy director of the Department for foreign policy planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. 25 June 2009.

¹³⁸¹ Association of Russian Banks. 28 April 2009. Date of access: 29 June 2009. http://www.arb.ru/site/action/list_news.php?id=2903

¹³⁸² Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses>.

¹³⁸³ Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. While progress is expected in the near future, no progress has been made in addressing the essential criteria for these Special Recommendations.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF's Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

A June 2007 FATF Mutual Evaluation found the UK to be largely compliant with both Special Recommendations VIII and IX. The report noted some concerns about tracking cross-border money transfers within the EU, the supervision of charities in Northern Ireland.¹³⁸⁴ It specifically criticized the UK's cash declaration system.¹³⁸⁵ The UK has not addressed this criticism in the current compliance cycle.

In late December 2008, the House of Lords European Union committee announced that a sub-committee on home affairs would begin investigating what role the EU and its members can play in preventing terrorism financing.¹³⁸⁶ Between 4 March and 13 May 2009, the committee heard oral evidence on money laundering and the financing of terrorism.¹³⁸⁷ It is unclear what action might emerge from these hearings.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Lucy Isabel Leiderman

United States: +1

The United States fully complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Prior to undertaking this G8 commitment, the United States had already the FATF essential criteria.

A June 2006 FATF Mutual Evaluation found that the United States was compliant with both Special Recommendation VIII and Special Recommendation IX.¹³⁸⁸ Thus, the United States is already in full compliance with this commitment.

¹³⁸⁴ Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force, 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>.

¹³⁸⁵ Third Mutual Evaluation Report, Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Financial Action Task Force, 29 June 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/55/29/39064399.pdf>.

¹³⁸⁶ Lords investigate terrorist financing, politics.co.uk 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. [http://www.politics.co.uk/news/opinion-former-index/policing-and-crime/lords-investigate-terrorist-financing-\\$1255935.htm](http://www.politics.co.uk/news/opinion-former-index/policing-and-crime/lords-investigate-terrorist-financing-$1255935.htm).

¹³⁸⁷ European Union, House of Lords, UK Parliament. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld/ldeucom.htm>.

¹³⁸⁸ Summary of the third mutual evaluation report on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, Financial Action Task Force, 23 June 2006. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/44/12/37101706.pdf>.

The US Department of the Treasury offers guidance to non-profit organizations through private sector outreach, target investigations, coordinated oversight, and international engagement.¹³⁸⁹ Specifically, the Treasury investigates links between terrorist organizations and charities and advises the private sector on how to avoid being inadvertently exploited by terrorist groups, using its own material alongside text from the FATF itself.¹³⁹⁰

During this compliance cycle, the United States has used the appropriate authorities to stop and restrain suspicious and undeclared currency at border crossings.¹³⁹¹ At Arizona ports of entry alone, US Customs officers were able to seize USD1.6 million worth of undeclared currency.¹³⁹²

At the November 2008 G20 Summit, countries agreed that “the Financial Action Task Force should continue its important work against money laundering and terrorist financing,” and that they “support the efforts of the World Bank – UN Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.”¹³⁹³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Liliane Vicente and Natalie Antonowicz

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work towards implementation of the FATF’s Special Recommendations VIII and IX. Not only has it made efforts to insulate non-profit organizations from financial abuse and to maintain the integrity of international transactions within the European Union, but it has likewise addressed the vulnerability of cash couriers.

On 2 October 2008, the European Commission launched the Financial Transparency System (FTS) website.¹³⁹⁴ The FTS allows users to retrieve data on all grants received

¹³⁸⁹ Terrorism and Financial Intelligence: Goals, US Department of the Treasury (Washington). Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/goals.shtml>.

¹³⁹⁰ Key Issues: Protecting Charitable Organizations, US Department of the Treasury (Washington). Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/key-issues/protecting/index.shtml>.

¹³⁹¹ 2008 Fiscal Year in Review, US Customs and Border Protection (Washington). Date Accessed: 12 December 2008.

http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/archives/2008_news_releases/2008_fiscal/.

¹³⁹² CBP Announces Fiscal Year 2008 Achievements for Arizona Ports of Entry, US Customs and Border Protection (Washington) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/news_releases/archives/2008_news_releases/2008_fiscal/11072008_3.xml.

¹³⁹³ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, Group of Twenty (Washington) 15 November 2008. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008-leaders-declaration-081115.html>.

¹³⁹⁴ Who Gets EU Cash? New Website Gives Details of Beneficiaries, European Union (Brussels) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1444&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

and all contracts signed by EU beneficiaries including NPOs.¹³⁹⁵ The website reveals the names of the beneficiaries and their locations as well as the total amount of funding received, the department granting the funding, and the year in which the amount was booked in the accounts.¹³⁹⁶ The FTS, however, is still in a “test phase” and does not yet display all of the relevant information.¹³⁹⁷

On 12 February 2009, the European Commission invited various civil society organizations to a conference at which they were encouraged to comment on a study conducted by the European Center for Non-Profit Law (ECNL) that examined specific initiatives aimed at “improving transparency and accountability of non-profit organizations” to counter terrorism.¹³⁹⁸ Organizations that either could not attend the meeting or had more to say afterwards were also invited to send detailed comments to the European Commission (EC) up to 15 March 2009.¹³⁹⁹ A report will be published outlining all of the findings as well as the EC's own conclusions.¹⁴⁰⁰

The European Union has also taken significant steps to address international fraud, including cases that involve NPO abuse. On 24 September 2008, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Union Judicial Cooperation Body (EUROJUST) signed a Practical Agreement to strengthen the cooperation between the two bodies and encourage a greater exchange of information.¹⁴⁰¹

On 20 November 2008, the European Commission released a communication on the Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, where it outlined ten steps member states could follow in order to counter organized crime.¹⁴⁰² The report advocated the effective functioning of Asset Recovery Offices throughout the EU, as well as greater

¹³⁹⁵ Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm.

¹³⁹⁶ Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm.

¹³⁹⁷ Financial Transparency System, European Commission (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/grants/search/find_en.htm.

¹³⁹⁸ EUCSCG Contribution on NPO Transparency and Counter-Terrorism, EU Civil Society Contact Group (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.act4europe.org/code/EN/actions.asp?id_events=142.

¹³⁹⁹ EUCSCG Contribution on NPO Transparency and Counter-Terrorism, EU Civil Society Contact Group (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.act4europe.org/code/EN/actions.asp?id_events=142.

¹⁴⁰⁰ EUCSCG Contribution on NPO Transparency and Counter-Terrorism, EU Civil Society Contact Group (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.act4europe.org/code/EN/actions.asp?id_events=142.

