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The  
G8 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto

presents the

## 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

11 July 2009 to 20 June 2010

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

The G8 Research Group is an independent organization based at the University of Toronto. Founded in 1987, it is an international network of scholars, professionals and students that has as its mission to serve as the leading independent source of analysis on the G8. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, free of charge, research on the G8 and also publishes official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2009 Final Compliance report, 24 priority commitments were selected from the 254 commitments made at the L'Aquila Summit, hosted by Italy from 8 to 10 July 2009. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of 20 June 2010. The G8 Research Group in Toronto has again worked with a team at the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow led by Mark Rakhmangulov, specifically on the reports for Russia. This continues the collaboration that has existed between the two teams since 2006.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All 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. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Erin Fitzgerald, chair of the student executive, and Netila Demneri, vice-chair, as well as the co-chairs of the Compliance Unit: Adrienne Davidson, Shiva Logarajah and Sam Plett. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of external relations, and Jenilee Guebert, director of research. We are also indebted to the many people who provided feedback on our draft version, whose comments have been carefully considered in this revised report.

John Kirton  
Director, G8 Research Group

## **Executive Summary**

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group has completed its fourteenth annual Final Compliance Report. It is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the EU with 24 priority commitments from the 2009 L'Aquila Summit and covers the period from 10 July 2009 to 20 June 2010. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance approximately from the 2009 L'Aquila Summit to the 2010 Huntsville Summit.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. Individual country and issue assessments are contained in the sections below. This report is intended to provide an assessment of the members' compliance with the commitments made in L'Aquila. The observations contained in this report are therefore based on relevant information available as of mid-June 2010.

### **The Overall Final Compliance Score**

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period July 2009 to June 2010, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average compliance score of +0.53. Individual scores are assigned on a scale 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 goal of the commitment. The average final score of +0.53 is on par with scores in previous years.

### **Compliance by Member**

G8 members' rankings are roughly in line with past final reports. The United Kingdom has maintained its traditional first place, while Japan has risen to second. Canada, historically in second place, has slipped to third – a rank it shares with the European Union. As in the interim report, the United States is ranked fourth. France and Germany are tied for fifth. Like in the final compliance report for the 2008 Toyako-Hokkaido Summit, Russia ranks sixth. Italy is ranked last.

### **The Compliance Gap Between Members**

The difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is 0.79. The range has decreased from the 0.88 gap in the 2009 interim report, but it is higher than the 0.70 gap between the highest and lowest scoring countries in the 2008 final report.

### **Compliance by Commitment**

Overall compliance by commitment largely scores above the 0-point mark. Out of twenty-four commitments, sixteen were scored above +0.50, which is consistent with past years. Two commitments received a perfect score, while three others receive a score of zero. Only one – the Trade commitment – fell below zero this year.

Within the Climate Change commitments, compliance was generally strong, with Technology Research and Development, Financing, and Forest Degradation receiving average scores of 1, 0.89, and 0.67, respectively. The only outlier among the climate change commitments was Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), which received an average score of 0. The average score for the four commitments was 0.64, well above the average compliance score and above the 0.39 average for compliance on Climate Change commitments from 2008.

Other environment commitments, such as Biodiversity, which received a score of 0.89, tended to receive strong scores. The Energy commitments were a similar case, with Energy Efficiency receiving a score of 0.56 and Clean Technology Transfer receiving a score of 0.78.

Security commitments also received among the highest average compliance scores. Piracy received an average score of 1, while Afghanistan and Terrorism both received 0.89. The score for the Corruption commitment was 0.67. The only outlier was African Peace Support, which received an average score of 0.

Economic and finance commitments proved extremely variable. Foreign Direct Investment received an average score of 0.89, while World Economy and International Financial Institutions received scores of 0.67 and 0.56 respectively. Trade received a score of -0.78 – the lowest score of all commitments and the only one to drop below zero. The average score of these commitments amounts to 0.34, which is a significant drop from last year's average of 0.58. It is, however, higher than the interim average of 0.08 for economic and finance commitments.

Scores for commitments dealing with the international framework for development assistance were low across the board. Official Development Assistance received an average score of 0.33, Aid Effectiveness received a score of 0.33, and Good Governance received a score of 0. Health specific commitments varied, with Health Systems received a score of 0.56 and Child Mortality receiving a score of 0.22. However, among commitments dealing with other aspects of development assistance, the results were more variable. Food and Agriculture's average score of 0.89, although Water and Sanitation received 0.33 and Education received a score of 0.56. The low average of the development commitments (0.40) is consistent with past reports, although it is well above the very low average from 2008 -0.42.

## **Future Research and Reports**

The information contained within this report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance results in the post- L'Aquila 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](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca).

**Table A: 2009 L'Aquila Final Compliance Scores**

<b><u>Commitment</u></b>	<b><u>Commitment Name</u></b>	<b><u>CDN</u></b>	<b><u>FRA</u></b>	<b><u>GER</u></b>	<b><u>ITA</u></b>	<b><u>JPN</u></b>	<b><u>RUS</u></b>	<b><u>UK</u></b>	<b><u>US</u></b>	<b><u>EU</u></b>	<b><u>Average</u></b>
1	World Economy [21]	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.67
2	Corruption [24]	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.67
3	Trade [37]	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-0.78
4	FDI [40]	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.89
5	Climate Change: Technology R&D [64]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	1
6	Climate Change: Financing [66]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.89
7	Climate Change: Forest Degradation [73]	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.67
8	Biodiversity [81]	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.89
9	Energy Efficiency [87]	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.56
10	Energy: Clean Technology Transfer [91]	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.78
11	Climate Change: CCS [98]	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	0	+1	0
12	Africa: Official Development Assistance [115]	+1	0	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	0.33
13	Aid Effectiveness [119]	+1	0	0	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	0.33
14	Water and Sanitation [146]	0	+1	0	-1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0.33
15	Health: Health Systems [147]	+1	+1	0	-1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.56
16	Health: Child Mortality [151]	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	-1	0.22
17	Education [157]	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0	0.56
18	Africa: Peace Support [161]	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	+1	0
19	Good Governance [167]	0	-1	0	-1	0	+1	+1	0	0	0
20	Piracy [183]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	1
21	Regional Security: Afghanistan [186]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.89
22	Terrorism [202]	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0.78
23	International Financial Institutions [203]	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.56
24	Food and Agriculture [246]	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.89
	<b>Country Average</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.53</b>
	<b>2009 Interim Compliance Average</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.33</b>
	<b>2008 Final Compliance Average</b>	0.75	0.2	0.60	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.80	0.80	0.55	0.48
	<b>2008 Interim Compliance Average</b>	0.20	-0.05	0.40	-0.20	-0.10	0.05	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.16

**Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2008**

Summit	Lyon	Denver	Birmingham	Cologne	Okinawa	Genoa	Kananaskis		Evian	
Date	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	
	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.58	0.83
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.92	0.69	0.38	0.64	0.50	0.75
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.59	0.08	0.18	0.42	0.50
Italy	0.43	0.50	0.67	0.34	0.89	0.57	0.00	-0.11	0.38	0.25
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.44	0.10	0.18	0.42	0.42
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.42	0.33
UK	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.42	0.55	0.58	0.50
US	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.50	0.50
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G8 + EU	0.40	0.27	0.45	0.39	0.78	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.48	0.51
Number of commitments	19	6	7	6	12	9	13	11	12	12

Summit	Sea Island		Gleneagles		St. Petersburg		Heiligendamm		Hokkaido-Toyako	
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60	0.22	0.65	0.20	0.75
France	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40	0.17	0.52	-0.05	0.2
Germany	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.57	0.40	0.6
Italy	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.10	0.05	0.13	0.17	-0.20	0.1
Japan	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.30	-0.10	0.35
Russia	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.30	0.05	0.25
UK	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.70	0.45	0.8
US	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60	0.78	0.91	0.45	0.8
EU	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58	0.39	0.48	0.20	0.55
G8 + EU	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.51	0.16	0.48
Number of commitments	18	18	21	21	20	20	23	23	20	20

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# 1. World Economy: Financial and Regulatory Reform [21]

## Commitment:

“We commit to vigorously pursue the work necessary to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field, including on compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

## Assessment

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

## Background

During the 2009 Lecce Meeting in Italy, the G8 Finance Ministers released a statement outlining their commitment to regulatory reform in their respective countries and on the international level. The Ministers stated that they were committed to implementing the decision, which were taken at the London G20 Summit, among these decisions is the need to encourage other countries to join the efforts of the G8 to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field.<sup>1</sup> The meeting also produced a commitment to encourage the appropriate international institutions to meticulously monitor the implementation of these decisions. The Finance Ministers also called on the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to “develop a toolbox of measures” in order to ensure adherence to prudential standards and enhanced cooperation with jurisdictions.<sup>2</sup>

At the 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit, host U.S. President Barack Obama emphasized the need to reform financial regulation. In response, the G20 agreed to mitigate more IMF voting power from the developed to the developing countries. U.S Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner said that a regulatory overhaul would be a top priority for the G20 and

<sup>1</sup> Statement of G8 Finance Ministers. Department of Finance Canada. 13 June 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp).

<sup>2</sup> Statement of G8 Finance Ministers. Department of Finance Canada. 13 June 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp).

stated that the challenges facing the global economy “don’t respect national borders, and nor can the solutions come from individual countries acting on their own.”<sup>3</sup> He added that the consequences of failing to reform the regulatory system would be felt globally.

### **Commitment Summary**

G8 leaders have made a very specific commitment to cooperate on a broad international infrastructure to deal with “...compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”<sup>4</sup> Thus, full compliance would require working with other members to create a global framework on all the aforementioned issues.

### **Scoring**

-1	Member takes action on at least three of the following by working with other members on creating a global framework on: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.
0	Member actively takes steps to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field by working to at least four of the following commitments: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”
+1	Member proposes strong reforms to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field by working with other members to create a global framework on five of the following issues: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies

<sup>3</sup> Inclusive G20 to replace elite G8 permanently. France24. 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.france24.com/en/20090925-inclusive-g20-permanently-replace-elite-g7-obama-emerging-economies-india-brazil-china](http://www.france24.com/en/20090925-inclusive-g20-permanently-replace-elite-g7-obama-emerging-economies-india-brazil-china).

<sup>4</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html).

## **Canada: +1**

The Canadian Government has fully complied with its commitment to financial and regulatory reform.

On 18 December 2009, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Jim Flaherty, presented a draft on Income Tax Regulations, among further draft legislation, aimed at reforming the “taxation of Canadian multinational corporations with foreign affiliates.”<sup>5</sup> Minister Flaherty announced these proposals are meant to enhance the tax system while helping Canadian businesses properly follow tax laws. Minister Flaherty further commented that these taxes should indicate that the Canadian “government is committed to enhancing the fairness and competitiveness of Canada’s international tax rules.”<sup>6</sup>

In October 2009, the Canadian government announced a plan to reform the federal legislative and regulatory framework that deals with private pensions. The reforms are meant to be additional updates to the financial system, improving stability. Reforms being suggested consist of created improved protection for members of the pension plan and to create more stable funding for “defined pension plans.”<sup>7</sup> These plans were outlined in the Bank of Canada’s December 2009 Financial Systems Review.

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Canada along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>8</sup>

On 24 September 2009, the Bank of Canada participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators’ forum.<sup>9</sup> The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>10</sup>

On 29 August 2009, Government of Canada entered into a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA), the first Canada has signed, with the Netherlands. The agreement is targeted to inhibit using tax havens or tax evasion. The agreement outlines how Canada and the Netherlands will exchange information to reinforce both countries’ tax laws. The

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<sup>5</sup> Government of Canada Releases Draft Foreign Affiliate Regulations, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp)

<sup>6</sup> Government of Canada Releases Draft Foreign Affiliate Regulations, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp)

<sup>7</sup> Financial Systems Review, Bank of Canada, December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.bankofcanada.ca/en/fsr/2009/fsr\\_1209.pdf](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/fsr/2009/fsr_1209.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>9</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf)

agreement coheres to the standards on exchanging tax information established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.<sup>11</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with its commitment to financial and regulatory reform.

*Analyst: Katharine Campbell*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to create a global framework on at least five of the financial regulation issues agreed upon in the Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future.

Financial regulators have introduced tighter controls in terms of derivatives. The Bank of France and the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF), members of the Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Regulators' Forum, introduced stringent controls on OTC Derivatives.<sup>12</sup> Such controls include the identification of investors and higher transparency rules that will apply to OTC derivatives and other derivatives traded off exchange. Minister of Finance Christine Lagarde introduced the establishment of a regulatory body that will deal with commodity markets.<sup>13</sup> The regulator is modeled after the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in the United States.

On April 9 2010, the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) released a statement proposing measures that would prevent insider misconduct by senior managers.<sup>14</sup> The AMF stated that such measures, which stem from the legal and regulatory provisions, could be difficult to evaluate in regards to persons who might be considered "quasi-permanent insiders." In response, the AMF's board has assigned a one of its members, Bernard Esambert, the task to address this issue by, "consulting with representatives of listed companies and financial institutions, as well as lawyers and members of industry groups and shareholder representative organisations with the aim to propose measures or recommend best practices for regulating directors' dealings more effectively."<sup>15</sup> The

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<sup>11</sup> Canada Signs Its First Tax Information Exchange Agreement, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-080-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-080-eng.asp)

<sup>12</sup> Regulators plan tougher OTC derivative rules, Euromoney Institutional Investor (London) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.emii.com/Articles/2452285/Derivatives/Derivatives-Articles/Regulators-Plan-Tougher-OTC-Deriv-Rules.aspx](http://www.emii.com/Articles/2452285/Derivatives/Derivatives-Articles/Regulators-Plan-Tougher-OTC-Deriv-Rules.aspx).

<sup>13</sup> France calls for tighter commodity regulation, Bloomberg News (Paris) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.businessweek.com/news/2010-04-13/france-calls-for-tighter-commodity-regulation-european-cftc.html](http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-04-13/france-calls-for-tighter-commodity-regulation-european-cftc.html).

<sup>14</sup> AMF to propose measures to prevent insider misconduct by senior managers. French Financial Markets Authority (Paris) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361\\_1.pdf](http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361_1.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> AMF to propose measures to prevent insider misconduct by senior managers. French Financial Markets Authority (Paris) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361\\_1.pdf](http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361_1.pdf)

AMF anticipates that the findings will be published in early summer 2010 and subsequently released to public consultation.<sup>16</sup>

On 9 March 2010, Minister of Finance Christine Lagarde revealed the formation of the new Prudential Regulatory Authority (ACP). The regulatory body is introduced amidst a number of regulatory reforms to strengthen financial supervision at the federal level. The ACP is essentially an amalgamation of four larger institutions including the Committee on Business Insurance (ECA) ordered on 22 January 2010.<sup>17</sup> This new regulatory body will heighten prudential standards for France.

President Sarkozy highlighted the importance of worldwide control on executive pay and accounting standards at the 40<sup>th</sup> World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. President Sarkozy noted that banks should not engage in “proprietary speculation or financing speculative funds.”<sup>18</sup> This speech addresses the importance of accounting standards.

On 10 February 2010 the French parliamentary commission in the Senate passed a tax amendment regarding bank bonuses. The tax amendment is set to apply to all bank executives in an effort to address compensation structures.<sup>19</sup> The French Government introduced a one-time 50 per cent tax on bonuses earlier in the year. On 5 March 2010, Minister of Finance Christine Lagarde and President Nicolas Sarkozy met with the largest French banks to discuss credits for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and banker bonuses. President Sarkozy, Minister Lagarde and the leaders of the major banks agreed to extend loans to individuals and businesses, along with more ethical means of remuneration of market operators.<sup>20</sup> France has shown continued progress on financial loans during the crisis, as well as further action on compensation structures.

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, France along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>21</sup>

On 24 September 2009, the Bank of France/Commission Bancaire and the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) participated in the establishment of the international

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<sup>16</sup> AMF to propose measures to prevent insider misconduct by senior managers. French Financial Markets Authority (Paris) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361\\_1.pdf](http://www.amf-france.org/documents/general/9361_1.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Installation of the new Prudential Control Authority, Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment (Paris) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/100309acp.html](http://www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/100309acp.html).

<sup>18</sup> Speech by President Nicolas Sarkozy at the 40<sup>th</sup> World Economic Forum, Presidency of the French Republic (Paris) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.elysee.fr/president/les-actualites/discours/2010/40eme-forum-economique-mondial.1641.html?search=mondial](http://www.elysee.fr/president/les-actualites/discours/2010/40eme-forum-economique-mondial.1641.html?search=mondial).

<sup>19</sup> French Senate moves to broaden bank tax, Reuters US Edition (Paris) 10 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE61916020100210](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE61916020100210).

<sup>20</sup> Meeting minutes with representatives of major French banks, Presidency of the French Republic (Paris) 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.elysee.fr/president/les-actualites/communiqués-de-presse/2010/mars/compte-rendu-de-la-reunion-avec-les-representants.8023.html](http://www.elysee.fr/president/les-actualites/communiqués-de-presse/2010/mars/compte-rendu-de-la-reunion-avec-les-representants.8023.html)

<sup>21</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.<sup>22</sup> The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>23</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued efforts in complying with at least five recommendations with the Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future.

*Analyst: Geneva Fong*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. Germany pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, compensation structures reform, regulation and transparency of credit agencies, regulation and oversight of systematically important hedge funds, implementation of appropriate incentives for risk management of securitization.

On 20 May 2010, Germany will host an international conference on financial market regulation with G20 officials attending. French Economy Minister Christine Lagarde and EU Internal Market Commissioner Michel Barnier will join Chancellor Angela Merkel at the conference.<sup>24</sup>

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Germany along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."<sup>25</sup>

On 24 September 2009, Deutsche Bundesbank and the German Financial Supervisory Authority participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.<sup>26</sup> The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> Financial Regulation Events. Reuters.

<sup>25</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>26</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

On 14 August 2009, The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) further refined and extended its Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk) for banks and financial services institutions.<sup>28</sup> The new MaRisk creates a framework where banks will have to manage and monitor their liquidity risks in such a way that impending shortages of liquidity are recognized at an early stage.<sup>29</sup> The institutions will be required to have appropriate risk management strategies for the risk of losses resulting from risk concentrations. The new MaRisk also contain more explicit requirements for banks' remuneration systems.<sup>30</sup>

Germany pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, compensation structures reform, regulation and transparency of credit agencies, regulation and oversight of systematically important hedge funds, implementation of appropriate incentives for risk management of securitization. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Mila Khodskaya*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has demonstrated some compliance with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform.

Bank of Italy Governor Mario Draghi outlined the importance of financial regulation at the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs in Brussels, Belgium. Such regulations cited include oversight in the OTC derivatives industry, hedge funds, and credit rating industries.<sup>31</sup>

On 19 March 2010, Governor Draghi stated that tighter controls are needed in the economy, citing the recent Greek economic crisis. He noted “more resilient” rules, a “monitoring mechanism”, differentiation between market and ratings, and a European marketing government as possible means of regulation.<sup>32</sup>

Governor Draghi and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs announced the importance of introducing policies to regulate systematically important institutions. The policy in development would safeguard other institutions from risks mitigated by

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<sup>28</sup> New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. [www.bafin.de/cln\\_116/nn\\_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm\\_090814\\_marisk\\_new.html](http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html).

<sup>29</sup> New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. [www.bafin.de/cln\\_116/nn\\_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm\\_090814\\_marisk\\_new.html](http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html).

<sup>30</sup> New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. [www.bafin.de/cln\\_116/nn\\_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm\\_090814\\_marisk\\_new.html](http://www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html).

<sup>31</sup> Remarks of Mario Draghi Chairman of the Financial Stability Board to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs European Parliament (Brussels) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi\\_170310.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi_170310.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Interview with Mario Draghi, Governor of the Bank of Italy and Chairman of the Financial Stability Board, Bank of Italy (Rome) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/interv\\_190310/en\\_intervista\\_Draghi\\_190310.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/interv_190310/en_intervista_Draghi_190310.pdf).

unregulated institutions.<sup>33</sup> Governor Draghi stated that these supervisory tools are imperative in improving accounting and prudential standards.<sup>34</sup>

Italy has shown compliance in three areas of the commitment made to financial reform. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Geneva Fong*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensure global financial stability. Japan participated in the standardisation of OTC derivative markets, called for compensation policy reforms, pursued global convergence of accounting standards, and strengthened the role of clearing counterparties.

On 26 March 2010, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) “made amendments to Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs”<sup>35</sup> requiring listed companies to disclose inter alia the salaries of top management being paid JPY 100 million or more, the level of cross-share holding, and the result of corporate voting.

On 11 December 2009, the FSA created a program, which will allow listed companies to use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).<sup>36</sup> This measure should aid foreign companies coping with the Japanese regulatory framework.

On 13 November 2009, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Masaaki Shirakawa stated that Japan Government Bond Clearing Corporation (JGBCC) and other clearing counterparties (CCPs) in Japan have been working to strengthen risk management measures to provide the lead in efficient and safe clearing business with strengthened risk management framework.<sup>37</sup> Governor Shirakawa also stated that “It is not easy to reach a consensus among diverse participants in CCPs, but the Bank is confident that CCPs in Japan are making progress toward better risk management commensurate with the important roles of CCPs.”<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Remarks of Mario Draghi Chairman of the Financial Stability Board to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs European Parliament (Brussels) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi\\_170310.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi_170310.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> Remarks of Mario Draghi Chairman of the Financial Stability Board to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs European Parliament (Brussels) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi\\_170310.pdf](http://www.bancaditalia.it/interventi/integov/2010/170310/Draghi_170310.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Disclosure Items concerning Corporate Governance 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2010/20100326-1.html](http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2010/20100326-1.html)

<sup>36</sup> Publication of the Revised Cabinet Office Ordinances, etc. for the Voluntary Application of International Financial Reporting Standards in Japan 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2009/20091211-8.html](http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2009/20091211-8.html)

<sup>37</sup> Speech at a Symposium Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Center for Financial Industry Information Systems, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm](http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm).

<sup>38</sup> Speech at a Symposium Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Center for Financial Industry Information Systems, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm](http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm).

On 7 November 2009, during the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, under the auspices of the G20, Japan vowed to incorporate FSB standards and ensure that compensation policies and practices support financial stability and align with long-term value creation and called on firms to implement these compensation practices.<sup>39</sup>

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Japan along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>40</sup>

On 21 October 2009, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) participated in extensive talks with the United States Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)<sup>41</sup> and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in pursuit of global convergence of accounting standards.<sup>42</sup> The parties aim to develop a common set of high-quality accounting standards for both domestic and international use.<sup>43</sup>

On 24 September 2009, Bank of Japan and the Japan Financial Services Agency participated in the establishment of the international Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Regulators’ forum.<sup>44</sup> The Forum is comprised of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>45</sup>

On 20 July 2009, the FSA extended temporary measures regarding restrictions on short selling and purchase of own stocks by listed companies.<sup>46</sup> This measure aims to curb stock market speculation and quick gains due to short selling.

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39 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. [www.mof.go.jp/english/if/g20\\_091108.pdf](http://www.mof.go.jp/english/if/g20_091108.pdf).

40 Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

41 Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence, Accounting Standards Board of Japan (Tokyo) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb\\_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease\\_20091021\\_e.pdf](https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20091021_e.pdf)

42 ASBJ and IASB reaffirm their ongoing cooperation in achieving convergence in accounting standards Accounting Standards Board of Japan (Tokyo) 9 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb\\_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease\\_20090909\\_e.pdf](https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20090909_e.pdf)

43 Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence”. 22 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent\\_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent\\_C%2FNewsPage&cid=1176156521410](http://www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent_C%2FNewsPage&cid=1176156521410)

44 A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

45 A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

46 FSA extends temporary measures regarding restrictions on short selling and purchase of own stocks by listed companies, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2009/20090728-10.html](http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2009/20090728-10.html)

Because Japan has taken action towards the standardisation of OTC derivative markets, establishing of central clearing counterparties for OTCs, called for compensation policy reforms, pursued global convergence of accounting standards, and strengthened the role of clearing counterparties, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Cristobal Kaufmann*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to financial and regulatory reform. Measures have been taken to deal with accounting standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, OTC derivative markets, and establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products.

In March 2010, the Government of Russia enforced regulation on risks and as a result, hedge funds have been allowed to operate.<sup>47</sup>

On 4 March 2010 the Russian Federal Service for Financial Markets adopted regulations on types of derivatives. The regulations officially define such OTC derivatives as OTC forward contracts.<sup>48</sup>

From 30 November 2009 to 1 December 2009, the delegation of the Ministry of Finance took part in the international seminar Practice of financial reporting, auditing and public supervision in Vienna. Ten European countries exchanged experience during the seminar.<sup>49</sup>

On 25 November 2009, the Russian government submitted to the State Duma the draft law “On Clearing and Clearing Activities.” The draft law defines such basic terms like clearing, central counterparty, netting, and foresees guarantees on clearing liabilities. On 22 January 2010, the draft law was adopted in the first reading.<sup>50</sup>

On 25 November 2009, amendments to the Tax Code were adopted to change the taxation of spot contracts, which are largely traded in OTC markets.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Investment with Protection, Vedomosti 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010. <http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article/2010/04/12/231068>.

<sup>48</sup> Order of the Federal Service for Financial Markets (FSFM Russia), Rossiyskaya Gazeta 23 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 May 2010. <http://www.rg.ru/2010/04/23/instrumenty-dok.html>.

<sup>49</sup> Information Message on Participation of the Ministry of Finance Delegation in the international seminar Practice of financial reporting, auditing and public supervision, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 24 December 2009. [www.l.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8869](http://www.l.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8869).

<sup>50</sup> The State Duma Adopted the Draft Law on Clearing and Clearing Activities in the First Reading, RosBusinessConsulting (St. Petersburg) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. [spb.rbc.ru/freenews/20100122172510.shtml](http://spb.rbc.ru/freenews/20100122172510.shtml)

<sup>51</sup> Federal Law on Amendments to the First and the Second Parts of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Separate Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, President of the Russia 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=55659&PSC=1&PT=1&Page=1](http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=55659&PSC=1&PT=1&Page=1).

In October 2009, the Ministry of Finance Delegation took part in the XXVI Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on international accounting and reporting standards of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Delegates exchanged opinions on accounting and reporting standards, in particular financial instruments assessment. It was noted that Russia has made some progress on information disclosure relative to 2007.<sup>52</sup>

On 14 October 2009, Russia and the EU took part in a Russia-EU working group on accounting and audit matters. The parties discussed international standards implementations and the realization of the G20 financial declarations.<sup>53</sup>

Thus far, Russia has addressed 4 of the 7 issues named in the commitment: accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardization and resilience of OTC derivative markets and establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina*

#### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform.

On 31 March 2010, Chancellor of the Exchequer Darling wrote to other G20 members proposing they coordinate a systemic risk levy or tax. This tax would establish that “the costs of systemic crises are better reflected in the activities of financial institutions.”<sup>54</sup> The idea was a result of the UK Treasury’s December 2009 report “Risk, Reward and Responsibility: the financial sector and society”. The tax would go into general taxation and be meant for federal government use.<sup>55</sup>

On 30 March 2010, Prime Minister Gordon Brown wrote a joint letter with Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, President of the Republic of Korea Lee Myung-Bak, United States President Barack Obama and French President Nicolas Sarkozy to other G20 members. The letter urges other G20 members to work as a group to “develop, by the end of this year, strong international rules on capital”,<sup>56</sup> as well as “fully implementing the internationally-agreed compensation standards as set out by the

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<sup>52</sup> Information Message on the XXVI Session of the Intergovernmental Work Group on International Accounting and Reporting Standards of the UN, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8492](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8492).

<sup>53</sup> Information Message on the Meeting of the Russia- EU Working Group on Accounting and Audit Matters. Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8297](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8297).

<sup>54</sup> Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to G20, HM Treasury (London) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/chx\\_letter\\_310310.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/chx_letter_310310.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to G20, HM Treasury (London) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/chx\\_letter\\_310310.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/chx_letter_310310.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> Letter to G20 Members, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/03/letter-to-g20-members-23000](http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/03/letter-to-g20-members-23000)

Financial Stability Board [.]” Prime Minister Brown is attempting to coordinate implementation of new international financial standards by the end of the year.<sup>57</sup>

In December 2009, the UK Government put forth research on reforms to OTC derivatives markets and options for their improvement.<sup>58</sup> The publication proposes a wide position management approach to help prevent the manipulation of the market, rather than proposals favouring position limits. This publication further promotes thoughtful consideration on the work of the international regulatory community by legislators when reviewing proposals on reform.<sup>59</sup>

On 19 November 2009 the British Government presented the Financial Services Bill to improve compensation practices. Important points of the Bill include reforms on rules regarding pay and bonus. The hardening of these rules is intended to prevent pay and bonuses from adding to “excessive risk taking.”<sup>60</sup> The bill is directed at building upon regulatory framework. This strengthening will happen through the establishment of the Council for Financial Stability and through the increase of powers allotted to the Financial Services Authority.<sup>61</sup> The UK Government reports this bill will provide “wide-reaching reforms that strengthen financial regulation, support better corporate governance and empower consumers.”<sup>62</sup>

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the UK along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>63</sup>

On 14 October 2009, Lord Myners, Financial Services Secretary, announced that UK subsidiaries and branches of main international banks have committed to reforms to bank pay and bonuses. The Bank of America, Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs International, JP Morgan Securities Ltd, Morgan Stanley, Nomura and UBS have agreed to reforms following the principles of remuneration of the FSB. Full implementation of these reforms will take place 1 January 2010. Other EU bank that have London branches, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank and Société Générale also agreed to

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<sup>57</sup> Letter to G20 Members, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/03/letter-to-g20-members-23000](http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/03/letter-to-g20-members-23000)

<sup>58</sup> Financial Services Authority and HM Treasury: Reforming OTC Derivative Markets, A UK Perspective, HM Treasury, December 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/hmt\\_fsa\\_otcderivativemarkets.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/hmt_fsa_otcderivativemarkets.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> Joint HMT and FSA Paper on Reforming OTC Derivative Markets, HM Treasury. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/fin\\_eufs\\_index.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/fin_eufs_index.htm)

<sup>60</sup> Government Introduces Financial Services Bill, HM Treasury, 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press\\_108\\_09.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_108_09.htm)

<sup>61</sup> Government Introduces Financial Services Bill, HM Treasury, 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press\\_108\\_09.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_108_09.htm)

<sup>62</sup> Government Welcomes Walker Review Corporate Governance Reforms, HM Treasury, 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/govt\\_walker\\_reforms.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/govt_walker_reforms.htm)

<sup>63</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

reforms that would be in line with their domestic regulators while striving to “voluntarily comply with the FSA Rule on Remuneration for their UK based employees.”<sup>64</sup>

In September 2009, the United Kingdom was further successful in having their five main banks commit to changes to bank bonuses. On 30 September 2009 Alistair Darling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed that Barclays, HSBC, Lloyds, RBS, and Standard Chartered have agreed to the reforms, which will be implemented by 1 January 2010. These reforms will be inline with the Financial Stability Board’s pay and bonuses standards.<sup>65</sup>

On 24 September 2009, the Bank of England and the UK Financial Services Authority participated in the establishment of the international Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Regulators’ forum.<sup>66</sup> The Forum is comprised of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>67</sup>

The United Kingdom has dealt 5 out of the 7 areas of reform detailed in the commitment made on global financial reform. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Katharine Campbell*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. The United States pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, reform of accounting standards, put new restrictions on compensation structures, addressed the definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, and moved to strengthen regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.