¹⁴⁰¹ EUROJUST and OLAF Strengthen Their Cooperation in Combating Financial Crime, European Anti-Fraud Office (Brussels) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/press_room/pr/2008/10_en.html.

¹⁴⁰² Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

exchange of cross-border information.¹⁴⁰³ In addition, the Communication emphasized the importance of obtaining accurate data on freezing, confiscating, and recovering assets – a recommendation similarly made by FATF essential criteria VIII.3.2.¹⁴⁰⁴

Furthermore, in accordance with FATF Special Recommendation IX, Europol has specifically addressed the problem of cash couriers. On 27-30 April 2009, it participated in the Second International Conference on Illicit Cash Couriers organized by Interpol and the World Customs Organization (WCO).¹⁴⁰⁵ One hundred delegates – representing sixty countries and seven international and regional organizations – were able to share their experiences and best practices as well as to discuss various real constraints and obstacles.¹⁴⁰⁶ On 15-16 April 2009, the European Commission hosted the High Level Expert Meeting on Property Crime, inviting delegates from Eurojust, Interpol, the Regional Cooperation Council, eighteen European countries, and various corporations to examine recent “attacks on cash-couriers, bank robberies, aggravated burglaries, and itinerant organized crime groups.”¹⁴⁰⁷

The Council of Europe’s MONEYVAL Committee has also actively targeted money laundering schemes that help finance terrorism. Along with the FATF, MONEYVAL hosted the Joint Experts Meeting on Typologies from 24-26 November 2008.¹⁴⁰⁸ The conference brought together more than 150 experts from over 50 countries in an attempt to examine trends in money laundering within the securities industry.¹⁴⁰⁹ Furthermore, on 2 December 2008, MONEYVAL released the “Typologies Report on Money Laundering and Counterfeiting,” which sought to explain how terrorists might finance

¹⁴⁰³ Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Ensuring That Crime “Does Not Pay”: Commission Proposes Ten Strategic Priorities On Confiscation and Recovery of Criminal Proceeds, European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1748&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁰⁵ INTERPOL Holds Second International Conference on Illicit Cash Couriers, INTERPOL (Brussels) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.interpol.int/Public/news/2009/IllicitCashCouriersConf20090507.asp>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ INTERPOL Holds Second International Conference on Illicit Cash Couriers, INTERPOL (Brussels) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.interpol.int/Public/news/2009/IllicitCashCouriersConf20090507.asp>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Focus on Organized Robberies and Burglaries, European Police Office (Brussels) 10 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?page=news&news=pr090423.htm>.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), Council of Europe (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), Council of Europe (Brussels) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

their projects through selling counterfeit products.¹⁴¹⁰ Finally, from 8-12 December 2008, MONEYVAL hosted its 28th Plenary Meeting, which included a keynote address from FATF President Antonio Gustavo Rodrigues as well as a special session dedicated to discussing strategies for implementing the FATF Recommendations.¹⁴¹¹

On 28-29 January 2009, the Council of Europe, along with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), arranged a Workshop on Enhancing International Legal Co-operation. The seminar focused on the evaluation of legal and technical instruments meant to encourage international anti-terrorist cooperation as well as to enforce extradition in terrorist-related criminal cases.¹⁴¹² On 16-17 April 2009, the Council of Europe co-hosted another event in Madrid with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism in an attempt to buttress national, bilateral, subregional, regional, and international cooperation on cyber security.¹⁴¹³

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for encouraging greater NPO transparency and for taking measures against the illegal cross-border transportation of negotiable instruments.

Analyst: Luca Sarcanin

¹⁴¹⁰ MONEYVAL: Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism – Typology Research, Council of Europe (Brussels) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL\(2008\)22RRepTyp_counterfeiting.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/typologies/MONEYVAL(2008)22RRepTyp_counterfeiting.pdf)

¹⁴¹¹ Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), Council of Europe (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval>.

¹⁴¹² Workshop on Enhancing International Legal Cooperation Related to Terrorism Including the Drafting of Requests for Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance, Council of Europe (Brussels) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/fight_against_terrorism/.

¹⁴¹³ OAS/CICTE Conference on Terrorism and Cyber Security, Council of Europe (Brussels) 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/fight_against_terrorism/.

19. Regional Security [248]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm the importance of economic and social development along with counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, which can play a critical role in bringing lasting peace, stability and security to this region. To this end, we are committed to further strengthening the coordination of our efforts in the border region in cooperation with the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

The Afghanistan-Pakistan border region has been an area of concern for some time. The disputed border, also known as the Durand Line, artificially divides the Pashtun people, and cuts through an area of limited government control.¹⁴¹⁴ On the Pakistani side, the region is known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area.¹⁴¹⁵ The area is seen by many as a breeding ground for political extremism that destabilizes both countries.¹⁴¹⁶

The G8 first confirmed its general support for Afghanistan’s Transitional Authority at a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting on 12 June 2002. At the same meeting, G8 members pledged to give “the security sector in Afghanistan a special focus in the G8 work on

¹⁴¹⁴ The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.

¹⁴¹⁵ The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.

¹⁴¹⁶ The Troubled Afghan-Pakistani Border, Council on Foreign Relations Backgrounder, 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/publication/14905/>.

conflict prevention.”¹⁴¹⁷ In addition, the G8 affirmed its support for the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Afghan authorities’ mission to eradicate the opium trade.¹⁴¹⁸

G8 summits in 2004 and 2005 saw further discussion on Afghanistan. The President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai, was a guest at the 2004 Sea Island Summit, where the drug trade and the need for continued international support were discussed.¹⁴¹⁹ At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders briefly discussed Afghanistan and expressed support for restoration of the rule of law, security, and counter-narcotics efforts.¹⁴²⁰

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members affirmed the importance of reducing poverty and engaging the private sector to integrate the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan into the global economy.¹⁴²¹ To render the border region’s population “immune to terrorist propaganda and recruitment,” the summit report concluded, the economic development strategy would need infrastructure investment, a growth in employment opportunities, professional training, greater trade, and an expansion of public services.¹⁴²²

At the June 2008 G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan and called on Afghanistan and Pakistan to continue cooperation through dialogue.¹⁴²³

Commitment Features:

Members have committed to supplement counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region with coordinated economic and social development programs. Programs must specifically pursue economic and social development. Security initiatives that create a better environment for development do not constitute compliance in this case. We recognize that due to instability in the region, many development programs are still in the planning stages. Compliance based on cooperation in planning future

¹⁴¹⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, June 12, 2002, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602a.htm>.

¹⁴¹⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, June 12, 2002, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602a.htm>.

¹⁴¹⁹ Background Briefing by a Senior US Administration Official on President George Bush’s Meeting with Middle Eastern Leaders, Sea Island, June 9, 2004, 17h20, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/mideast040609.html>.

¹⁴²⁰ Chair’s Summary, Prime Minister Tony Blair, Gleneagles, July 8, 2005, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

¹⁴²¹ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.html>.

¹⁴²² G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.html>.

¹⁴²³ G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting: Statement on Afghanistan, Kyoto, June 26, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2008. Date of Access: 11 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin080626afghan.html>.

endeavours requires meaningful and productive conversations between G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not discuss social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors.
0	Member discusses social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors BUT no new projects or plans emerge from the discussion.
+1	Member discusses social and economic development programs with other G8 member states, the respective countries, international organizations and/or other donors AND the discussions result in the announcement or implementation of a new project or program in the region.

Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Canada has hosted workshops between the countries and engaged in discussions on development, and has launched at least one development project in the border region.

Canada is heavily engaged in Afghanistan, and maintains detailed objectives and priorities for the border region. One objective for 2011 relates to social and economic development: “Canada expects that Afghan institutions, in cooperation with Pakistan, will exercise stronger capacity to manage the border and foster economic development in the border area.”¹⁴²⁴

In the short run, Canadian authorities have hosted workshops with Pakistani and Afghan officials. Thanks to this initiative, Afghan and Pakistani border posts to have harmonized working hours and remain open seven days a week.¹⁴²⁵ This should ease the flow of goods across the border promoting economic development in the region.

¹⁴²⁴ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

¹⁴²⁵ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/documents/r11_08/border-frontiere.aspx.

Although Afghanistan suspended bilateral meetings with Pakistan in July 2008,¹⁴²⁶ there was an agreement as of September 2008 to resume these meetings as well as trilateral discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the International Security Assistance Force.¹⁴²⁷

One of Canada's development priorities in Afghanistan is education. Over the next three years, CAD12 million will go towards building or improving 50 schools in Kandahar province.¹⁴²⁸ At least nine schools included in the program are in the border region, specifically Spin Boldak, an Afghan border town.

Through the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team, the Canadian government is working with the Afghan and Pakistani governments to develop an infrastructure target for the border region.¹⁴²⁹ So far, the project has focused on assessing infrastructure needs.¹⁴³⁰

On 31 March 2009, Canada participated in a one day International Conference on Afghanistan in The Hague.¹⁴³¹ The meeting's Final Declaration acknowledged the promotion of regional trade, improved customs services and clearer infrastructure projects as top priorities to be addressed.¹⁴³²

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Jesse Sperling

France: 0

France has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Although it has facilitated discussions on development between Afghanistan and Pakistan, France has not initiated any development programs in the border region.

¹⁴²⁶ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

¹⁴²⁷ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

¹⁴²⁸ Signature Project: Education in Kandahar, Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/projects-projets/education.aspx>.

¹⁴²⁹ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

¹⁴³⁰ Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan Report to Parliament, Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx>.

¹⁴³¹ Chairmen's Statement of the International Conference on Afghanistan, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Amsterdam) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://afghanistanconference2009.minbuza.nl/gsp.dll?sid=266&pid=1&p_menuid=51&p_parentmenuid=2.

¹⁴³² Chairmen's Statement of the International Conference on Afghanistan, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Amsterdam) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://afghanistanconference2009.minbuza.nl/gsp.dll?sid=266&pid=1&p_menuid=51&p_parentmenuid=2.

France hosted a meeting in Paris on 14 December 2008 between Afghanistan and its immediate neighbours, excepting Iran.¹⁴³³ The agenda included discussion of how other states in the region could assist in reinforcing the economic development of the country.¹⁴³⁴ Reports from the meeting, however, have focused more on security issues rather than economic development.¹⁴³⁵

France's objectives in Afghanistan include the pursuit of a heightened effort in regional cooperation and coordination of international structures, according to the Project de Loi de Finance 2009 budget, released in October 2008.¹⁴³⁶ This objective is in line with the 2006 Afghanistan Pact, which emphasizes a secure environment as a precondition for economic and social development.¹⁴³⁷

On 31 March 2009, France participated in a one-day International Conference on Afghanistan in The Hague. The meeting's Final Declaration acknowledged the promotion of regional trade, improved customs services and clearer infrastructure projects as some of the top priorities to be addressed.¹⁴³⁸ French Foreign Affairs Minister Bernard Kouchner's speech at the Conference underlined the French government's priority of strengthening regional cooperation, especially between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and urged the Afghan and Pakistani authorities to determine a date for a regional economic conference.¹⁴³⁹

On 14-16 May 2009, a French delegation including Minister Kouchner visited Afghanistan. The minister participated in a *shura*, a traditional meeting with community

¹⁴³³ Iran shuns Paris talks on Afghanistan, Reuters (Paris) 14 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.france24.com/en/20081214-paris-talks-call-regional-players-aid-kabul->.

¹⁴³⁴ Informal meeting of Afghanistan and its neighbours, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 14 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afghanistan_529/afghanistan-communaute-internationale_3245/reunion-ministerielle-informelle-afghanistan-ses-voisins-14-decembre-2008_19448/index.html.

¹⁴³⁵ Iran shuns Paris talks on Afghanistan, Reuters (Paris) 14 December 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.france24.com/en/20081214-paris-talks-call-regional-players-aid-kabul->.

¹⁴³⁶ Objectives and performance indicators, Ministry of Budget, Public Accounting and Civil Servants (Paris) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.performancepublique.gouv.fr/farandole/2009/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM105.htm>.

¹⁴³⁷ Objectives and performance indicators, Ministry of Budget, Public Accounting and Civil Servants (Paris) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.performancepublique.gouv.fr/farandole/2009/pap/html/DBGPGMOBJINDPGM105.htm>.

¹⁴³⁸ Chairmen's Statement of the International Conference on Afghanistan, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Amsterdam) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://afghanistanconference2009.minbuza.nl/gsp.dll?sid=266&pid=1&p_menuid=51&p_parentmenuid=2.

¹⁴³⁹ International Conference on Afghanistan "a comprehensive approach in a regional context", Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (The Hague) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.asp?liste=20090401.html&xtor=EPR-7#Chapitre3>.

representatives.¹⁴⁴⁰ Afghan participants spoke in part about economic development. The trip did not focus specifically on the border region, however.¹⁴⁴¹

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. France has discussed economic and social development with relevant actors, but has not initiated any development programs in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Analyst: Jesse Sperling

Germany: 0

Germany has complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Germany has increased support for Afghanistan's police force, as well as its own military presence. Furthermore, it has supported numerous civilian infrastructure projects and promoted dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan on development.