On 15 April 2010, Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner wrote a letter to Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Blanche Lincoln in which he stated that any legislation must require that all standard derivative contracts be traded on “regulated exchanges or other regulated and transparent trading platforms.” Geithner stated that the Obama administration has proposed requiring all OTC derivatives dealers and major market

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<sup>64</sup> City of London Banks Agree to Support G20 Bonus Reforms, HM Treasury, 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press\\_92\\_09.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_92_09.htm)

<sup>65</sup> British Banks to Lead the Way on G20 Bonus Reforms, HM Treasury, 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press\\_86\\_09.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_86_09.htm)

<sup>66</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

<sup>67</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

participants to be subject to “conservative capital requirements, conservative margin requirements and strong business conduct standards.”<sup>68</sup>

In April 2010, Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner stepped up his push to regulate the derivatives market. In a letter to Jean-Claude Trichet, European Central Bank President, Geithner reiterated a determination to subject all OTC dealers to “substantial” regulation. He stated that all “standard derivatives contracts must be traded transparently on regulated exchanges or other regulated and transparent trading platforms.”<sup>69</sup> During the same month Geithner sent a letter to Michael Barnier, the European commissioner for the internal market. In the letter, Geithner states that the European Union and the United States should coordinate how they regulate non-financial firms that use the derivatives market to hedge risk.<sup>70</sup> His letter also sets out a reform plan and urges for increased cooperation between the European Union and the United States. Geithner stated that EU-US cooperation is crucial to addressing systematic risks posed by OTC derivatives.<sup>71</sup> Geithner’s letter outlined four main priorities for reform: subjecting the market to substantial supervision and regulation (including conservative capital requirements); pushing all trading of standard derivative contracts onto exchanges or other regulated trading platforms; obliging all traders of standard derivative contracts to use central counterparty clearing; and giving regulators full authority to monitor transactions (including setting position limits).<sup>72</sup>

On 4 October 2009, Secretary Timothy Geithner stated that the United States is committed “to specific deadlines for implementation of more and higher quality capital, stronger liquidity, a simple leverage ratio to constrain excess risk-taking and building buffers that firms can draw down in periods of stress.”<sup>73</sup> Secretary Geithner also outlined that since the April G-20 meeting, the United States has put “new restrictions on bonuses and golden parachutes and a requirement that boards of directors review the relationship between compensation and risk; appointed a Special Master for Executive Compensation, empowered to review compensation structures for the top 100 employees at firms receiving exceptional assistance; and proposed legislation, already passed by the House, that will require all public companies to permit shareholders to cast an annual “say on pay” vote and make their compensation committees independent in fact, not just in

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<sup>68</sup> Brussels backs tougher US line on derivatives. Financial Times. 19 April 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/b91c81b6-4c01-11df-a217-00144feab49a.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/b91c81b6-4c01-11df-a217-00144feab49a.html)

<sup>69</sup> Geithner Pushes Derivatives Bill, Omits Spin-off Plan. Bloomberg. 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601068&sid=aPqjxDulKzzo](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601068&sid=aPqjxDulKzzo)

<sup>70</sup> Geithner Pushes Derivatives Bill, Omits Spin-off Plan. Bloomberg. 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601068&sid=aPqjxDulKzzo](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601068&sid=aPqjxDulKzzo)

<sup>71</sup> EU-US move closer to deal on derivatives regulation. European Voice. 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/eu-us-move-closer-to-deal-on-derivatives-regulation/67759.aspx](http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/eu-us-move-closer-to-deal-on-derivatives-regulation/67759.aspx)

<sup>72</sup> EU-US move closer to deal on derivatives regulation. European Voice. 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/eu-us-move-closer-to-deal-on-derivatives-regulation/67759.aspx](http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/eu-us-move-closer-to-deal-on-derivatives-regulation/67759.aspx)

<sup>73</sup> Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. [www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm](http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm).

name.”<sup>74</sup> In the same address, Secretary Geithner announced that the United States has also moved to “strengthen the transparency and the functioning of the over-the-counter derivatives market, and is working to develop tools to effectively resolve large failed financial institutions.”<sup>75</sup>

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the United States along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>76</sup>

On 21 October 2009, United States Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) participated in extensive talks with the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in pursuit of global convergence of accounting standards.<sup>77</sup> The parties aim to develop a common set of high-quality accounting standards for both domestic and international use.<sup>78</sup>

On 24 September 2009, Federal Reserve, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, New York State Banking Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Securities and Exchange Commission participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators’ forum.<sup>59</sup> The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>79</sup>

The United States pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, reform of accounting standards, put new restrictions on compensation structures, addressed the definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, and moved to strengthen regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Mila Khodskaya*

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<sup>74</sup> Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. [www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm](http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm)

<sup>75</sup> Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. [www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm](http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm)

<sup>76</sup> Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm).

<sup>77</sup> ASBJ and IASB reaffirm their ongoing cooperation in achieving convergence in accounting standards. 9 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb\\_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease\\_20090909\\_e.pdf](https://www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20090909_e.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence”. 22 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent\\_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent\\_C%2FNewsPage&cid=1176156521410](http://www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent_C%2FNewsPage&cid=1176156521410)

<sup>79</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf).

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. The European Union participated in the implemented compensation structures reforms, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, addressed accounting and prudential standards, participated in the standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, and adopted new legislation on regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.

On 29 April 2009, the European Commission proposed a EU framework for managers of alternative investment funds.<sup>80</sup> On 16 March 2010, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, asked that the legislation “be shelved until after the next general election.”<sup>81</sup> The proposed EU directive mainly affects Britain: an estimated 80 per cent of Europe’s hedge funds and 60 per cent of private equity firms are based in the UK.<sup>82</sup>

The European Union has proposed legislation to curb bankers’ incentives to excessive risk taking.<sup>83</sup> On 24 September 2009, in a motion following the Pittsburgh Summit the EU has supported the notion of spreading bankers’ bonuses over several years but regrets the lack of the use of taxes and salary caps.<sup>84</sup> On the same day, the Committee of European Banking Supervisors, the Committee of European Securities Regulators, the European Central Bank, and the European Commission participated in the establishment of the international Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Regulators’ forum.<sup>85</sup> The Forum is comprised of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.<sup>86</sup>

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the European Union along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Financial services: Commission proposes EU framework for managers of alternative investment funds 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/669](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/669)

<sup>81</sup> Brown delays EU hedge fund reforms. Financial Times, 16 March 2010. Date of Access 17 April 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/73f3149c-30ea-11df-b057-00144feabdc0.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/73f3149c-30ea-11df-b057-00144feabdc0.html)

<sup>82</sup> Brown delays EU hedge fund reforms,. Financial Times, 16 March 2010. Date of Access 17 April 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/73f3149c-30ea-11df-b057-00144feabdc0.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/73f3149c-30ea-11df-b057-00144feabdc0.html)

<sup>83</sup> EU Nations Back New Bankers' Pay, Capital Rules. Associated Press. 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory?id=9040745](http://abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory?id=9040745)

<sup>84</sup> Motion for a Resolution. EU white paper. (Brussels) 30 September 2009. Date of Access 14 January 2010. [www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=B7-2009-0084&format=XML&language=EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=B7-2009-0084&format=XML&language=EN)

<sup>85</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf)

<sup>86</sup> A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD\\_Regulators\\_Forum\\_Press\\_Release.pdf](http://www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf)

<sup>87</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

The EU has begun an overhaul of IAS 39 (International Accounting Standards), which had taken effect 1 January 2005. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is an active ally in this respect with a proposed time-line to implement the change of IAS 39 during the year 2010.<sup>88</sup>

The European Union has complied with its commitment regarding Over the Counter (OTC) derivative markets and establishment of central clearing parties (CCP) by proposing a road map for future policies. The Commission identified four complementary tools to reduce the negative impact of OTC derivatives markets on financial stability: (i) increase standardisation, (ii) use trade repositories, (iii) strengthen the use of Central Counterparty clearing houses (CCPs), and (iv) increase the use of organized trading venues.”<sup>89</sup>

The European Union participated in the implemented compensation structures reforms, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, addressed accounting and prudential standards, participated in the standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, and adopted new legislation on regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Cristobal Kaufmann*

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<sup>88</sup> Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement: Replacement of IAS 39, IASC Foundation (London), 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009.

[ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/accounting/docs/ias/arc-update-20091002\\_final\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/docs/ias/arc-update-20091002_final_en.pdf)

<sup>89</sup> Ensuring efficient, safe and sound derivatives markets: Future policy actions, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 20 October 2009. Date of Access 6 December 2009. [eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0563:FIN:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0563:FIN:EN:PDF)

## 2. Corruption [24]

### 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 UNCAC, including the development of an effective transparent and inclusive review mechanism.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
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

Corruption first entered the G8’s agenda at the 2003 Evian Summit, where the G8 members declared to “fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.”<sup>90</sup> The G8 has continued to recognize and support the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as the primary instrument for fighting corruption.

The UNCAC aims to prevent and punish corruption through a set of legal and regulatory standards. As well, the UNCAC aims to foster “international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery.”<sup>91</sup> The UNCAC thus far has 140 signatories, including all G8 members, and 143 parties to the convention.<sup>92</sup> The following table shows the G8 members’ commitment to the UNCAC so far:

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<sup>90</sup> Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption\\_en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html).

<sup>91</sup> United Nations Convention against Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) September 2004. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf).

<sup>92</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

G8 Member	Signature	Ratification, Approval (a)
Canada	21 May 2004	2 October 2007
France	9 December 2003	11 July 2005
Germany	9 December 2003	
Italy	9 December 2003	5 October 2009
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
European Community	15 September 2005	12 November 2008 (a)

In order to help facilitate the progress in members' implementation of the UNCAC treaty, participants of the first session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Amman, Jordan in 2006 proposed a UNCAN review mechanism.<sup>93</sup> The participants also established an Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group that has since met five times and reported back to the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.<sup>94</sup> The Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, held in Indonesia from 28 January to 1 February 2008, involved over 100 states parties to the UNCAC and emphasized the importance of a UNCAC review mechanism to furthering international cooperation in the fight against corruption.<sup>95</sup>

The most recent session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC was held in Doha, Qatar from 9 to 13 November 2009.<sup>96</sup> At the Conference, the participants ratified a review mechanism that would monitor states' implementation of the UNCAC. According to the mechanism, states will be monitored for their fulfillment of the UNCAC obligations every five years by peer review and self-assessments.<sup>97</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment requests G8 members to ratify the UNCAC, if they have not already done so. Since ratifying the UNCAC is not an incremental process, but a one-off action, ratifications that took place before the L'Aquila Summit are counted as compliance.

<sup>93</sup> 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 (Vienna). Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html).

<sup>94</sup> 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 (Vienna). Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html).

<sup>95</sup> Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html).

<sup>96</sup> Third global corruption conference in Doha, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2009/October/third-global-corruption-conference-in-doha.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2009/October/third-global-corruption-conference-in-doha.html).

<sup>97</sup> Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx](http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx).

The commitment also mentions the creation of a review mechanism for the UNCAC. Work on the review mechanism has been entrusted to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Thus, the commitment compels G8 members to attend meetings of the working group. For full compliance, G8 members must ratify (or already have 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 <b>AND</b> member does not attend any meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC or the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.
0	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC <b>OR</b> member attends at least one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC or the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.
+1	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC <b>AND</b> attends all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.

*Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Canada ratified the UNCAC on 2 October 2007<sup>98</sup> and has also actively worked on the review mechanism for the UNCAC.

Canada has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 25 August-2 September 2009, the Canadian Government sent three representatives to Vienna to attend the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.<sup>99</sup> Canada also sent a six-person delegation to attend the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.<sup>100</sup> The Canadian delegation at Doha was headed by its Ambassador to the International Organizations at Vienna, John Barrett, and included representatives from the Department of Justice and

<sup>98</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>99</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>100</sup> UN meeting larges in Doha: Organisers, The Peninsula On-line (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.  
[www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display\\_news.asp?section=Local\\_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local\\_News2009111372255.xml](http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=Local_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local_News2009111372255.xml).

the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.<sup>101</sup> At the Doha Conference, signatories to the UNCAC, including Canada, ratified a review mechanism.<sup>102</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2007 and for its participation in the ratification of the review mechanism.

*Analyst: Corinne Ton That*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). On 11 July 2005, France became the first G8 country to ratify the UNCAC.<sup>103</sup> France has also pursued the UNCAC review mechanism.

France has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. French representatives attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna from 25 August to 2 September 2009.<sup>104</sup> France also sent a large delegation to the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.<sup>105</sup> The French delegation at Doha included its Ambassador to Qatar, Gilles Bonnaud, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Justice.<sup>106</sup> At the Doha Conference, signatories to the UNCAC, including France, ratified a review mechanism.<sup>107</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2005 and for its participation in the ratification of the review mechanism.

*Analyst: Guy Joseph*

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<sup>101</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>102</sup> Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx](http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx).

<sup>103</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>104</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>105</sup> UN meeting larges in Doha: Organisers, The Peninsula On-line (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display\\_news.asp?section=Local\\_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local\\_News2009111372255.xml](http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=Local_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local_News2009111372255.xml).

<sup>106</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>107</sup> Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx](http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx).

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Germany signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003 but has not ratified it to date.<sup>108</sup> However, Germany attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held during the current compliance cycle.

Germany has attended the most recent meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Germany sent five delegates to the Fifth Intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna from 25 August 2009 to 2 September 2009.<sup>109</sup> Since Germany has yet to ratify the UNCAC, it attended the meeting as an observer state. In addition, Germany attended the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC from 9 November 2009 to 13 November 2009 in Doha, Qatar as an observer state.<sup>110</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for attending the all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held during the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Julie Beckstead*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. On 5 October 2009, Italy became the most recent G8 member to ratify the UNCAC,<sup>111</sup> but it has not attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held during the current compliance cycle.

Italy has not attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Italy did not attend the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, held in

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<sup>108</sup> Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>109</sup> Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>110</sup> Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>111</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

Vienna on 25 August-2 September 2009.<sup>112</sup> However, Italy sent a delegation to attend the Third Session of the Conference of the State Parties to the UNCAC held in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.<sup>113</sup> Italy's representation at the Doha Conference included its Ambassador to Qatar, Andrea Ferrari, representatives from its Ministry of Justice, and members of its Department for the Public Function, Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service.<sup>3</sup> At this Intersessional Meeting, signatories to the UNCAC, including Italy, ratified a review mechanism.<sup>114</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2009 and for taking part in the ratification of a review mechanism at the Doha Conference.

*Analyst: Guy Joseph*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. While Japan signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003, it has yet to ratify the UNCAC.<sup>115</sup> However, Japan attended all of the meetings of the Open-Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of State Parties.

Japan sent a delegation to the Fifth Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna on 25 August-2 September 2009.<sup>116</sup> Japan's five-member delegation included Ambassador to the United Nations Yasuyoshi Komizo.<sup>117</sup> Japan also attended the Third Session of the Conference

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<sup>112</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>113</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>114</sup> Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

[www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx](http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx).

<sup>115</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>116</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>117</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf)

of the State Parties to the UNCAC held in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009 – although it was only as an observer state, given its non-ratification of UNCAC.<sup>118</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for attending all of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group meetings held in the current G8 compliance cycle. Japan's progress towards compliance with the corruption commitment has been hindered by the fact that Japan has yet to ratify the UNCAC.

*Analyst: Corinne Ton That*

#### **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.<sup>119</sup>

On 25 August-2 September 2009, the official delegates from Russia participated in the Fifth Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna.<sup>120</sup> On 7-8 November 2009, Russia participated in the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar.<sup>121</sup> Russia was represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.<sup>122</sup> At this session, the participants developed a UNCAC implementation control mechanism.<sup>123</sup> Russia, along with Angola, Algeria, Venezuela, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, and others voted for less binding review mechanism, which excludes obligatory civil society participation, mutual control, and publication of reports.<sup>124</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2006 and for participating in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and in the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

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<sup>118</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>119</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>120</sup> The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) Date of access: 25 November 2009.

[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>121</sup> Participants, Global Forum VI on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity. Date of access: 27 November 2009. [www.gf6.pp.gov.qa/participants.htm](http://www.gf6.pp.gov.qa/participants.htm).

<sup>122</sup> Participants, Global Forum VI on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity. Date of access: 27 November 2009. [www.gf6.pp.gov.qa/participants.htm](http://www.gf6.pp.gov.qa/participants.htm).

<sup>123</sup> Verbatim Record of the Meeting of the Council for Civil Society Institutions and Human Rights, President of Russia (Moscow) 23 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6074](http://news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6074).

<sup>124</sup> Verbatim Record of the Meeting of the Council for Civil Society Institutions and Human Rights, President of Russia (Moscow) 23 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6074](http://news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6074).

### **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 ratified the UNCAC on 9 February 2006.<sup>125</sup> The UK also attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held during the current compliance cycle.

On 25 August-2 September 2009, four British representatives attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna.<sup>126</sup> The UK officials were involved in continued negotiations over a review mechanism to enforce the UNCAC.<sup>127</sup> The UK attempted to build up a consensus position among nation-states with the help of the European Union and the United States.<sup>128</sup> The UK also succeeded in gaining the commitment of a number of the G77 states to the process.<sup>129</sup>

The UK also sent a delegation to the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.<sup>130</sup> On 13 November 2009, the participants – including the UK – agreed to the ratification of the review mechanism.<sup>131</sup> However, a group of states that included the UK was unable to convince all countries in

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<sup>125</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>126</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>127</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>128</sup> Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for September 2009, Department for International Development (London) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/).

<sup>129</sup> Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for September 2009, Department for International Development (London) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/).

<sup>130</sup> UN meeting larges in Doha: Organisers, The Peninsula On-line (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.  
[www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display\\_news.asp?section=Local\\_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local\\_News2009111372255.xml](http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=Local_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local_News2009111372255.xml).

<sup>131</sup> UN Convention against Corruption review mechanism: A flawed step forward, Transparency International: The Global Coalition against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.transparency.org/news\\_room/latest\\_news/press\\_releases/2009/2009\\_11\\_13\\_review\\_mechanism\\_flawed](http://www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2009/2009_11_13_review_mechanism_flawed).

attendance to consent to a process that would have allowed participation by civil society groups to encourage transparency.<sup>132</sup> A spokesman for the British Department of International Development expressed that the "...UK would have liked the agreement to be stronger."<sup>133</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2009 and for taking part in all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group and in the ratification of a review mechanism at the Doha Conference.

*Analyst: Sarah Beard*

### **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 ratified the UNCAC on 30 October 2006<sup>134</sup> and has attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held in the current compliance cycle.

The United States attended the Fifth Intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna from 25 August 2009 to 2 September 2009.<sup>135</sup> Furthermore, the United States sent eleven delegates to the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC from 9 November 2009 to 13 November 2009 in Doha, Qatar.<sup>136</sup> At this Intersessional Meeting, signatories to the UNCAC, including the United States, ratified a review mechanism.<sup>137</sup>

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<sup>132</sup> Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for November 2009, Department for International Development (London) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/).

<sup>133</sup> Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for November 2009, Department for International Development (London) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/).

<sup>134</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>135</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>136</sup> Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>137</sup> Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx](http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx).

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the UNCAC as well as its attendance at both Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC meeting and the Conference of States Parties.

*Analyst: Julie Beckstead*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. On 12 November 2008, the European Union ratified the UNCAC.<sup>138</sup> The EU also sent representatives to all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties.

On 25 August-2 September 2009, the EU and the Council of the EU attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.<sup>139</sup> The European Union sent a delegation of four – in addition to one observer from the Council of the European Union, who was also in attendance.<sup>140</sup> Further, the EU participated in the third session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC on November 9-13.<sup>141</sup> In its opening remarks, the EU pushed for the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the process, as well as in-country visits which would provide experts a better understanding of the local issues surrounding the enforcement of the UNCAC.<sup>142</sup> Additionally, the EU urged that states allow the public release of the final reports on compliance.<sup>143</sup> On 13 November 2009, the

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<sup>138</sup> Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html).

<sup>139</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>140</sup> Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02\\_-\\_LOP\\_WG1\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>141</sup> Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP\\_CoSP3\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>142</sup> Opening Statement by Sweden on behalf of the European Union at the Third Session of the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.se2009.eu/polopoly\\_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf](http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf).

<sup>143</sup> Opening Statement by Sweden on behalf of the European Union at the Third Session of the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.se2009.eu/polopoly\\_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf](http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf).

Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC accepted a review mechanism that fulfilled at least two of the three EU's demands.<sup>144</sup>

The Council of the European Union has also pressured for a strong and effective review mechanism. On 8 October 2009, the Council of the Europe's Group of States against Corruption sent a letter to the countries participating in the third meeting of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC, reminding them that "international norms are at risk of remaining dead letters if they are not backed up by a credible review mechanism and process."<sup>145</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the G8 commitment on corruption by ratifying the UNCAC and by pursuing a review mechanism to ensure enforcement.

*Analyst: Sarah Beard*

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<sup>144</sup> UN Convention against Corruption review mechanism: A flawed step forward, Transparency International: The Global Coalition against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.transparency.org/news\\_room/latest\\_news/press\\_releases/2009/2009\\_11\\_13\\_review\\_mechanism\\_flawed](http://www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2009/2009_11_13_review_mechanism_flawed).

<sup>145</sup> Message from the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption addressed to the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0987267e.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0987267e.pdf).

### 3. Trade [37]

#### Commitment

“We will refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new exports restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery*

#### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom	-1		
United States	-1		
European Union	-1		
Average Score			-0.78

#### Background

Acknowledging both the temptations and risks posed by protectionism in times of economic crisis, the leaders at the Washington G20 Summit in November 2008 pledged to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measure to stimulate trade” within the coming year.<sup>146</sup>

In April 2009, a G20 Finance Ministerial in London once again recognized that “Reinvigorating world trade and investment is essential for restoring global growth.” To that end, G20 members “[reaffirmed] the commitment made in Washington: to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”<sup>147</sup>

Since the beginning of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rounds, and especially since the formation of the WTO, G8 and G20 members have made significant progress in reducing barriers to global trade in goods and services as well as other trade-distorting mechanisms. However, state leaders have historically tended to resort to

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<sup>146</sup> Declaration: Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g20.org/Documents/g20\\_summit\\_declaration.pdf](http://www.g20.org/Documents/g20_summit_declaration.pdf)

<sup>147</sup> “The Global Plan for Recovery and Reform,” G20 Summit (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf](http://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf)

protectionism in times of economic uncertainty.<sup>148</sup> Commitments both at the Washington G20 Summit and the London G20 Finance Ministerial were made with this clearly in mind. As the G20 Finance Ministerial in London noted, “Falling demand is exacerbated by growing protectionist pressures and a withdrawal of trade credit.... We will not repeat the historic mistakes of protectionism of previous eras.”<sup>149</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment can be understood in two parts. First, G8 members have committed to keeping their markets open. The WTO defines “Tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports”<sup>150</sup> as barriers that limit global flows of goods and services. Thus, G8 members have committed to refrain from such activity. Second, G8 members have committed to refrain from unfairly stimulating domestic export markets.

The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures outlines five broad measures that unfairly stimulate exports: (1) Domestic subsidies that require recipients to meet certain export targets; (2) Subsidies that require recipients to use domestic goods instead of imported goods; (3) Domestic subsidies that hurt an industry in an importing country; (4) Domestic subsidies in one country that hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country’s domestic market; (5) Domestic subsidies that hurt rival exporters from another country when the two compete in third markets.<sup>151</sup> States that feel that such measures have been taken by another state can lodge a complaint with the WTO Disputes Settlement Body, which then adjudicates if the measure was inconsistent with WTO rules.<sup>152</sup> By making such a commitment, G8 members have committed to refrain from such behaviour.

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<sup>148</sup> G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news09\\_e/trdev\\_14sep09\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm)

<sup>149</sup> “The Global Plan for Recovery and Reform,” G20 Summit (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf](http://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf)

<sup>150</sup> G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news09\\_e/trdev\\_14sep09\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm)

<sup>151</sup> Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/tif\\_e/agrm8\\_e.htm#subsidies](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies)

<sup>152</sup> Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/tif\\_e/agrm8\\_e.htm#subsidies](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies)

### Scoring Guidelines

<b>-1</b>	Member state takes TWO distinguishable actions in the following categories: (1) raises new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO; (2) imposes new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, <b>OR</b> (3) violates the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.
<b>0</b>	Member state takes ONE action in the following category: (1) raises new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO; (2) imposes new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, <b>OR</b> (3) violates the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.
<b>+1</b>	Member state does NOT (1) raise any new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO, (2) impose new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, <b>AND</b> (3) is not deemed to be in violation of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.

#### Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 8 October, Bill C-32, An Act to amend the Tobacco Act received royal assent, becoming statute C.27.<sup>153</sup> This law prohibits the import, sale, and advertising of flavoured tobacco products to Canadian youth. However, Canadian tobacco producers do not use flavouring in the manufacturing process, while foreign producers, such as those from the United States, do flavour their tobacco products.<sup>154</sup> This measure effectively bans the import of several varieties of tobacco into Canada on the basis of health standards that might be deemed non-tariff barriers by the WTO, which was not formally consulted in the drafting of the bill.<sup>155</sup>

On 23 November, the Canada Border Services Agency imposed preliminary duties of up to 182% on imported Chinese steel products.<sup>156</sup> This followed the agency's investigation into Chinese steel subsidies and dumping of these goods in Canada.<sup>157</sup>

<sup>153</sup> Status of the Bill: Bill C-32, LEGISINFO - The Library of Parliament (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 26 April 2010.

[www2.parl.gc.ca/Sites/LOP/LEGISINFO/index.asp?Language=E&Chamber=N&StartList=A&EndList=Z&Session=22&Type=0&Scope=I&query=5835&List=stat](http://www2.parl.gc.ca/Sites/LOP/LEGISINFO/index.asp?Language=E&Chamber=N&StartList=A&EndList=Z&Session=22&Type=0&Scope=I&query=5835&List=stat)

<sup>154</sup> Canada: Health Canada ban on flavoured tobacco, Global Trade Alert (London) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-health-canada-ban-flavoured-tobacco](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-health-canada-ban-flavoured-tobacco).

<sup>155</sup> Terence Corcoran: Ottawa's fruit-flavoured tobacco bomb, National Post (Toronto) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 April 2010.

[network.nationalpost.com/np/blogs/fullcomment/archive/2009/11/16/terence-corcoran-ottawa-s-fruit-flavoured-tobacco-bomb.aspx](http://network.nationalpost.com/np/blogs/fullcomment/archive/2009/11/16/terence-corcoran-ottawa-s-fruit-flavoured-tobacco-bomb.aspx).

<sup>156</sup> CBSA applies duties to dumped Chinese steel tubing, Plant: Canada's Industry Newspaper (Toronto) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 April 2010.

[www.canadianmanufacturing.com/plant/news/industrynews/article.jsp?content=20091127\\_133027\\_7736](http://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/plant/news/industrynews/article.jsp?content=20091127_133027_7736).

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1 for the imposition of tariffs on Chinese steel products, and tobacco trade restrictions.

*Analyst: Ludwik Antoniuk*

#### **France: -1**

France has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.<sup>158</sup> The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.<sup>159</sup>

On 6 October 2009, France and other EU members imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of pipes and tubes from China,<sup>160</sup> and imports of aluminium foil from Armenia, Brazil, and China.<sup>161</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for its participation in new barriers and restrictions to trade.

*Analyst: Hermonie Xie*

#### **Germany: -1**

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.<sup>162</sup> The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.<sup>163</sup>

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<sup>157</sup> SIMA - Certain Carbon Steel and Stainless Steel Fasteners - Notice of Re-investigation, Canada Border Services Agency (Ottawa) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/ri-re/ad1308/ad1308-ri08-ni-eng.html](http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/ri-re/ad1308/ad1308-ri08-ni-eng.html).

<sup>158</sup> UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012).

<sup>159</sup> China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html).

<sup>160</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china).

<sup>161</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on aluminium foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china).

<sup>162</sup> UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012).

<sup>163</sup> China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html).

On 6 October 2009, Germany and other EU member states implemented anti-dumping legislations on imports of seamless pipes and iron and steel tubes from China.<sup>164</sup> On the same day, Germany conceded to imposing anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China.<sup>165</sup>

Thus, for its participation in new barriers and restrictions to trade, Germany has been awarded a -1.

*Analyst: Hermonie Xie*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

As a voting member of the European Union, Italy backed the imposition of the European Community's new anti-dumping tariffs on imports of Chinese steel and iron products<sup>166</sup> as well as tariffs on aluminum foil imports from Armenia, Brazil, and China.<sup>167</sup>

Italy has also attempted to protect its domestic footwear industry by actively promoting the extension of an EU tariff on footwear imported from East Asia. The current tariff consists of a 16.5 per cent duty on Chinese-made leather shoes as well as a 10 per cent duty on Vietnamese-manufactured leather shoes.<sup>168</sup> On 4 February 2010, China launched an official WTO complaint against the EU and its members in response to these tariffs.<sup>169</sup>

Italy has promoted the imposition of new tariffs as well as the extension of existing duties. Therefore, Italy has been awarded a final compliance score of -1.

*Analyst: Steven Penner*

### **Japan: +1**

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<sup>164</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china).

<sup>165</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china).

<sup>166</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF)

<sup>167</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF)

<sup>168</sup> EU Committee votes against shoe tariff extension, EUobserver.com (Brussels) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 04 Dec 2009. [euobserver.com/884/29021](http://euobserver.com/884/29021)

<sup>169</sup> European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China, WTO (Geneva) 24 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds405\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds405_e.htm)

Japan has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

Japan declared free trade a priority at the February 2010 summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).<sup>170</sup> As the conference chair, Japan pledged to promote APEC's aim of creating an area-wide free trade zone.<sup>171</sup> It has also opened itself to an APEC assessment of its efforts to promote free trade within the last 15 years.<sup>172</sup>

In November 2010 the Japanese government extended a policy subsidizing the replacement of old vehicles with more fuel-efficient vehicles. This policy met criticism from foreign auto-makers, since they found that the policy favoured Japanese domestic auto makers over imported vehicles.<sup>173</sup> However, amendments are being drafted whose aim is to reduce this bias.<sup>174</sup>

The newly elected Japanese government has shown signs that it is ready to protect its domestic industries. In December 2009 Agriculture Minister Hirotaka Akamatsu requested an expansion of WTO limits to protect products from "sensitive" industries, such as agriculture.<sup>175</sup> Such an expansion would protect the Japanese agriculture industry from the losses that would result from the inflow of less expensive imports.<sup>176</sup>

The Japanese government is also advocating for increased and direct subsidies to Japanese rice farmers.<sup>177</sup> Moreover, the government is continuing a review of sanitation policies that will, if implemented, restrict food imports from many countries.<sup>178</sup>

Japan has not implemented new barriers to trade or unfair export subsidies. Therefore, Japan has been awarded a final compliance score of +1.

*Analyst: Ioana Sendroiu*

## **Russia: -1**

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<sup>170</sup>Free Trade High on APEC Agenda, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20100222a1.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20100222a1.html).

<sup>171</sup> Doha woes could aid Asia-Pacific regional economic integration bid, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20100223a5.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20100223a5.html)

<sup>172</sup> APEC gets down to business on Bogor goals, APEC Secretariat (Melbourne) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.apec.org/apec/news\\_\\_media/media\\_releases/20100212\\_abac\\_bogor.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/news__media/media_releases/20100212_abac_bogor.html)

<sup>173</sup> US Protests at Japan Clunkers Scheme, Financial Times (London) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 28 April 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/9c166894-e8b4-11de-9c1f-00144feab49a.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/9c166894-e8b4-11de-9c1f-00144feab49a.html)

<sup>174</sup> Report on G20 Trade and Investment Measures, WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD, 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2010. [www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5344&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5344&lang=1)

<sup>175</sup> Japan Wants WTO Flexible on Farm Tariff Cuts, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html)

<sup>176</sup> Japan Wants WTO Flexible on Farm Tariff Cuts, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html)

<sup>177</sup> High rice prices feed Japan's farming woes. Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 19 February 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [www.atimes.com/atimes/Japan/LB19Dh01.html](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Japan/LB19Dh01.html).

<sup>178</sup> Japan: Review of Food Sanitation Law, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/japan-review-food-sanitation-law](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/japan-review-food-sanitation-law).

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 8 November 2009, Russia introduced a 20 per cent export customs duty on scrap magnesium.<sup>179</sup>

On 8 November 2009, rules of customs value fixing were changed.<sup>180</sup> Previously customs value of exported goods didn't include transportation charges, taxes-and-duties, levied in Russia and country of destination.<sup>181</sup> Under new rules export customs duties on certain goods are to rise.

On 2 November 2009, Russia imposed a new 10 per cent import duty on air ejector equipment.<sup>182</sup>

Thus Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for raising new barriers to trade in goods.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*

### **United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has partly complied with its commitment to refrain from introducing new trade barriers and subsidies in violation of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 22 December 2009, tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months were passed by a full vote of the European Union.<sup>183</sup> On 4 February 2010, China launched an official WTO complaint against the EU and its members for the tariffs.<sup>184</sup> The United Kingdom strongly opposed the proposed extension of a tariff by the European Union on shoes originating from China and Vietnam. Lord Mandelson insisted that the measures are “no longer justified” and Alisdair Gray, the Director of the British Retail Consortium said that a preliminary victory “should sound the overdue death-knell for these unjustifiable taxes.”<sup>185</sup>

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<sup>179</sup> Regulation of 2 October 2009 No. 771, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54661](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54661).