Germany hosted discussions between Pakistan and Afghanistan in September 2008.¹⁴⁴² Announcements about the initiative referenced the 2007 Joint Statement by the Foreign Ministers of the G8 and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan initiative. This document calls for, among other things, more interaction between parliamentarians in order to promote a number of objectives, including "economic growth and opportunity."¹⁴⁴³

Germany has argued that security must precede reconstruction. At the opening ceremony of the 54th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association on 10 November 2008, German Chancellor Angela Merkel emphasized that security and reconstruction in Afghanistan are "inseparably linked." She said Germany will contribute to the reconstruction efforts, but it "can only do so through a partnership."¹⁴⁴⁴ Merkel did not specifically address development in the border region.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0. Germany's primary focus in Afghanistan and Pakistan has been reinforcing security, but it has hosted talks aimed in part at promoting economic development.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Statements made by Ministry of Foreign and European Spokesperson, Embassy of France in Washington, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.ambafrance-us.org/IMG/html/briefing/2009/us190509.htm#2>.

¹⁴⁴¹ Statements made by Ministry of Foreign and European Spokesperson, Embassy of France in Washington, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.ambafrance-us.org/IMG/html/briefing/2009/us190509.htm#2>.

¹⁴⁴² Joint Afghanistan-Pakistan Parliamentary Group visits Germany, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2008/080919-afg-pak-parlamentarier.html>.

¹⁴⁴³ Joint Statement by the Foreign Ministers of the G8 and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 May 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin070530-joint.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴⁴ Address by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the opening ceremony of the 54th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, Federal Government (Berlin) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reden/2008/11/2008-11-10-rede-merkel-dt-atlantische-gesellschaft.html>.

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Italy's actions on Afghanistan, while numerous, have focused exclusively on security and counter-terrorism.

Italy's limited development work in Afghanistan is not concentrated in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The Italian government is providing support in the form of experts and resources in order to reform the justice system and build institutions.¹⁴⁴⁵ Italy has also transferred EUR2.7 million to a programme for the training and development of businesswomen in Kabul.¹⁴⁴⁶

The Italian government has expressed a desire to use its presidency of the G8 in 2009 to help find a regional solution to the Afghanistan conflict.¹⁴⁴⁷ At the L'Aquila Summit, a side meeting on Afghanistan will involve representatives from Afghanistan as well as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Turkey.¹⁴⁴⁸ In February, Italy also extended an invitation to Iran.¹⁴⁴⁹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. While it has pursued international cooperation and economic development for Afghanistan, its efforts have not focussed on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Analysts: Dmitry Goldman and Anna Vekshina

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Despite engagement with security issues and general statements in favour of development, Japan has not engaged specifically with social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

¹⁴⁴⁵ Italy in Defence of Women in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.

<http://diplomacymonitor.com/stu/dm.nsf/dn/dnC24FF11EAC98B088525759B00382BBD>.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Italy in Defence of Women in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2009.

<http://diplomacymonitor.com/stu/dm.nsf/dn/dnC24FF11EAC98B088525759B00382BBD>

¹⁴⁴⁷ Italy Sends More Troops to Afghanistan, Guardian News Corporation, UK (London) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/feb/06/italy-troops-afghanistan-taliban-obama>

¹⁴⁴⁸ Italy Sends More Troops to Afghanistan, Guardian News Corporation, UK (London) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/feb/06/italy-troops-afghanistan-taliban-obama>

¹⁴⁴⁹ Iran studying Italy's invitation to summit on Afghanistan – spokesman, G8 Live (Toronto) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://g8live.org/2009/02/27/iran-studying-italys-invitation-to-summit-on-afghanistan-spokesman/>.

On Afghanistan, Japan has focused on security and stability. During the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japanese diplomats said that “promoting economic development and stabilizing the lives of people in poverty is the key to eradicating terrorism in Afghanistan.”¹⁴⁵⁰ Japan, already one of the largest donors to Afghanistan, has offered USD1.4 billion for improvements in law and order and reconstruction.¹⁴⁵¹

During a symposium at the Afghan Embassy in Tokyo on 11 November 2008, Tadahiro Abe, the Foreign Ministry’s top official charged with coordinating assistance to Afghanistan, said that “the realization of stability and development in Afghanistan is indispensable,” and pledged that “Japan would continue contributing to the reconstruction of the war-torn country.”¹⁴⁵² Abe did not specifically mention the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

On 31 March 2009, Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone participated in the International Conference on Afghanistan in The Hague and reaffirmed Japan’s support for Afghanistan’s National Development Strategy.¹⁴⁵³ So far, Japan’s development work appears to be concentrated in central and northern regions of Afghanistan, however. Nakasone called on the international community to “make pledges of generous assistance” for the stabilization of Pakistan, which is “crucial” for the development of Afghanistan.¹⁴⁵⁴

To mobilize financial support for the stabilization and development of Pakistan, Japan and the World Bank co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference on April 17 2009.¹⁴⁵⁵ This resulted in a pledge of over USD5 billion, including USD1 billion from Japan, in assistance for Pakistan over the next two years.¹⁴⁵⁶ The Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, however, has not been specifically mentioned by Japan.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1. Though Japan has held released statements about the importance of development in Afghanistan, it has not addressed social and economic development in the border region since the 2008 summit.

Analyst: Djastin Park

¹⁴⁵⁰ G8 diplomats renew vow to stabilize Afghanistan, The Japan Times (Kyoto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20080627a1.html>.

¹⁴⁵¹ Needs of the Afghan people, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/ed20081022a1.html>.

¹⁴⁵² Afghanistan welcomes Japan’s help, urges greater contribution, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20081111a5.html>.

¹⁴⁵³ Statement by H.E. Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan At the International Conference on Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/state0903.html.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Statement by H.E. Mr. Hirofumi Nakasone, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan At the International Conference on Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/state0903.html.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference Outline and Evaluation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/pakistan/meet0904/overview.html>.