<sup>180</sup> Regulation of 2 October 2009 No. 772, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54662](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54662).

<sup>181</sup> Regulation of 13 August 2006 No. 500, Government of the Russian Federation 17 August 2006. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35071](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35071).

<sup>182</sup> Regulation of 28 September 2009 No. 760, Government of the Russian Federation 28 September 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54551](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54551).

<sup>183</sup> China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html).

<sup>184</sup> European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China, WTO (Geneva) 24 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_E/dispu\\_e/cases\\_e/ds405\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_E/dispu_e/cases_e/ds405_e.htm)

<sup>185</sup> UK Retailers claim victory on shoe duties. The Independent (London) 20 Nov 2009

Date of Access: 04 Dec 2009

[www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/uk-retailers-claim-victory-on-shoe-duties-1824058.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/uk-retailers-claim-victory-on-shoe-duties-1824058.html).

As a voting member of the European Union, the United Kingdom backed the imposition of the European Community's new anti-dumping tariffs on imports of Chinese steel and iron products.<sup>186</sup>

The UK has supported the implementation of duties that violate its commitment made to Trade at the L'Aquila summit. While it is on record as opposing some barriers to trade, its participation in them still is in contradiction to the commitment made at the L'Aquila summit. Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded an final compliance score of -1.

*Analyst: Steven Penner*

### **United States: -1**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 24 April, a US-imposed prohibition on shrimp caught in Mexico came into effect, which was the result of the US Department of State withdrawing Mexico's certification on the grounds that its turtle-extruder device was not up to US environmental standards.<sup>187</sup>

On 16 April 2010, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture proposed a program of subsidies for the production of biofuels in the United States, which would be contingent upon a certain percentage of US ownership within individual corporations. The proposed legislation includes a US citizenship requirement for owners of firms seeking subsidization.<sup>188</sup> This requirement implicitly favors American producers over foreign producers, creating a potential non-tariff barrier to trade.<sup>189</sup>

On 24 November 2009, the United States Commerce Department declared its "final determination" to impose a tariff of between 10 and 15 per cent on imports of "oil country tubular goods" from China.<sup>190</sup> This declaration was followed by the

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<sup>186</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. [eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF)

<sup>187</sup> Certifications Pursuant to Section 609 of Public Law 101-162, GovPulse (Washington) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 16 May 2010. [govpulse.us/entries/2010/04/08/2010-7974/certifications-pursuant-to-section-609-of-public-law-101-162](http://govpulse.us/entries/2010/04/08/2010-7974/certifications-pursuant-to-section-609-of-public-law-101-162).

<sup>188</sup> US Citizenship Requirement for Biofuel Subsidies, Global Trade Alert (London) 6 May 2010. Date of Access 16 May 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-us-citizenship-requirements-biofuel-subsidies](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-us-citizenship-requirements-biofuel-subsidies).

<sup>189</sup> US Citizenship Requirement for Biofuel Subsidies, Global Trade Alert (London) 6 May 2010. Date of Access 16 May 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-us-citizenship-requirements-biofuel-subsidies](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/united-states-america-us-citizenship-requirements-biofuel-subsidies).

<sup>190</sup> US firm on slapping tariffs on Chinese steel pipes, Agence France-Presse, 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

announcement on 9 April 2010, of the imposition of an anti-dumping tariff on Chinese steel pipe imports of up to 99 per cent.<sup>191</sup>

On 13 September 2009, United States President Barack Obama announced the imposition of a new duty on Chinese tire imports.<sup>192</sup> The duty on tires, which came into effect on 26 September 2009, amounts to 35 per cent the first year, 30 per cent the second year and 25 per cent for the third year.<sup>193</sup>

The United States has imposed new barriers to trade and has therefore violated its commitment to refrain from imposing trade barriers and unfair subsidies. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Saim Siddiqui*

### **European Union: -1**

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.<sup>194</sup> The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.<sup>195</sup>

On 6 October 2009, the European Commission imposed new duties on Chinese steel and iron imports<sup>196</sup> as well as imports of aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil, and China.<sup>197</sup>

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[news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/us-firm-on-slapping-tariffs-on-chinese-steel-pipes-20091125-jgre.html](http://news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/us-firm-on-slapping-tariffs-on-chinese-steel-pipes-20091125-jgre.html).

<sup>191</sup> U.S sets tariffs of up to 99 per cent on import of Chinese oil field pipes, The Washington Post (Washington) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

[www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/04/09/AR2010040905442.html?hpid=topnews](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/04/09/AR2010040905442.html?hpid=topnews).

<sup>192</sup> U.S. Adds Tariffs on Chinese Tires, The New York Times (Washington) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?\\_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse)

<sup>193</sup> U.S. Adds Tariffs on Chinese Tires, The New York Times (Washington) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?\\_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse)

<sup>194</sup> UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLC47986220091012).

<sup>195</sup> China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html).

<sup>196</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

[www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china).

<sup>197</sup> EC: Antidumping duties on aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010.

[www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china).

These tariffs were implemented on the grounds that the goods in question had been unfairly subsidized by their respective governments and “dumped” on European markets.<sup>198</sup> However, the EC has not approached the WTO Dispute Settlement Body with its complaints regarding the Chinese steel and iron imports or the aluminum imports.<sup>199</sup>

On 28 July 2009 the European Union implemented anti-dumping legislations on imports of seamless pipes and iron and steel tubes from China.<sup>200</sup>

The EU has extended tariff as well as non-tariff barriers on imports and has taken actions that violate the WTO SCM Agreement. Thus, the European Union has been given a score of -1.

*Analyst: Saim Siddiqui*

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<sup>198</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF) and Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF).

<sup>199</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF) and Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF).

<sup>200</sup> EU Imposes Tariffs on Imports of Steel Pipe from China, Wall Street Journal (Brussels) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [online.wsj.com/article/SB124879089698686945.html](http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124879089698686945.html).

## 4. Foreign Direct Investment [40]

### Commitment

“We will work to reverse the recent decline in FDI, by fostering an open, receptive climate for foreign investment, especially in emerging and in developing countries.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery*

### Assessment

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

### Background

The G8 leaders at the 2009 L’Aquila summit committed to creating a more open and hospitable environment for foreign direct investment (FDI) in light of the decline in FDI since the start of the global financial crisis.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined by the UNCTAD as “an investment made to acquire lasting interest in enterprises operating outside of the economy of the investor.”<sup>201</sup> The United States is currently the largest outward investor of FDI, while Europe is currently the region with the greatest inflow of FDI.<sup>202</sup> FDI has also been heralded as a new way to encourage development in least-developed countries (LDCs). By bringing financial and technical resources to developing countries, harnessing the local workforce and providing direct capital flows, FDI can play a major role in global economic development.<sup>203</sup>

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<sup>201</sup> Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=3146&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=3146&lang=1).

<sup>202</sup> Assessing the Global Impact of Financial and Economic Crisis on Global FDI Flows, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) April 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/en/docs/diaeia20093\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/diaeia20093_en.pdf).

<sup>203</sup> Foreign Direct Investment for Development: Maximizing Benefits, Minimizing Costs, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 2002. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/51/1959815.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/51/1959815.pdf).

However, FDI has been on the decline in recent months, largely due to the negative effect of the global financial crisis on the international flow of capital.<sup>204</sup> As outlined in a January 2009 UNCTAD press release, “In the face of a global economic recession, tighter credit conditions, falling corporate profits, and gloomy prospects and uncertainties for global economic growth, many companies have announced plans to curtail production, lay off workers, and cut capital expenditures, all of which tend to reduce FDI.”<sup>205</sup> A joint report by the WTO and the UNCTAD, presented to the Pittsburgh G20 Summit leaders, predicted that FDI levels would decline by 30-40 per cent.<sup>206</sup> The decline in FDI threatened to broaden in 2009 and to spread to developing countries.<sup>207</sup> As a result, the UNCTAD urged states to implement policies that would encourage the reversal of this downward trend, and it warned them to avoid protectionist measures that might further limit international investment.<sup>208</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment can be said to have two parts. First, members committed to fostering an open and receptive climate for FDI. The word ‘fostering’ is then understood in this context to mean the maintenance and creation of policy that creates a climate receptive to FDI and avoidance of policy that would diminish such an environment.

Second, members committed to exporting such policy practices to emerging and developing countries. Thus, full compliance is understood to mean members not only fostering an open and receptive climate for FDI domestically, but also exporting such policy to emerging and developing nations.

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<sup>204</sup> Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1).

<sup>205</sup> Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1).

<sup>206</sup> G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news09\\_e/trdev\\_14sep09\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm).

<sup>207</sup> Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1).

<sup>208</sup> Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1).

### Scoring

-1	Member undertakes policies that restrict FDI flows <b>OR</b> reverses previous policies that fostered an open environment for FDI flows <b>AND</b> does not undertake new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.
0	Member creates policies that foster an open economy for FDI flows <b>OR</b> undertakes new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.
+1	Member creates policies that aim to reverse the decline of FDI flows <b>AND</b> undertakes new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.

### Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Canada and by encouraging Canadian FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 4 March 2010, the Canadian government released new provisions through the budget meant to ease restrictions on foreign investment. The new provisions raise the specter of the Canadian dollar, inviting new investors, who no longer have to “wait for clearance from Canadian tax authorities to redeploy the proceedings from a share sale.” This action is consistent with opening Canada’s promotion of foreign investment.<sup>209</sup>

On 30 October 2009, the Government of Canada granted L’Agence National et Internationale du Manitoba and the provincial government in Manitoba a sum of CAD4.4 million to promote business, trade, and investment initiatives that target business immigration and attract new investors to the province. Furthermore, CAD1.4 million has been earmarked for an international business forum that will be held in Winnipeg in 2010. Five hundred business leaders from around the world are expected to attend.<sup>210</sup>

In addition to promoting FDI initiatives within Canada, Canada has also established many new initiatives to promote Canadian investment in developing countries.

On 13 January 2010, Canada announced a CAD20 million program to facilitate responsible Canadian investment in developing countries. Investment Cooperation, replaced an existing program under the Canadian Industrial Development Agency. (CIDA) The program will help Canadian companies to invest in developing countries, where it will “contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction,” said Minister Day. In an addition, the program requires adherence to strict standards on international corporate social responsibility.

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<sup>209</sup> Budget foreign investment shift ‘masterstroke,’ Financial Post (Ottawa), 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010 [www.financialpost.com/news-sectors/story.html?id=2647200](http://www.financialpost.com/news-sectors/story.html?id=2647200)

<sup>210</sup> L’Agence nationale et internationale du Manitoba (ANIM) receives funding to help Stimulate Foreign Trade and Investment Attraction, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2009 Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.wd.gc.ca/eng/77\\_11642.asp](http://www.wd.gc.ca/eng/77_11642.asp).

On 4 November 2009, Minister Day signed an agreement with Ahmad Rashed al-Haroun, the Minister of Commerce and Industry for Kuwait, to enhance economic relations in the fields of trade and investment, to liberalize investment in accordance with national laws and international obligations, to facilitate private-sector involvement in investment cooperation, and to create a favourable environment for private-sector investment.<sup>211</sup>

On 12 November 2009, Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Stockwell Day, Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, created Canada's Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Network. In an announcement at the Asia-Pacific Economic Conference, Minister Day stated, "The ASEAN Network will further Canadian interests in the region and help identify new business opportunities for Canadian companies. Additional experts in Canada's mission in Southeast Asia will promote Canada as an investment destination of choice."

On 21 August 2009, Minister Day announced the opening of a new trade office in Recife, Brazil. The office is tasked with building Canada's trade and investment presence in Brazil. Minister Day said, "A great number of opportunities exist for Canadian companies in Brazil's northeast, in sectors such as information and communication, oil and gas, agricultural technologies, and health industries. The new trade office in Recife will be the central point of contact for Canadian and Brazilian firms seeking to establish new links in these key sectors."<sup>212</sup>

Canada receives a score of +1 for promoting a more open investment abroad, working to enhance investment opportunities for Canadian business all over the world – with a specific focus on the developing economies – and creating opportunities for foreign direct investment in Canada.

*Analyst: Nikki Cargill*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to improve conditions for foreign direct investment (FDI) by facilitating the inflow of investments and engaging with developing countries.

On 18 February 2010, Cristine Lagarde, Minister of Economy, Industry, and Employment, announced the new Business Tax Reform.<sup>213</sup> The objective of this reform is

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<sup>211</sup> Minister Day Signs Agreement to Promote Trade Opportunities with Kuwait, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.international.gc.ca/media\\_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/329.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/329.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>212</sup> Minister Day Opens Doors for Canadian Business and New Trade Office in Brazil, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 21 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

<sup>213</sup> Removal of the Business Tax: Evaluate the Impact of Reform on Your Business, Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Employment (Paris) 18 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html](http://www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html)

to benefit the “competitiveness of companies investing in France.”<sup>214</sup> The Business Tax removal is effective 1 January 2010, and will reduce the corporate tax burden by EUR12.3 billion in 2010.<sup>215</sup>

In addition, France has taken actions that have affected FDI outflows from France.

On 16 January 2010 the Government of France announced that the production of the Clio IV line of cars from Renault would take place in the French plant located at Flins. This announcement signalled the reversal of Renault’s earlier intentions to produce this line out of a Turkish plant located in Bursa.<sup>216</sup> Government intervention came in response to the possibility of job loss if production were relocated to Turkey.<sup>217</sup> Both President Nicholas Sarkozy and Minister for Industry Christian Estrosi have independently stated that the Renaults sold in France should be manufactured in France. Outsourcing to international firms accounts for two-thirds of the parts imported by Renault, a figure that President Sarkozy said on 25 January 2010 “should be reversed.”<sup>218</sup>

On 30 October 2009, the Invest in France Agency (IFA) announced the inauguration of the Brazilian Investors Network in France.<sup>219</sup> The IFA noted that “while there are 420 French companies currently active in Brazil, there are only around 30 Brazilian subsidiaries operating in France.”<sup>220</sup> The Brazilian Investors Network aims to expand Brazilian direct investment in France by advertising incentives such as research and development credits.<sup>221</sup>

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<sup>214</sup> Removal of the Business Tax: Evaluate the Impact of Reform on Your Business, Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Employment (Paris) 18 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html](http://www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html)

<sup>215</sup> Removal of the Business Tax: Evaluate the Impact of Reform on Your Business, Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Employment (Paris) 18 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html](http://www.economie.gouv.fr/actus/10/simulateur.html)

<sup>216</sup> France: Production of Renault Clio IV, Global Trade Alert (Paris) 1 February 2010. Date of Access 19 April 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv)

<sup>217</sup> France: Production of Renault Clio IV, Global Trade Alert (Paris) 1 February 2010. Date of Access 19 April 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv)

<sup>218</sup> France: Production of Renault Clio IV, Global Trade Alert (Paris) 1 February 2010. Date of Access 19 April 2010. [www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv](http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/france-production-renault-clio-iv)

<sup>219</sup> Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10\\_143956\\_CP\\_clubBresil\\_oct09\\_en.pdf](http://www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf)

<sup>220</sup> Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10\\_143956\\_CP\\_clubBresil\\_oct09\\_en.pdf](http://www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf)

<sup>221</sup> Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10\\_143956\\_CP\\_clubBresil\\_oct09\\_en.pdf](http://www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf)

On 19 October 2009, the Invest in France Agency announced a new communications plan to be launched in 2010, aimed at encouraging emerging economies, including India, China, and the Gulf Region, to establish foreign direct investment projects in France.<sup>222</sup>

Therefore, France has been awarded a final compliance score of 0 for actively encouraging FDI inflows into France, but also implementing policies which has discouraged FDI outflows from France to other countries.

*Analyst: Nerin Ali*

### **Germany: +1**

The Federal Republic of Germany has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Germany and by encouraging German FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 22 February 2010, Germany Trade and Invest hosted a conference for American nanotechnology firms to learn about investment and cooperation opportunities with the nanotechnology industry in East Germany. The German government continues to support the German nanotechnology industry and promote foreign direct investment from American high-technology firms.<sup>223</sup>

On 30 October 2009, Germany Trade and Investment celebrated the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall with a press release encouraging emerging Asian economies to consider investing in East Germany, “a hotbed for growth sectors such as IT, machinery, chemicals, and renewable energies.”<sup>224</sup> The same announcement also reported that several German representatives would be holding conferences in East Asian countries, in order to further inform potential investors about the benefits of investing in Germany.<sup>225</sup>

Germany has also contributed to encouraging foreign direct investment abroad, particularly in developing countries. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reported in its April 2010 Investment Monitor that Germany undertook a number of international investment agreements, which serve to contribute to international

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<sup>222</sup> The IFA Launches a New Communications Plan, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-fr/09-10-20\\_110539\\_CP\\_Plan09\\_\\_2\\_.pdf](http://www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-fr/09-10-20_110539_CP_Plan09__2_.pdf)

<sup>223</sup> Cooperation With USA Highlights Nanotechnology in Eastern Germany, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 22 February 2010. Date of Access 26 April 2010. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jan-feb-10/met-gtai/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jan-feb-10/met-gtai/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases).

<sup>224</sup> 20 Years After the Wall, East Germany Attractive to Asian Companies, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases)

<sup>225</sup> 20 Years After the Wall, East Germany Attractive to Asian Companies, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases)

rules on investment and normalize investment relations between states. Germany finalized agreements with Bulgaria, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Malaysia.<sup>226</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 by encouraging foreign direct investment within its borders, and through efforts to improve the environment for FDI abroad.

*Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Italy and by encouraging Italian FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 16 April 2010 the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE), which is sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Development, and BNL-BNP Paribas Group signed an agreement of cooperation aimed at supporting Italian companies in the international market.<sup>227</sup> The agreement connects the network of BNL offices located in countries including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, the Gulf countries, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, the United States, and France, with the companies listed by the ICE.<sup>228</sup>

On 15 March 2010 ICE and the Korea Foundation participated in the “Korea-Italy Forum IV” in Milan.<sup>229</sup> The goal, according to the President of the ICE Umberto Vattani, was to “increase trade flows between Italy and Korea to develop cooperation in the fields of investment and services and strengthen the dialogue between their business communities.”<sup>230</sup> Italy is currently Korea’s third largest European supplier.<sup>231</sup>

On 30 November 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi visited Belarus in order to foster business ties. Over the course of the visit, an Italian engineering company, Finmeccanica, signed a draft agreement with the government of Belarus.<sup>232</sup>

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<sup>226</sup> UNCTAD Investment Policy Monitor, UNCTAD (Geneva) 20 April 2010. Date of Access 26 April 2010. [www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5395&lang=1](http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5395&lang=1)

<sup>227</sup> Agreement: ICE and BNL-BNP Paribas Group to Provide Support for Italian Companies in the World, Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (Rome) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [reasilva.ice.it/sezioni\\_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=526](http://reasilva.ice.it/sezioni_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=526)

<sup>228</sup> Agreement: ICE and BNL-BNP Paribas Group to Provide Support for Italian Companies in the World, Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (Rome) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [reasilva.ice.it/sezioni\\_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=526](http://reasilva.ice.it/sezioni_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=526)

<sup>229</sup> Italy-Korea a Partnership in Development—The Route Today in the Milan Forum IV, Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (Milan) 15 March 2010. Date of Access 18 April 2010. [reasilva.ice.it/sezioni\\_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520](http://reasilva.ice.it/sezioni_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520)

<sup>230</sup> Italy-Korea a Partnership in Development—the Route Today in the Milan Forum IV, Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (Milan) 15 March 2010. Date of Access 18 April 2010. [reasilva.ice.it/sezioni\\_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520](http://reasilva.ice.it/sezioni_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520)

<sup>231</sup> Italy-Korea a Partnership in Development—the Route Today in the Milan Forum IV, Italian National Institute for Foreign Trade (Milan) 15 March 2010. Date of Access 18 April 2010. [reasilva.ice.it/sezioni\\_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520](http://reasilva.ice.it/sezioni_dirette/web/DettagliComunicato.aspx?id=520)

<sup>232</sup> Italy's Berlusconi Visit Ends Belarus Isolation, EU Business (Minsk) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/belarus-italy.1pz](http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/belarus-italy.1pz)

Therefore, Italy has received a final compliance score of +1 for creating and implementing policies that encourage FDI inflows to Italy, as well as FDI from Italy to foreign states, particularly developing countries.

*Analyst: Nerin Ali*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Japan and by encouraging Japanese FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 26 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign affairs announced that Japan and the Republic of Angola will begin their first round of negotiation for investment agreement on 1 April 2010.<sup>233</sup>

On 7 December 2009, Japan hosted the first meeting of the Japan-Arab Economic Forum in Tokyo. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan announced that the primary goal of the meeting was to “strengthen mutual economic relations between Japan and the LAS members through cooperation in a wide range of fields such as trade, investment, energy, technology and human resource development.”<sup>234</sup> The two-day forum included events that aimed to encourage private-sector foreign investment between Japan and the Middle East, including a government and private sector joint meeting, a business seminar, and a business fair.<sup>235</sup>

On 10 November 2009, Japan and Peru entered into a bilateral agreement known as the Japan-Peru Investment Agreement. This agreement is set to strengthen economic ties between Peru and Japan by supporting Japanese business in Peru and the rest of Latin America.<sup>236</sup> The first meetings of the Joint Committee and Subcommittee on Improving the Investment Environment, as required by the Agreement, took place on 13 April 2010.<sup>237</sup>

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<sup>233</sup> The First Round of the Negotiation on the Investment Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Angola, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0326\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0326_01.html)

<sup>234</sup> The First Meeting of Japan-Arab Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202_02.html)

<sup>235</sup> The First Meeting of Japan-Arab Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202_02.html)

<sup>236</sup> Japan-Peru Summit Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/actions/200911/10peru\\_e.html?ref=rssh](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/actions/200911/10peru_e.html?ref=rssh)

<sup>237</sup> The 1st Meeting of the Joint Committee Under the Japan-Peru Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) and the 1st Meeting of the Subcommittee on Improving the Investment Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 April 2010. Date of Access 25 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0413\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0413_01.html)

On 1 September 2009, The Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership between Japan and the Swiss Confederation entered into force.<sup>238</sup> Chapter 9 of the Agreement outlines the legal rights of each party's foreign investors and asserts that "[e]ach Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Party fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security. Neither Party shall impair by unreasonable or arbitrary measures the management, conduct, operation, maintenance, use, enjoyment, liquidation, sale or other disposition of such investments."<sup>239</sup> Such measures reduce the risks posed to each party's potential foreign investors and therefore encourage Swiss FDI in Japan as well as Japanese FDI in Switzerland.

On 25 August 2009, Japan and Uzbekistan exchanged diplomatic notes to establish a future economic trade agreement, which will help promote investments between Japan and Uzbekistan and further strengthen the economic relations between the two countries.<sup>240</sup>

Japan has implemented measures that aim to stimulate FDI both within Japan and abroad, primarily through bilateral agreements. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Polliana Mendonca*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Russia and by encouraging Russian FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 13 April 2010 Russian Prime Minister requested the Federal Antimonopoly Service to submit suggestions to alter the legislation on foreign investment to eliminate excessive administrative barriers and promote competitiveness.<sup>241</sup>

On 25 December 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed a Federal Law amending the Federal Law on Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes.<sup>242</sup> The amendments aim to improve legal regulation of the activities in

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<sup>238</sup> Entry into force of the Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership between Japan and the Swiss Confederation and the first meeting of the Joint Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/agree0909/index.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/agree0909/index.html)

<sup>239</sup> Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership Between Japan and the Swiss Confederation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/epa0902/agreement.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/epa0902/agreement.pdf)

<sup>240</sup> Exchange of Diplomatic Notes for the Entry into Force of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Liberalisation, Promotion and Protection of Investment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010 [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1195114\\_1140.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1195114_1140.html)

<sup>241</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Commission on Monitoring Foreign Investment, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/10206/](http://www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/10206/).

<sup>242</sup> Dmitry Medvedev signed a Federal Law amending the Federal Law On Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes, President of Russia (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/12/223541.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/12/223541.shtml)

special economic zones in Russia and to increase the attractiveness of special economic zones for both domestic and foreign investments.<sup>243</sup>

On 15 December 2009, Russia and Vietnam decided to mandate relevant ministries and government agencies with negotiating the establishment of a free trade zone to foster favourable trade conditions, develop investments between the two countries, and help Vietnam reduce its trade imbalance with Russia.<sup>244</sup>

At the EU-Russia summit held on 18 November 2009, the European Commission and the Russian Minister of Regional Development signed financial agreements to launch five cross-border cooperation programs, which will allow the regions on both sides of the border to intensify cooperation in the areas of common interest.<sup>245</sup>

On 9 November 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin met with the Russian Foreign Investment Advisory Council, in order to “overcome institutional restrictions on economic growth, guarantee investment breakthrough, and [discuss] large-scale technological reform of the Russian economy.”<sup>246</sup> Participants of the meeting decided to form an executive committee to review and settle problems of foreign investors.<sup>247</sup>

On 27 September 2009, Russia and Venezuela ratified the Agreement on Encouragement and Mutual Protection of Investment.<sup>248</sup>

On 22 July 2009, President Dmitry Medvedev approved the Federal Law “On Changes to Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation.”<sup>249</sup> The law aims to combat corporate raiding and to define the order of corporate disputes investigation, in order to enhance the investment climate in Russia.<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>243</sup> Dmitry Medvedev signed a Federal Law amending the Federal Law On Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes, President of Russia (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/12/223541.shtml>

<sup>244</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Tan Dung made statements for the media after the bilateral talks, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8591/>

<sup>245</sup> Five Cross-border Cooperation Programmes Launched, Europolitics (Brussels) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [www.europolitics.info/external-policies/five-cross-border-cooperation-programmes-launched-art254891-44.html](http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/five-cross-border-cooperation-programmes-launched-art254891-44.html).

<sup>246</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin held a meeting of the Foreign Investment Advisory Council, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8120/](http://www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8120/)

<sup>247</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin held a meeting of the Foreign Investment Advisory Council, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8120/](http://www.premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8120/)

<sup>248</sup> Federal Law of 27 September 2009 No. 221-FZ, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. [graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=54514](http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=54514)

<sup>249</sup> A Bomb for Raider, Rossiyskaya Business Gazeta 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.rg.ru/2009/07/28/reydery.html](http://www.rg.ru/2009/07/28/reydery.html)

<sup>250</sup> A Bomb for Raider, Rossiyskaya Business Gazeta 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.rg.ru/2009/07/28/reydery.html](http://www.rg.ru/2009/07/28/reydery.html)

Russia has created policies aimed to reverse the decline in FDI flows and undertaken new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina*

### **United Kingdom : +1**

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Britain and by encouraging British FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 30 March 2010, the UK and Brazil signed a Host2Host trade accord with Brazil, designed to connect two Olympic hosting countries. Investment and Small Business Minister Lord Davies stated the purpose of the accord is to “maximise business opportunities, open new markets, form business partnerships and develop sustainable economic legacies from hosting the Games.”<sup>251</sup>

On 10 March 2010, Lord Davies led a delegation of around 70 British small and medium size enterprises to Dubai in order to explore new business opportunities.<sup>252</sup>

On 2 February 2010, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown hosted the Global Investment Conference. The purpose of this conference was for UK to offer a strong case for investment. About 250 world business leaders, academics and entrepreneurs attended this conference.<sup>253</sup>

On 8 December 2009, Lord Davies launched a “Soft Landing” program for British businesses interested in expanding direct investment to Saudi Arabia. The program “will help UK businesses to source accommodation and business services and will provide a dedicated UKTI trade expert for each UK firm.”<sup>254</sup> By providing British industry with resources that will help them to establish themselves within Saudi Arabia, the Soft Landing program reduces the risks posed to British firms considering investing abroad.

On 20 October 2009, Lord signed a Memorandum of Understanding with leaders of the United Arab Emirates that promised to “give the UK and UAE access to UK Trade & Investment’s Global Entrepreneurs Programme pioneering client companies and pave the

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<sup>251</sup> UK and Brazil Sign Historic Host2Host Trade Accord, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/airports/uk-and-brazil-sign-historic-host2host-trade-accord.ashx](http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/airports/uk-and-brazil-sign-historic-host2host-trade-accord.ashx).

<sup>252</sup> Lord Davies leads large trade delegation to UAE, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/market/lord-davies-leads-large-trade-delegation-to-the-ua.ashx](http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/market/lord-davies-leads-large-trade-delegation-to-the-ua.ashx)

<sup>253</sup> UK offers compelling case for investment, global business leaders say, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/news/uk-offers-compelling-case-for-investment-global-bu.ashx](http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/news/uk-offers-compelling-case-for-investment-global-bu.ashx)

<sup>254</sup> Lord Davies Launches “Soft Landing” Programme for UK Firms in Saudi Arabia, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 08 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/middle-east/lord-davies-launches-soft-landing-programme-for-uk.ashx](http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/middle-east/lord-davies-launches-soft-landing-programme-for-uk.ashx).

way for continued collaboration in building global businesses and world class technologies.”<sup>255</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to expand foreign investment within Britain and to support British foreign direct investment abroad.

*Analyst: Polliana Mendonca*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in FDI by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within the United States and by encouraging US FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

In March 2010, US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton announced that the United States would help disseminate best practices with regards to customs procedures. She stated, “Efficient and effective customs practices are critical to attracting foreign investment and succeeding in global markets... The US will sponsor workshops for public and private sector officials to share best practices for improving customs procedures.”<sup>256</sup>

On 25 February 2010, the Export-Import Bank (EX-IM) of the United States and the National Development Bank for Public Works and Services (Banobras) of Mexico signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which helped facilitate greater US investment in Mexico. The agreement, which provides up to USD1 billion in financing by the EX-IM Bank, helps finance US investment in Mexico’s National Infrastructure Program (NIP).<sup>257</sup>

On 4 January 2010, the EX-IM Bank announced “that it is open to provide short- and medium-term financing for purchases of U.S. exports by public-sector buyers in Laos as well as public and private sector buyers in Bolivia.” Such financing would allow for greater American FDI in both Laos and Bolivia.<sup>258</sup>

On 23 November 2009, the United States signed a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) with India “to collaborate on the promotion of investment in both countries.” The MOI would ease information-sharing between the two countries and look to ease the burden on

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<sup>255</sup> UK and UAE to Increase Trade to £12billion by 2015, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~/\\_/content/market/uk-and-uae-to-increase-trade-to-12billion-by-2015.ashx](http://www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~/_/content/market/uk-and-uae-to-increase-trade-to-12billion-by-2015.ashx).

<sup>256</sup> Remarks by Secretary Clinton at Pathways to Prosperity Meeting, US Department of State (San Jose), 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/March/20100305120745xjsnommis0.7623865.html](http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/March/20100305120745xjsnommis0.7623865.html)

<sup>257</sup> EX-IM BANK, BANOBRAS SIGN MEMORANDUM TO SUPPORT UP TO \$1 BILLION IN U.S. EXPORTS TO BACK MEXICO'S INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, Export-Import Bank of the United States (Washington DC), 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2009. [www.exim.gov/pressrelease.cfm/06C979C5-D441-5C35-1FB5FA0E33813237/](http://www.exim.gov/pressrelease.cfm/06C979C5-D441-5C35-1FB5FA0E33813237/).

<sup>258</sup> Ex-Im Bank Opens Financing Programs For Laos, Bolivia, and Turkmenistan, Export-Import Bank of the United States (Washington DC) 4 January 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2009. [www.exim.gov/pressrelease.cfm/FB3E0D9D-976F-2C30-FE7B601652ACD8C7/](http://www.exim.gov/pressrelease.cfm/FB3E0D9D-976F-2C30-FE7B601652ACD8C7/)

investors seeking to invest in both countries.<sup>259</sup>

On 7 October 2009, United States Under Secretary for Political Affairs William J. Burns agreed to strengthen the United States' existing Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. Burns stated that "USAID will streamline business registration, facilitate customs and enhance and strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for a more transparent, predictable, and fair field for commercial enterprises to thrive."<sup>260</sup>

On 12 August 2009, the United States announced formal negotiations toward a bilateral investment treaty with Mauritius with the goal of increasing business and investment opportunities. United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated, "President Obama and I share the belief that investment and trade should not be ends in themselves but tools to actually spread development and opportunity deep within societies."<sup>261</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to expand foreign investment within the US and to support US foreign direct investment abroad.