¹⁴⁵⁶ Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference Outline and Evaluation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/pakistan/meet0904/overview.html>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Russia has discussed economic and social development programs with G8 member states, the respective countries and international organizations, and has contributed to social and economic restoration of the region.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov paid a working visit to Kabul on 16 March 2009, where he held talks with the President of Afghanistan and other officials. Prospects for intensifying Russian participation in Afghan economic rehabilitation projects were discussed.¹⁴⁵⁷ Reports from the meeting did not mention the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

In the statement on behalf of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) at the Plenary Meeting of the 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly on the Situation in Afghanistan on 20 November 2008, Vitaly Churkin, Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, stressed that durable peace and stability in Afghanistan would only be possible if security measures were backed by social and economic development. He declared the SCO Member States' intention to further develop their diversified cooperation with Afghanistan, including within the implementation of projects for socio-economic recovery and development.¹⁴⁵⁸

A special SCO conference on Afghanistan was held in Moscow on 27 March 2009. The SCO member states (Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) observer states (India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan) Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, the G8 member countries, the UN and its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), the EU, NATO, the OSCE, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) took part in the conference.¹⁴⁵⁹

In the Declaration of the Conference the participants “expressed conviction that the successful combat against terrorism, production and trafficking of narcotics and organized crime in Afghanistan and the region requires a due combination of enforcement and administrative methods, accompanied by targeted social and economic

¹⁴⁵⁷ Press Release. Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov's Working Visit to Afghanistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/ed3a3ee3577297c4c325757c003509e2

¹⁴⁵⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Vitaly Churkin, Permanent Representative of Russia to the United Nations in New York, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/9a5ad742f4f65044c3257523003f9f06

¹⁴⁵⁹ Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexei Borodavkin Interview with the Interfax News Agency about Assistance from Russia for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/db616f30589ee3f3c3257585004747d5

programs”¹⁴⁶⁰ They also declared support for transregional projects that were aimed at comprehensive regional development.¹⁴⁶¹ Many conference participants have also affirmed the readiness to give assistance to the economic and social reconstruction of Afghanistan on an increasing scale.¹⁴⁶²

The Plan of Action adopted after the Conference stated that “the SCO Member States will further develop their bilateral trade and economic cooperation with Afghanistan, engagement in international efforts to provide assistance in its economic recovery, and will explore opportunities for implementing joint projects aimed at social and economic rehabilitation of this country.”¹⁴⁶³ In organizing this forum, Russia has partially complied with the commitment.

Minister Lavrov participated in the International Conference on Afghanistan in The Hague on 31 March 2009, and supported “a comprehensive approach combining the struggle against terrorism and narco-crime with the measures for the economic and social reconstruction of Afghanistan.”¹⁴⁶⁴ Minister Lavrov did not mention the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region in his remarks.

Russia has continued to develop bilateral economic relations and render assistance to Afghanistan. According to the Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexei Borodavkin “the priority direction of Russian aid to Afghanistan and bilateral economic cooperation with the country is the restoration of the energy industry, transport, and education and health care systems.”¹⁴⁶⁵ According to the Russian Foreign Minister Russia is considering the possibility of carrying out energy and transport projects in Afghanistan

¹⁴⁶⁰ Declaration of the special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/bdf6d7f5c1f47fe7c3257586005c8cc4.

¹⁴⁶¹ Declaration of the special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/bdf6d7f5c1f47fe7c3257586005c8cc4.

¹⁴⁶² Transcript of Concluding Remarks by Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexei Borodavkin at the Special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the aegis of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/43a2a2b8c1ffa418c3257589002e1208

¹⁴⁶³ Plan of Action of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 27 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/83b758f31b67ed7dc3257586005bf98a

¹⁴⁶⁴ The Main Points of the Speech of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the International Conference on Afghanistan: a Comprehensive Strategy in a Regional Context, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (The Hague) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/3ccd7306cb833611c325759200287c6d.

¹⁴⁶⁵ Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexei Borodavkin Interview with the Interfax News Agency about Assistance from Russia for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/db616f30589ee3f3c3257585004747d5

in cooperation with the US.¹⁴⁶⁶ It is not clear whether any of these projects will be located in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Russia has participated in and hosted several events on social and economic development of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

On 21 August 2008, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced USD140 million in aid to improve education in Afghanistan.¹⁴⁶⁷ The UK also set aside USD120 million in development assistance, including money for teachers.¹⁴⁶⁸ There is no evidence that this assistance will be disbursed in the volatile Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, however.

Some of the UK's development work has been concentrated in the border region, however. The British Ministry of Defence has reported that on 4 February 2009, Royal Naval Reservist Leading Hand Richard Byrne was deployed to Helmand Province in Afghanistan.¹⁴⁶⁹ He used his knowledge of agricultural development to assist Helmand's farmers in growing crops – other than poppy – that will provide food for the population.¹⁴⁷⁰

Further, the Department for International Development's 2009 country plan for Afghanistan identifies Helmand Province as a priority. DFID has promised to create employment opportunities in the region "by investing in agriculture and by building vital infrastructure including new roads and better electricity supply in Helmand."¹⁴⁷¹

¹⁴⁶⁶ Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov Interview to Afghanistan's Leading News Agencies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009.

¹⁴⁶⁷ Prime Minister Gordon Brown visits Afghanistan, 21 August 2008, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 August 2008. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/fco-in-action/uk-in-afghanistan/visits/visits-pm-august-2008>.

¹⁴⁶⁸ More support for Afghanistan, The official site of the Prime Minister's Office (London) 21 August 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page16641>.

¹⁴⁶⁹ Naval Reservist Helps Helmand Become the Breadbasket of Afghanistan, Ministry of Defence (London) 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/PeopleInDefence/NavalReservistHelpsHelmandBecomeTheBreadbasketOfAfghanistan.htm>.

¹⁴⁷⁰ Naval Reservist Helps Helmand Become the Breadbasket of Afghanistan, Ministry of Defence (London) 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/PeopleInDefence/NavalReservistHelpsHelmandBecomeTheBreadbasketOfAfghanistan.htm>.

¹⁴⁷¹ How we are working in Afghanistan, DFID 2009 Country Plan for Afghanistan. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/Afghanistan-Country-Plan-2009.pdf>.

The Civil-Military Co-operation group (CIMIC) links the British military effort on the ground to the broader strategy of carrying out reconstruction and development.¹⁴⁷² The CIMIC allows military teams to operate in areas that are not safe for typical humanitarian agencies.¹⁴⁷³ A report on 13 March 2009 by the Ministry of Defence indicated that a joint British and Danish Military Stabilization Support Team is working in Helmand province to provide reconstruction and development for the Afghan civilians.¹⁴⁷⁴ Efforts have focused on construction of small bridges and wells, ensuring clean drinking water, as well as bigger construction projects for water towers, roads, parks, and refurbishing schools, health clinics and hospitals.¹⁴⁷⁵ The CIMIC works in cooperation with Afghan authorities.¹⁴⁷⁶

In background material for the December 2008 Queen's Speech, the UK government mentioned, in passing, development in the border region. A press release reads, "The Government of Pakistan has stated its commitment to implementing a comprehensive strategy for tackling violent extremism in the tribal belt, combining security measures with political reform and economic development. We are working to help them with this." The excerpt indicates a commitment to development in the region.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1. The UK is engaged in a number of projects to promote economic and social development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Analyst: Dmitry Goldman

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The US has frequently discussed supplementing counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region with social and economic development programs,

¹⁴⁷² British and Danish Soldiers Help Reconstruct Gereshk, Ministry of Defence (London) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/BritishAndDanishSoldiersHelpReconstructGereshk.htm>.

¹⁴⁷³ British and Danish Soldiers Help Reconstruct Gereshk, Ministry of Defence (London) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/BritishAndDanishSoldiersHelpReconstructGereshk.htm>.

¹⁴⁷⁴ British and Danish Soldiers Help Reconstruct Gereshk, Ministry of Defence (London) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/BritishAndDanishSoldiersHelpReconstructGereshk.htm>.

¹⁴⁷⁵ British and Danish Soldiers Help Reconstruct Gereshk, Ministry of Defence (London) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/BritishAndDanishSoldiersHelpReconstructGereshk.htm>.

¹⁴⁷⁶ British and Danish Soldiers Help Reconstruct Gereshk, Ministry of Defence (London) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009.
<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/BritishAndDanishSoldiersHelpReconstructGereshk.htm>.

and within this compliance cycle, has funded and supervised a number of development projects in the region.

In this compliance cycle, the US has developed programs in the Afghan border province of Kunar. Kunar is generally considered too volatile for civilian aid workers.¹⁴⁷⁷ American military personnel in charge of reconstruction say, however, that USD82 million's worth of development projects are already underway or planned for the near future.¹⁴⁷⁸

On May 2009, President Barack Obama directly addressed development in the border region. "We must [...] meet the threat of extremism with a positive program of growth and opportunity," he said. "That's why my administration is working with members of Congress to create opportunity zones to spark development. That's why I'm proud that we've helped advance negotiations towards landmark transit-trade agreements to open Afghanistan and Pakistan borders to more commerce."¹⁴⁷⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1. The United States is actively pursuing development projects in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Analyst: Djastin Park

European Union: -1

The European Union has not complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. The EU has engaged in dialogue with other governments and organizations to support development in Afghanistan as a whole, but has not focused on the border.

On 16 March 2009, the Council of the EU External Relations "reaffirmed its long-term commitment" to Afghanistan, supporting dealing with development, prevention of drug trafficking, governance and security, as well as a broader regional approach, including Pakistan.¹⁴⁸⁰ The statement did not specifically mention the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, however.

In a speech delivered on 24 April 2009, European Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy Benito Ferrero-Waldner noted that it was necessary to have "credible government structures which inspire the trust and loyalty of citizens" in

¹⁴⁷⁷ On Afghan-Pakistan Border, Security Worsens, National Public Radio's All Things Considered. 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95674002>.

¹⁴⁷⁸ On Afghan-Pakistan Border, Security Worsens, National Public Radio's All Things Considered. 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95674002>.

¹⁴⁷⁹ Obama "Pleased" With Afghanistan Pakistan Talks, RTT News. 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 17 May 2009. <http://www.rttnews.com/ArticleView.aspx?Id=938899&SMap=1>.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Council of the EU External Relations (Brussels) 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009 <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/09/63&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

Afghanistan.¹⁴⁸¹ To this end, the European Commission contributed EUR40 million to fund the Afghan election.¹⁴⁸² It also supported the improvement of capacity for the judicial system.¹⁴⁸³ These initiatives do not constitute with this commitment, however, as they do not directly tackle economic and social development.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of -1. Although the EU has engaged in discussions on development in Afghanistan in general, it has not discussed development specifically in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region.

Analyst: Aberdeen Berry

¹⁴⁸¹ G8 conference on destabilizing factors and trans-national threats, 24 April 2009 (Rome). Date of Access: 29 June 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/194&format=DOC&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁸² G8 conference on destabilizing factors and trans-national threats, 24 April 2009 (Rome). Date of Access: 29 June 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/194&format=DOC&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁴⁸³ Council of the EU External Relations (Brussels) 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/09/63&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

20. Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]

Commitment:

“We will work developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to adapt to climate change. This includes the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies to improve vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the integration of climate change adaptation into overall development strategies, increased implementation of adaptation strategies, increased emphasis on adaptation technologies, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, and consideration of means to stimulate investment and increased availability of financial and technical assistance.”

Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change

Assessment:

Compliance Score

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

Background:

Since the 1990 Houston Summit, G8 leaders have committed to working within the United Nations Framework Protocol Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address the challenges posed by global climate change.¹⁴⁸⁴ The UNFCCC established a financial mechanism to provide developing countries with financial support to address climate change, including the Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.

Fighting climate change has been a priority issue at every G8 summit since the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. The G8 hopes to overcome a rift between developed and developing countries by undertaking “strategic planning” and by “developing technology

¹⁴⁸⁴ The G8's Energy- Climate Connection, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2009. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton_energy-climate.pdf.

roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change.”¹⁴⁸⁵

The Gleneagles Plan of Action pledged to increase the availability of clean energy technologies to developing countries, as well as to help “vulnerable communities” adapt to climate change using sustainable development strategies.¹⁴⁸⁶ The Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development has been held annually since November 2005 and involves the G8 energy and environment ministries, as well as representatives from selected non-G8 countries, international organizations, and corporations.¹⁴⁸⁷ The most recent session of the Gleneagles Dialogue emphasized the need for the deployment of clean energy technology in developing countries.¹⁴⁸⁸

Measures taken to adapt to the impacts of climate change can vary widely, depending on the nature of the climate conditions, the sectors or communities at risk, and the availability of resources to implement adaptation activities. The UNFCCC has compiled various of adaptive measures, from rainwater harvesting, to erosion control, to reinforcing sea walls, to re-zoning coastal areas, to controlling deforestation.¹⁴⁸⁹ Some measures that slow climate change are also important in adapting to it. For example, expanding the use of renewable energy sources can reduce carbon emissions, but also offers an alternative to other fuel sources such as wood and charcoal, which may dwindle with climate change.¹⁴⁹⁰

Without the money or technology needed to adapt to changing climates, developing nations could suffer disproportionately from the consequences of greenhouse gas emissions they had little part in producing. In this commitment G8 members recognize their responsibility to assist developing countries in adapting to the realities of climate

¹⁴⁸⁵ Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

¹⁴⁸⁷ Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4th Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>. Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

¹⁴⁸⁸ Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4th Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

¹⁴⁸⁹ Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf.

change. The G8 countries hope to make such assistance possible through a combination of multilateral funding and private investment.¹⁴⁹¹

Commitment Features:

The commitment identifies six spheres of action, which can be roughly separated into two activities: financial and technical assistance, and discussion. Members have committed to assisting developing nations in acquiring and using adaptation technologies and methods. They have also agreed to consider ways to stimulate investment and make relevant technical assistance more readily available. Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a country to be judged fully compliant.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not offer financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to any developing countries AND does not participate in any discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
0	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country OR participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
+1	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country AND participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Canada has promised new funding for adaptation, and has also participated in bilateral and multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 19 October 2008 at the Francophonie Summit in Quebec City, Prime Minister Stephen Harper pledged CAD100 million in funding for climate change adaptation.¹⁴⁹² The money is intended to assist least developed countries, especially small islands in

¹⁴⁹¹ Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4th Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

¹⁴⁹² Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

Africa, the Caribbean, and the South Pacific.¹⁴⁹³ Announcing the initiative, Prime Minister Harper said, “Countries like Canada understand that least developed countries do not have the same resources as developed countries to manage climate change and adaptation.”¹⁴⁹⁴

Canada has signed a number of agreements with developing countries to promote cooperation on environmental issues. On 17 November 2008, Canada signed an Agreement on Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation with Brazil. The agreement promotes collaboration in research and development between the countries in several areas, including renewable energy.¹⁴⁹⁵

During the Commission on Sustainable Development for the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting in February 2009, Canadian delegate, Bob Turnock, announced Canada’s commitment to drought-related climate change adaptation. The adoption of sustainable land management practices, conservation of water resources, and research of drought resistant crops were among the commitments pronounced by Mr. Turnock to “advance Canadian and international capacity to manage droughts proactively.”¹⁴⁹⁶

On 29 March to 8 April 2009, Canada participated in the Bonn Climate Change Talks. The Bonn conferences focused on cooperative action among developed and developing countries, including national/international action on mitigation of climate change, action on adaptation, and action on technology development and transfer.¹⁴⁹⁷ Canada participated in discussions on strategies, policies, and methods to increase investment and financing for climate change adaptation. Leaders at the conference agreed that assistance for countries most vulnerable and least able to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, particularly small islands and developing countries, must take priority.¹⁴⁹⁸

On 22 November 2008, Canada met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima. Canada joined other APEC members in expressing support for

¹⁴⁹³ Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

¹⁴⁹⁴ Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Canada and Brazil Sign Agreement on Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication_id=386570&docnumber=215.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Statement on Drought Risk Related to Climate Change and Adaptation Capacity, Government of Canada (New York) 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/ecosoc/25.02.09_drought-secheresse.aspx.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (Bonn) 29 March 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009. [http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/090129_notification_avglp5_avgkp5.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/090129_notification_awglca7_avgkp5.pdf).

¹⁴⁹⁸ A Shared Vision for Long-term Cooperative Action, Inputs to the Negotiating Text for Consideration at the Sixth session of the AWG-LCA, Submission by Canada (Bonn) April 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/canada240409.pdf.

deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.¹⁴⁹⁹

On 11 December 2008, during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice reaffirmed Canada's commitment to providing assistance to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change. Prentice said that Canada "must increase [its] support for the poorest and most vulnerable countries to help them become more resilient to climate change and to adapt to its worst effects."¹⁵⁰⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Alex Meers

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. France has promised funding for adaptation projects in developing countries, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, France was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. France directly donated USD300 million to the funds and contributed another USD200 bilateral funding.¹⁵⁰¹

On 14 October 2008, France sent two representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.¹⁵⁰² The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.¹⁵⁰³

¹⁴⁹⁹ A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Address by Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC681BDD64F8B59123C>.

¹⁵⁰¹ Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington DC) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

¹⁵⁰² Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰³ Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, France affirmed its desire to see developed countries “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”¹⁵⁰⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for pledging funds and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Germany has promised and disbursed substantial funding for climate change adaptation, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

During the 14th Convention of Parties of the UNFCCC, Germany highlighted a number of projects funded by its International Climate Protection Initiative.¹⁵⁰⁵ The Initiative uses revenues from emissions allowance auctions, and funds projects both in Germany and internationally.¹⁵⁰⁶ One focus is “adapting to the consequences of climate change.” Since the beginning of 2008, EUR120 million has been disbursed, including at least EUR80 million spent in this compliance cycle.¹⁵⁰⁷

On 26 September 2008, Germany was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Germany committed USD813 million directly to the fund, and another USD74 million in bilateral funding.¹⁵⁰⁸ Further, on 3 October 2008, Germany increased funding for the UN

¹⁵⁰⁴ Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>

¹⁵⁰⁵ Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php

¹⁵⁰⁶ Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php

¹⁵⁰⁷ Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php

General Information Climate Protection Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) June 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_protection_initiative/general_information/doc/42000.php

¹⁵⁰⁸ Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington DC) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>

Environment Programme (UNEP) by USD18 million for, among other things, climate change adaptation.¹⁵⁰⁹

On 14 October 2008, Germany sent three representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.¹⁵¹⁰ The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.¹⁵¹¹

At the Asia-Europe Meeting on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Germany participated in discussions affirming its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”¹⁵¹²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for providing substantial funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Julianne Vipond

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Unlike other G8 members, Italy did not contribute to the new Climate Investment Funds, or attend the CIF Partnership Forum. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Italy has pledged or delivered bilateral aid for climate change mitigation.

On 22-24 April 2009, Italy hosted the G8 Environment Minister’s Meeting in Syracuse.¹⁵¹³ The Chair’s Summary “recognized the willingness of developed countries to work together with developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to strengthen their ability to adapt to climate change.”¹⁵¹⁴ Italy did not lead specific discussions on how to stimulate investment in adaptation, however.

¹⁵⁰⁹ German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

¹⁵¹⁰ Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

¹⁵¹¹ Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

¹⁵¹² Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

¹⁵¹³ G8 Syracuse, Environment Ministry (Rome). Date of Access: 8 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/?costante_pagina=home&id_lingua=3.

¹⁵¹⁴ Chair’s Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, 22-24 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/env090424-summary.pdf>.

At the Asia-Europe Meeting on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Italy affirmed its support for the provision of “financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”¹⁵¹⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. Despite international statements broadly in support of climate change adaptation, it has not taken significant action to assist developing countries in adapting to climate change.

Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Darya Frolova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change.

On 26 September 2008, Japan was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Japan pledged USD1.2 billion.¹⁵¹⁶

On 2 October 2008, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuhide Minorikawa spoke about climate change adaptation at an Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) seminar on the same topic.¹⁵¹⁷ In his opening remarks, Vice-Minister Minorikawa argued that climate change adaptation must be mainstreamed into development policy.¹⁵¹⁸

On 12 February 2009, the 7th Informal Meeting on “Further Actions against Climate Change” was hosted in Tokyo.¹⁵¹⁹ Representatives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) met to discuss emission reduction targets of developed countries and promoting technology transfer to developing countries. Participants emphasized the importance of climate

¹⁵¹⁵ Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

¹⁵¹⁶ Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

¹⁵¹⁷ Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

¹⁵¹⁸ Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

¹⁵¹⁹ The 7th Informal Meeting on ‘Further Actions against Climate Change’, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 February 2009. Date of Access: May 15 2009.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/imfa/summary0902.html>.

change adaptation in the overall development and alleviation of poverty in developing countries.¹⁵²⁰

On 22 November 2008, Japan met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific development. During the conference, Japan expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.¹⁵²¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its investment and leadership in helping developing countries adapt to climate change.