*Analyst: Nikki Cargill*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline countries, and by taking steps to reserve the FDI flow within the European Union.

On 22 March 2010 the EIB announced that it would continue to help Ireland out of the current economic crisis by securing EUR1.02 billion to fund six different operations so as to create a better environment for FDI.<sup>262</sup>

The EU has also worked to support increased FDI flows outside its borders, particularly to the developing world. On 29 March 2010 the European Investment Bank (EIB) provided USD6 million of the USD28 million First Private Equity Fund Targeting Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in Angola, so as to help foster FDI in the aforementioned state.<sup>263</sup>

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<sup>259</sup> USA and India Agree To Enhance Promotion of Foreign Investment, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.trade.gov/press/press\\_releases/2009/india\\_112309.asp](http://www.trade.gov/press/press_releases/2009/india_112309.asp)

<sup>260</sup> Silk Road Trade and Investment: New Pathways for US-Central Asia Economic ties, US Department of State (Washington) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.state.gov/p/us/rm/2009a/130389.htm](http://www.state.gov/p/us/rm/2009a/130389.htm)

<sup>261</sup> Hillary Clinton says Mauritius has the potential to make a big impact in Africa, Orange (Nairobi) 12 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.orange.mu/kinews/dossiers/business/231937/hillary-clinton-says-mauritius-has-the-potential-to-make-a-big-impact-in-africa.html](http://www.orange.mu/kinews/dossiers/business/231937/hillary-clinton-says-mauritius-has-the-potential-to-make-a-big-impact-in-africa.html)

<sup>262</sup> EIB doubled support for key capital investment in Ireland - Over EUR 1 billion provided to key operations in 2009, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-045-european-investment-bank-doubled-support-for-key-capital-investment-in-ireland-over-eur-1-billion-provided-to-key-operations-in-2009.htm?lang=en](http://www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-045-european-investment-bank-doubled-support-for-key-capital-investment-in-ireland-over-eur-1-billion-provided-to-key-operations-in-2009.htm?lang=en)

<sup>263</sup> 28 million USD Closing for First Private Equity Fund Targeting Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in Angola – European Investment Bank to provide 6 million USD for fund, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.eib.org/projects/press/2010/2010-054-eib-to-provide-usd-6m-for-usd-28m-angola-sme-fund.htm?lang=en](http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2010/2010-054-eib-to-provide-usd-6m-for-usd-28m-angola-sme-fund.htm?lang=en)

On 29 November 2009, the EIB and the Inter-American Development Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which the Vice President of the EIB, Eva Srejber, insisted would “[allow] the two institutions to provide better support to the Latin American investment effort.”<sup>264</sup>

On 30 October 2009, the European Investment Bank (EIB) outlined its plans to provide EUR100 million as a co-financier of the construction of an automobile manufacturing plant in India, alongside Volkswagen India Private Ltd.<sup>265</sup>

The European Union has complied with its commitment to increase FDI outflows, especially to the developing world. Furthermore the EU has complied with its commitment to create new policies that would be conducive to FDI inflows. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic.*

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<sup>264</sup> European Investment Bank and Inter-American Development Bank sign Memorandum of Understanding, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.eib.org/about/press/2009/2009-235-european-investment-bank-and-inter-american-development-bank-sign-memorandum-of-understanding.htm?lang=en](http://www.eib.org/about/press/2009/2009-235-european-investment-bank-and-inter-american-development-bank-sign-memorandum-of-understanding.htm?lang=en)

<sup>265</sup> Volkswagen India, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2009/20090004.htm?lang=en](http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2009/20090004.htm?lang=en).

## 5. Climate Change: Technology Development and Research [64]

### Commitment

“Recognizing the importance of research and development, we committed in Toyako to increase investment in basic and applied clean technology research and development. We will intensify such efforts and explore options to enhance global cooperation.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+1.00

### Background:

Clean energy technologies are those energy technologies that are carbon-free or close to carbon free.<sup>266</sup> Examples of clean energy technologies include the following: wind power, fuel cells, hydrogen, nuclear power, biomass, biofuel, CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage, solar photovoltaic systems, and fusion power.<sup>267</sup>

The need for clean energy technology research and development was addressed at the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Paris in April 2003.<sup>268</sup> The G8 environment ministers recognized the need for governments to stimulate and facilitate research and development of clean energy technologies.<sup>269</sup> At the Evian Summit in 2003 the G8 leaders agreed to (a) stimulate fundamental research in renewable energies, fuel cell and hydrogen vehicles, cleaner fossil fuel technologies, carbon sequestration systems, and nuclear power, and (b) “to collaborate on sharing research results.”<sup>270</sup> This commitment to

<sup>266</sup> Technology Innovation, Development and Diffusion, OECD/IEA Information Paper (Paris) 3 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf).

<sup>267</sup> Technology Innovation, Development and Diffusion, OECD/IEA Information Paper (Paris) 3 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf).

<sup>268</sup> G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting, Communique, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 25-27 April 2003, Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf).

<sup>269</sup> G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting, Communique, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 25-27 April 2003, Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf).

<sup>270</sup> Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable\\_development\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable_development_en.html).

scientific research and development of clean energy technologies was reaffirmed at the Sea Island Summit in 2004.<sup>271</sup>

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the G8 leaders recognized the need for an increased commitment to international cooperation and co-ordination of research and development of clean energy technologies.<sup>272</sup> Increased support was given to research and development of technologies and practices that use hydrogen as an energy carrier.<sup>273</sup> The G8 leaders also affirmed support for the work of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in facilitating cooperation, sharing energy research findings, coordinating research initiatives, and encouraging broader participation.<sup>274</sup> At the Heiligendamm Summit in 2006, the G8 leaders committed to “scale up national, regional and international research and innovation activities” in the area of clean energy and to “promote... developing economies’ participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations” related to clean energy technology research.<sup>275</sup>

The G8 members have consistently supported clean energy technology research and development and have encouraged investment in deployment of existing clean energy technologies. Moreover, at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit the G8 members committed to invest in research and development of new clean energy technologies. G8 members pledged to invest over USD\$10 billion in direct-government funding over the next several years and to adopt policies and regulations that provide incentives for private sector investment in clean energy technology research and development.<sup>276</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment highlights two areas of action: increased investment in clean energy technology research and development and the exploration of options to enhance global technology cooperation. To be awarded full compliance, the member must take action in both of these areas.

As outlined at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the investment in clean energy technology research and development can take two distinct forms: direct government funding and

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<sup>271</sup> Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: “3r” Action Plan and Progress on Implementation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sd.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sd.html).

<sup>272</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>273</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>274</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>275</sup> Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, Heiligendamm Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf).

<sup>276</sup> Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

adoption of various policy and regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment.<sup>277</sup> Examples of policy and regulatory measures that could provide incentives for the private sector are: the establishment of an emission trading mechanism that would enable private companies to sell carbon credits they gained from investing in clean energy technology research and development; the implementation of tax credits for private investment in clean energy technology research and development; the establishment of favourable loans for clean technology research and development; and setting up a certification system for companies that invest in clean energy technology research and development. For full compliance with this area of action, the member must either provide increased direct investment in clean energy technology research and development or adopt additional policy and regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment.

A member will be deemed to have explored options to enhance global technology cooperation if it participates in discussions on this issue with other G8 members, as well as non-G8 countries.

### Scoring

-1	Member does not increase investment in clean energy technology research and development AND does not participate in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.
0	Member increases investment in clean energy technology research and development OR participates in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.
+1	Member increases investment in clean energy technology research and development AND participates in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.

*Lead Analyst: Maša Kovič*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on clean energy technology. It has provided direct government funding for technology research and development and has cooperated with other countries to enhance global cooperation in this field.

Canada has invested in several clean energy technologies research and development projects. On 4 March 2010 Canada's Finance Minister Jim Flaherty presented the 2010 Federal Budget, which established a Next Generation Renewable Power Initiative.<sup>278</sup> Through this initiative, Canada will provide CAD100 million over four years to "support the development, commercialization and implementation of advanced clean energy technologies in the forestry sector."<sup>279</sup>

<sup>277</sup> Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

<sup>278</sup> Budget 2010: Leading the Way on Jobs and Growth, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.budget.gc.ca/2010/plan/chap3c-eng.html](http://www.budget.gc.ca/2010/plan/chap3c-eng.html).

<sup>279</sup> Budget 2010: Leading the Way on Jobs and Growth, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.budget.gc.ca/2010/plan/chap3c-eng.html](http://www.budget.gc.ca/2010/plan/chap3c-eng.html).

On 29 January 2010, the Government of Canada signed a clean energy technologies research agreement with the McMaster University's CANMET Materials Technology Lab.<sup>280</sup> During the signing, Canada's Minister of Natural Resources Christian Paradis noted that this agreement establishes "a world-class capability...for development of materials required for clean energy technologies and infrastructure, a field important to help Canada reach its climate change goals."<sup>281</sup>

On 4 December 2009, Prime Minister Harper announced a second round of funding for clean technology projects through the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APPCDC).<sup>282</sup> The goal of this partnership is to "accelerate the development, deployment and diffusion of clean energy technologies."<sup>283</sup> This new commitment, totalling CAD8.4 million over two years, will fund 19 new clean technology projects under the auspices of the APPCDC.<sup>284</sup> One of these projects is research and development of clean energy technology in the building and construction sector. On 16 April 2010, Ron Cannan, Member of Parliament for Kelowna-Lake Country, announced on behalf of the Canadian Minister for Environment Jim Prentice, that Canada will invest CAD 500,000 to develop "next generation green buildings."<sup>285</sup>

Canada has also collaborated with international partners in the field of clean energy technology. Following the conclusion of Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper's visit to China from 2-6 December 2009, Canada and China issued a joint statement in which they agreed to enhance bilateral collaboration and discussion on climate change and on clean energy technologies.<sup>286</sup>

Canada also expanded its collaboration on development of clean energy technologies with the United States. On 16 April 2010, Canada's Minister of Natural Resources Christian Paradis signed the Declaration of Intent (DOI) for Cooperation in Energy

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<sup>280</sup> Government of Canada Signs Research Agreement with McMaster University, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201005-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201005-eng.php).

<sup>281</sup> Government of Canada Signs Research Agreement with McMaster University, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201005-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201005-eng.php)

<sup>282</sup> Canada and China: A Good and Frank Relationship to Build On, Address by Prime Minister Stephen Harper at Shanghai, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3010](http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3010).

<sup>283</sup> Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1).

<sup>284</sup> Government of Canada Invests \$8.4 Million in the APP, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1).

<sup>285</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Research for Next Generation Green Buildings, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=58BEDA82-D30B-4FE0-BB77-D5EB43FBB604](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=58BEDA82-D30B-4FE0-BB77-D5EB43FBB604).

<sup>286</sup> Canada-China Joint Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091203-1-2-eng.cfm](http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091203-1-2-eng.cfm).

Science and Technology with the US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu.<sup>287</sup> The DOI is part of the Canada-US Clean Energy Dialogue Action Plan and creates a “formal structure for collaborative activities between the two countries focused initially on expanded research and development in bioenergy and carbon capture and storage.”<sup>288</sup>

The Government of Canada has also continued to support a previously established program for investment in clean technology research and development. On 27 January 2009, the government issued a budget that included the establishment of a five-year, CAD1 billion Clean Energy Fund (CEF).<sup>289</sup> The CEF, designed to “support clean energy research and demonstration,” allocates CAD150 million to “clean energy research” and CAD850 million to “clean energy demonstration projects,” including the development of carbon capture and storage technology.<sup>290</sup> Projects initiated under the CEF include research into renewable and clean energy and its integration in Canada’s electricity network, research into technologies to address the environmental impact of the oil sands, and research into technologies to lower carbon capture costs and to improve its storage have received funding.<sup>291</sup> On 14 October 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the launch of a new carbon-capture and storage project in the province of Alberta, to be funded partly by the CEF.<sup>292</sup> Additionally, on 11 January 2010 Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources Lisa Raitt announced financial support in the amount of CAD146 million for 19 new clean energy technologies projects under the CEF.<sup>293</sup> These projects focus on the testing of new clean technologies – such as smart grid, solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy – in communities across Canada.<sup>294</sup>

Moreover, on 29 January 2010, Canada submitted its Copenhagen Accord targets to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>295</sup> According to these objectives, Canada aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent, relative

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<sup>287</sup> Canada and U.S. Expand Clean Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php).

<sup>288</sup> Canada and U.S. Expand Clean Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php).

<sup>289</sup> Canada Falling Behind in Clean-tech Race, Industry Insiders Say, Financial Post (Toronto) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.financialpost.com/story.html?id=2143747](http://www.financialpost.com/story.html?id=2143747).

<sup>290</sup> Canada’s Economic Action Plan: A Third Report to Canadians, Department of Finance (Ottawa) September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [actionplan.gc.ca/grfx/docs/ceap\\_sept\\_2009\\_eng.pdf](http://actionplan.gc.ca/grfx/docs/ceap_sept_2009_eng.pdf).

<sup>291</sup> Clean Energy Fund Program, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/eneene/science/ceffep-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/eneene/science/ceffep-eng.php).

<sup>292</sup> PM and Alberta Premier Announce Cutting-edge Clean Energy Project, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091014-1-eng.cfm](http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091014-1-eng.cfm).

<sup>293</sup> Canada’s Economic Action Plan: Investing in Clean Energy Projects, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201001-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201001-eng.php).

<sup>294</sup> Canada’s Economic Action Plan: Investing in Clean Energy Projects, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201001-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201001-eng.php).

<sup>295</sup> Canada’s Mid-term Quantified Emissions Reduction Commitment – January 30, 2010, Government of Canada (Ottawa) April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/cdp-cop/default.asp?lang=En&n=C4BD2547-1#p3](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/cdp-cop/default.asp?lang=En&n=C4BD2547-1#p3).

to 2005 levels, by 2020.<sup>296</sup> To achieve this target, the Government of Canada has promised to “continue to invest in research, development and demonstration of transformational clean energy technologies. . . with a view to accelerating the global deployment of such technologies.”<sup>297</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for providing direct government investment in clean technology research and for fostering international policy cooperation in this field.

*Analyst: Jesse Sperling*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase investment in clean technology research and development and to intensify efforts to enhance global clean technology cooperation. France has provided direct government funding and has participated in international discussions on clean technology research.

The Government of France has established a program for investment into clean technology research and development. On 23 July 2009, the government adopted the *Grenelle Environnement* law, which officially established a number of renewable energy objectives.<sup>298</sup> The law aims to increase investment on research into clean technologies and the prevention of environmental damage by the end of 2012 by focusing on key areas such as civil nuclear programs.<sup>299</sup> Moreover, the French government’s budget for 2010 includes EUR1 billion over four years for investment in research into clean energy technology.<sup>300</sup>

On 14 November 2009 President Sarkozy issued a joint document with Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva urging states to cooperate on climate change at the December 2009 Copenhagen summit.<sup>301</sup> In the policy, both leaders called for “increased cooperation on research and technology between developed and developing countries.”<sup>302</sup>

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<sup>296</sup> Canada's Mid-term Quantified Emissions Reduction Commitment – January 30, 2010, Government of Canada (Ottawa) April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/cdp-cop/default.asp?lang=En&n=C4BD2547-1#p3](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/cdp-cop/default.asp?lang=En&n=C4BD2547-1#p3).

<sup>297</sup> Copenhagen Accord, Government of Canada (Ottawa) January 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=9E905AC2-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=9E905AC2-1).

<sup>298</sup> Definite Adoption, by Near-Unanimity, of the Grenelle 1 Law Project, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=5450](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=5450).

<sup>299</sup> The First Grenelle Law, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.legrenelle-environnement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/hs2-090903.pdf](http://www.legrenelle-environnement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/hs2-090903.pdf).

<sup>300</sup> Projet de loi de finances 2010, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PLF\\_2010\\_cle51cb32.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PLF_2010_cle51cb32.pdf).

<sup>301</sup> France, Brazil Join Forces on Climate Change, Reuters (Paris) 14 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD1I820091114](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD1I820091114).