Analyst: Alex Meers

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Russia has participated in international discussions on climate change adaptation, but has not mobilized any resources.

The climate strategy introduced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and on 23 April 2009 emphasized that Russia will assist developing countries in adaptation to climate change.¹⁵²²

A Russian representative is a member of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund Board and takes part in the Fund's meetings.¹⁵²³ On 15-17 December 2008, Russia sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.¹⁵²⁴

On 22 November 2008, Russia met with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific Development. Russia and other APEC members expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.¹⁵²⁵

¹⁵²⁰ The 7th Informal Meeting on 'Further Actions against Climate Change', Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 February 2009. Date of Access: May 15 2009.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/imfa/summary0902.html>.

¹⁵²¹ A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

¹⁵²² On Project of Climate Strategy, Official website of the Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 23 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentsession/2009/pp230409/materials230409/6120264.htm>.

¹⁵²³ Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Washington DC) 27 May 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf.

¹⁵²⁴ List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Washington, DC) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf.

¹⁵²⁵ A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0, as there is no evidence that Russia has promised or disbursed new aid or technical assistance for climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The UK has both offered aid, and participated in discussions on stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

On 26 September 2008, the United Kingdom was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The UK pledged GBP800 million.¹⁵²⁶

The UK has also agreed to assist a number of developing countries on a bilateral basis with climate change adaptation. On 10 September 2008, British Secretary of International Development Douglas Alexander and Bangladesh Finance Adviser Mirza Azizul Islam co-hosted a conference in London on the impact of climate change in Bangladesh. The British government announced a donation of GBP75 million to the Bangladeshi government's national trust fund.¹⁵²⁷ The fund will assist Bangladesh in climate change adaptation over the next five years.¹⁵²⁸

After a visit to Nepal in November 2008, Minister for International Development Mike Foster announced that the UK will be providing GBP20 million in additional support of various development issues to Nepal over the next two years.¹⁵²⁹ The GBP20 million in new funding includes GBP660 thousand to develop a National Adaptation Plan of Action.¹⁵³⁰

¹⁵²⁶ Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington DC) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

¹⁵²⁷ Bangladesh faces up to climate change, Department for International Development (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/bangladesh-climate.asp>.

¹⁵²⁸ Raise climate adaptation cash by selling global emissions rights – Oxfam, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. http://www.alertnet.org/db/an_art/20316/2008/11/2-201927-1.htm.

¹⁵²⁹ UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

¹⁵³⁰ UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

Finally, the UK and Indonesian governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Poznan, Poland on 11 December 2008.¹⁵³¹ Among other things, the Memorandum established a working group which will offer technical assistance on climate change adaptation.¹⁵³²

On 26 June 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown called on rich nations to contribute USD100 billion per year for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the developing world.¹⁵³³ “I believe we must move the debate from a stand-off over hypothetical figures to active negotiation on real mitigation actions and real contributions,” said Prime Minister Brown.¹⁵³⁴

At the Asia-Europe Meeting on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the UK reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries” to assist with climate change adaptation.¹⁵³⁵ Further, UK representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund’s meetings.¹⁵³⁶ On 15-17 December 2008, the United Kingdom sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.¹⁵³⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for encouraging discussions and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The US has committed funds and participated in discussions on adaptation.

¹⁵³¹ UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

¹⁵³² UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

¹⁵³³ Gordon Brown puts \$100bn price tag on climate adaptation, The Guardian, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jun/26/gordon-brown-climate-adaptation-cost>.

¹⁵³⁴ Gordon Brown puts \$100bn price tag on climate adaptation, The Guardian, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jun/26/gordon-brown-climate-adaptation-cost>.

¹⁵³⁵ Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

¹⁵³⁶ Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf.

¹⁵³⁷ List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf.

On 26 September 2008, the United States was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The US pledged USD2 billion.¹⁵³⁸

At the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, held in Poznań, Poland on 1-12 December 2008, the US delegation presented a statement on climate change adaptation to an ad-hoc working group.¹⁵³⁹ The American contribution laid out roles for developed and developing countries to enable adaptation.¹⁵⁴⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for pledging at least USD2 billion to climate change adaptation and contributing to discussions on the best ways to facilitate adaptation.

Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. While the European Commission has engaged in detailed discussions on funding climate change adaptation, it has not made any recent funding commitments.

The European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) gives financial and technical aid to developing countries in the fight against climate change.¹⁵⁴¹ In 2007, the European Commission earmarked EUR60 million for 2008-2010.¹⁵⁴²

For several years, the Commission has pursued stable and substantial funding for the GCCA, but has not yet met with much success. Recent revisions to the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme were approved in this compliance cycle.¹⁵⁴³ Member states are

¹⁵³⁸ Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

¹⁵³⁹ Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

¹⁵⁴¹ Commission proposes a global alliance to help developing countries most affected by climate change, Europa (Brussels) 18 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1352&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁵⁴² Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

¹⁵⁴³ Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

encouraged to use 50 per cent of the revenues from ETS (up from 20 per cent before the revision) to fund climate change adaptation, primarily in the EU, but also in developing countries.¹⁵⁴⁴ This guideline is non-binding, however, and the GCCA is still in need of funding.¹⁵⁴⁵

In March 2009, EU leaders decided together to delay offering financial support for climate change in developing countries until at least October 2009.¹⁵⁴⁶ The move was criticized by environmental campaigners as well as other institutions.¹⁵⁴⁷ Yvo de Boer, a climate change official at the UN, said that financial commitments from the EU were “essential,” and suggested that the EU was backsliding on its Bali commitments.¹⁵⁴⁸

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the European Union participated reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”¹⁵⁴⁹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

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¹⁵⁴⁴ Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁵⁴⁵ Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oel/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

¹⁵⁴⁶ EU ‘jeopardising’ fight against climate change, The Guardian, 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/mar/20/eu-climate-developing-nations-fundings>.

¹⁵⁴⁷ EU ‘jeopardising’ fight against climate change, The Guardian, 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/mar/20/eu-climate-developing-nations-fundings>.

¹⁵⁴⁸ EU ‘jeopardising’ fight against climate change, The Guardian, 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/mar/20/eu-climate-developing-nations-fundings>.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.