<sup>302</sup> France, Brazil Join Forces on Climate Change, Reuters (Paris) 14 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD1I820091114](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD1I820091114).

Additionally, on 8 April 2010 President Sarkozy met with Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in order to sign a number of agreements aimed at increasing nuclear power cooperation between the two countries – as previously articulated in a 2009 accord.<sup>303</sup> Italy is investing in nuclear energy development, as the Italian government wants 25 per cent of electricity to be nuclear power based.<sup>304</sup>

On 10 September 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the introduction of a carbon tax in France.<sup>305</sup> This regulatory measure, which was intended to come into effect in 2010, was aimed at reducing the energy consumption of both households and industrial facilities, and would encourage investment in the use and development of new clean energy technologies.<sup>306</sup> However, after the carbon tax was rejected by the high court, the government decided to abandon the plan, explaining that better coordination with other European countries is necessary, and to avoid a decrease in France's competitiveness relative to Germany.<sup>307</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its direct investment in clean technology research and its efforts to enhance global policy cooperation in this area.

*Analyst: Jesse Sperling*

#### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on clean technology development and research. It has increased investment in clean technology and has participated in discussions to further global policy collaboration in this field.

On 13 November 2009 Germany signed a bilateral clean technology agreement with India.<sup>308</sup> Through this agreement, Germany committed a total of EUR89.2 million to promote clean technology use and development by small and medium enterprises in India.<sup>309</sup> These funds will be administered by the German government's Development Bank KfW in conjunction with the Small Industries Development Bank of India.<sup>310</sup>

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<sup>303</sup> France, Italy, Look to Boost Nuclear Cooperation, Reuters UK (London) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [uk.reuters.com/article/idUKLDE63723X20100408](http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKLDE63723X20100408).

<sup>304</sup> France, Italy, Look to Boost Nuclear Cooperation, Reuters UK (London) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [uk.reuters.com/article/idUKLDE63723X20100408](http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKLDE63723X20100408).

<sup>305</sup> France Sets Carbon Tax at 17 Euros a Ton, New York Times (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html).

<sup>306</sup> France Sets Carbon Tax at 17 Euros a Ton, New York Times (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html).

<sup>307</sup> French Government Backs Down on Carbon Tax Plan, BBC World News (London) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8583898.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8583898.stm).

<sup>308</sup> Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=1868](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868).

<sup>309</sup> Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=1868](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868).

<sup>310</sup> Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=1868](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868).

On 31 March 2010, the Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) and the German Investment and Development Corporation (DEG) announced that they will cooperate in providing investment for innovative “climate-friendly technology” projects in developing and newly industrialising countries.”<sup>311</sup> As part of this cooperation, the BMU will provide EUR 2 million from its International Climate Initiative (ICI) to these projects, while, at the same time, working towards mobilizing additional funds from private investment.<sup>312</sup>

Germany has also been an active participant in the workshops of the European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (EUSDS). On 14 September 2009 the German government issued a statement on how to make the European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (EUSDS) more effective, reaffirming its “intensive support” for this initiative.<sup>313</sup> Moreover, on 4 November 2009, during its intervention in an ESDS workshop, the German government highlighted the importance of research on “sustainable [energy] consumption” as a key part of the European Union’s sustainable development agenda.<sup>314</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its investment in clean technology globally and for promoting international policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research.

*Analyst: James Monteith*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its climate change commitment. It has made efforts to increase investment in basic and applied clean energy and technology research and has explored avenues for enhancing global cooperation in this field.

Italy has introduced regulatory measures that provide incentives for the private sector to invest in the development and use of geothermal energy. On 10 February 2010, Italy adopted legislation on the reorganization of the geothermal sector.<sup>315</sup> This new legislation

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<sup>311</sup> Cooperating for international climate protection, German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45894.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45894.php).

<sup>312</sup> Cooperating for international climate protection, German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45894.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45894.php)

<sup>313</sup> Making the EU Sustainable Development Strategy more effective, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nm\\_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/10/2009-10-14-mehr-wirksamkeit-fuer-die-europaeische-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nm_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/10/2009-10-14-mehr-wirksamkeit-fuer-die-europaeische-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie__en.html).

<sup>314</sup> New Drive for Sustainable Development Strategies: The Power of Smart Linkages,” European Sustainable Development Network (Brussels) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.sd-network.eu/pdf/doc\\_workshops/2009%20brussels/Bauernfeind.pdf](http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/doc_workshops/2009%20brussels/Bauernfeind.pdf).

<sup>315</sup> Energia: Prestigiacomo, con decreto Cdm sviluppo e valorizzazione della geotermia e semplificazione delle autorizzazioni, Italian Ministry for Environment (Rome) 10 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0073.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0073.xml).

aims at increasing geothermal sources of energy and simplifying the procedures for the private sector to obtain permits for geothermal exploitation.<sup>316</sup>

On 14 December 2009, Italy pledged USD30 million to a fund initiated by the United States aimed at promoting research in clean energy technology, with a special focus on renewable energy solutions for the developing world.<sup>317</sup> The fund will be used to encourage the development of renewable energy projects such as wind and solar power and more energy efficient appliances in the developing world.<sup>318</sup>

Moreover, on 11 December 2009 Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced that Italy had agreed to contribute EUR600 million towards a fund aimed at helping poor countries deal with global warming.<sup>319</sup> Italy has pledged to contribute EUR200 million per year for three years.<sup>320</sup> It should be noted, however, that no details were given as to whether this funding will include direct investment for research and development of new clean energy technologies.

Italy has also participated in international efforts to enhance global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology development. On 10 November 2009, Italian Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo outlined the results of a series of regional climate change talks in Slovenia.<sup>321</sup> Minister Prestigiacomo highlighted the consensus on the importance of developing new technological measures to curb cross-border pollution in the region, while noting that Italy had reached a “strong agreement” with Slovenia on future cooperation in the area of climate change.<sup>322</sup>

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<sup>316</sup> Energia: Prestigiacomo, con decreto Cdm sviluppo e valorizzazione della geotermia e semplificazione delle autorizzazioni, Italian Ministry for Environment (Rome) 10 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010.

[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0073.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0073.xml).

<sup>317</sup> Steven Chu pledges \$350m clean tech fund to sweeten deal at Copenhagen, The Guardian (London) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us).

<sup>318</sup> Steven Chu pledges \$350m clean tech fund to sweeten deal at Copenhagen, The Guardian (London) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us).

<sup>319</sup> EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.htm – Monsters and Critics. 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article\\_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup](http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup).

<sup>320</sup> EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.htm – Monsters and Critics. 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article\\_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup](http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup).

<sup>321</sup> Prestigiacomo: “A Constructive Dialogue in Slovenia,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010.

[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0095.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0095.xml).

<sup>322</sup> Prestigiacomo: “A Constructive Dialogue in Slovenia,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010.

[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0095.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0095.xml).

On 9 April 2010, Minister Prestigiacomo signed an agreement with her French counterpart Environment Minister Jean Louis Borloo on collaboration in the area of nuclear energy.<sup>323</sup> This agreement included clauses on exchange of information on nuclear technologies research and development.<sup>324</sup>

Additionally, Italy has been strongly involved in European Union's cooperation with China on the development of clean energy technology. On 30 April 2010, Minister Prestigiacomo attended the inauguration of the "Sino-European Centre for Clean Energy," which was built by the Italian Ministry for Environment and a consortium of Italian universities and research centers.<sup>325</sup> The center will focus on sharing knowledge on clean energy technologies between the EU and China, on developing new clean energy technologies, and disseminating this technology.<sup>326</sup>

Italy has also engaged in multilateral talks aimed at spreading clean energy technology to developing countries. On 13 May 2010, Prestigiacomo participated in the fifth meeting of the Joint Committee of the Italian program for the Sustainable Development of Small Pacific Island States in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency improvement.<sup>327</sup> Over the last three years Italy has invested over EUR5 million in this program, which it initiated in May 2007.<sup>328</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its investment in new clean energy technologies and its efforts to foster international cooperation in the field of clean technology research.

*Analyst: Leroy Massey*

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<sup>323</sup> Firmata l'intesa Prestigiacomo-Borloo sulla sicurezza nucleare, Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0098.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0098.xml).

<sup>324</sup> Firmata l'intesa Prestigiacomo-Borloo sulla sicurezza nucleare, Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0098.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0098.xml).

<sup>325</sup> Inaugurazione a Pechino del "Centro Sino-Europeo per l'energia pulita", Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0115.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0115.xml).

<sup>326</sup> Inaugurazione a Pechino del "Centro Sino-Europeo per l'energia pulita", Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0115.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0115.xml).

<sup>327</sup> Minister Prestigiacomo in New York at the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0130.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0130.xml).

<sup>328</sup> Minister Prestigiacomo in New York at the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Italian Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010.  
[www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato\\_0130.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0130.xml).

## **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its climate change commitment. It has promoted global policy dialogue and, while no direct investment was announced, the Japanese government has introduced several regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment in clean technology.

Japan has made efforts to enhance global policy dialogue on clean technology research and development. On 13 November 2009 Japan and the United States agreed to a summit on climate change and clean technology.<sup>329</sup> Both governments committed to reducing their respective emission by 80 per cent by 2050 as part of a global effort to reduce total emissions by half.<sup>330</sup> Details on what specific clean technology will be on the agenda were not given.

Moreover, on 16 December 2009 the Japanese External Trade Organization, a Japanese government-affiliated non-profit organization, hosted a symposium on greater Japanese-US clean technology co-operation.<sup>331</sup> The symposium focused on the Japanese government's ability to forge greater ties between Japanese and U.S. clean technology companies.<sup>332</sup>

Japan has also cooperated with China on research and development of clean energy technologies. On 27 March 2010, representatives of the Government of Japan attended the 2010 Sino-Japan Low-Carbon Society Forum in Beijing.<sup>333</sup> The topic of discussion was cooperation on the sharing of information regarding the development of low-carbon technologies.<sup>334</sup>

Japan has also introduced regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment in clean technology research. On 2 September 2009, the newly-elected Japanese government outlined its climate change countermeasures policy, which will lead to increased subsidies for producers of solar cells, along with a carbon tax aimed at promoting alternatives to fossil fuels.<sup>335</sup> According to a release issued by new

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<sup>329</sup> U.S., Japan to expand cooperation in clean energy, International Business Times US Edition (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm](http://www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm).

<sup>330</sup> U.S., Japan to expand cooperation in clean energy, International Business Times US Edition (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm](http://www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm).

<sup>331</sup> U.S.-Japan Clean Technology Symposium 2010, JETRO (San Francisco) 18 December 2009 Date of Access: 18 April 2009. [www.jetro.org/content/791](http://www.jetro.org/content/791).

<sup>332</sup> U.S.-Japan Clean Technology Symposium 2010, JETRO (San Francisco) 18 December 2009 Date of Access: 18 April 2009. [www.jetro.org/content/791](http://www.jetro.org/content/791).

<sup>333</sup> Sino-Japan Low-Carbon Society Forum 2010, Japanese Ministry of the Environment (Beijing) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1292](http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1292).

<sup>334</sup> Sino-Japan Low-Carbon Society Forum 2010, Japanese Ministry of the Environment (Beijing) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1292](http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1292).

<sup>335</sup> Sharp, Kyocera Set to Gain From DPJ Emission Plan, Bloomberg.com (New York) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20602085&sid=ar8ee4Jdhesc](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20602085&sid=ar8ee4Jdhesc).

government, this dual program aims to “promote the utilization of renewable energies” in an effort to reduce Japanese carbon emissions by 25 per cent by 2020.<sup>336</sup>

Japan has also continued to support existing projects aimed at developing new clean technology. On 10 November 2009, Reuters reported that Japan is developing a ‘Space Solar Power System,’ a project designed to harness the energy of the sun by way of a satellite that would beam solar energy back to earth.<sup>337</sup> This project, led by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency and the Japanese Ministry of Trade, will not be implemented until at least 2030.<sup>338</sup> Due to the fact that this project was initiated prior to the current compliance cycle and no additional funding was announced, it will not be counted directly towards compliance with this commitment.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to further global policy cooperation and implementing domestic policy measures aimed at providing incentives for private investment in clean technology research.

*Analyst: James Monteith*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on clean technology research and development. It has set up incentive programs aimed at fostering private sector investment into clean technology research and has funded several new research programs in this field. Moreover, it has taken steps to enhance global cooperation surrounding clean technology development.

On 17 July 2009, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection set up a working group aimed at creating a set of voluntary environmental certification criteria for new construction by the end of 2009.<sup>339</sup> This program is designed to provide incentives for private sector investment in development and implementation of technologies and products with minimum or zero harm to the environment.<sup>340</sup> On 12 January 2010, Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Yury Trutnev

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<sup>336</sup> An Overview of Global Warming Countermeasures Basic Bill, The Democratic Party of Japan (Tokyo) June 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dpj.or.jp/english/countermeasures/overviews.html](http://www.dpj.or.jp/english/countermeasures/overviews.html).

<sup>337</sup> Japan May Build A Solar Station in Space by 2030, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110).

<sup>338</sup> Japan May Build A Solar Station in Space by 2030, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110).

<sup>339</sup> The Ministry of Natural Resources sets up a working group on the elaboration of voluntary environmental certification criteria, The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11).

<sup>340</sup> The Ministry of Natural Resources set up a working group on the elaboration of voluntary environmental certification criteria, The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11).

signed a decree approving the use of this environmental certification program in residential real estate.<sup>341</sup>

On 28 October 2009, Russian Government passed a regulation on implementation of the mechanism envisaged in Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. This bill establishes an emission trading mechanism that will enable private companies to sell carbon credits they acquired from investing in clean energy technology research and development.<sup>342</sup>

On 16 November 2009, the Russian government has also adopted a plan for the modernization and development of the Kurchatovskiy Institute, one of the largest research and development centers in Russia. The plan includes additional funding for such high-priority projects as research and development of innovative technologies in electricity generation and transmission and energy conservation.<sup>343</sup> In addition, thirteen other research organizations are funded under the auspices of an existing federal program entitled “Research and Development on Priority Directions of Research and Technological Complex Development of the Russian Federation for the Period of 2007 – 2012”.<sup>344</sup>

According to the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, adopted on 17 December 2009, Russia will “encourage research and development in the field of energy efficiency, expanded use of renewable energy sources, greenhouse gas sink technologies, and innovative environmentally acceptable technologies.”<sup>345</sup>

On 3 March 2010, the Ministry of Energy in cooperation with the Russian Technologies State Corporation set up a working group to promote, inter alia, research and development of energy efficient technologies and equipment.<sup>346</sup>

On 1 April 2010, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev approved a list of instructions aimed at promoting the dissemination of energy efficient technologies.<sup>347</sup> To this end,

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<sup>341</sup> Voluntary environmental certification program criteria approved for real estate, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 12 January 2010. Date of access: <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6488&pid=11>

<sup>342</sup> Government regulation No.843 of 28 November 2009 on implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 November 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55125](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55125).

<sup>343</sup> Order No. 1730-p of 16 November 2009, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 16 November 2009. Date of access: 11 June 2010. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55502](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55502).

<sup>344</sup> Government Regulation No. 613 of 17 October 2009 on federal target programme Research and development on priority directions of research and technological complex development of the Russian Federation for the period of 2007 – 2012, Annex 4, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 October 2006. Date of access: 11 June 2010. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35917](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35917).

<sup>345</sup> Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 17 December 2009. Date of access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/12/223509.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/12/223509.shtml).

<sup>346</sup> Order No.95 of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation on Working group on cooperation in priority fields between the Ministry of Energy, Russian Technologies State Corporation and energy sector organizations, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 3 March 2010. Date of access: 30 April 2010. <http://minenergo.gov.ru/upload/iblock/224/224a450d5c0d978d9e44ab160d5d4eff.zip>.

President Medvedev instructed the Government to develop proposals to foster coordination of research and development activities of energy companies and to establish engineering centers under the auspices of the leading Russian universities.<sup>348</sup>

Moreover, Russia has explored new options for global technology cooperation. On 15 July 2009, the Ministry of Energy discussed opportunities for cooperation with Japan's Sumitomo Corporation in the field of energy efficiency.<sup>349</sup> At the Russia-Kazakhstan Interregional Cooperation Forum held in Orenburg on 11 September 2009, the two countries emphasized the importance of cooperation on energy conservation technology in an held an exhibition entitled "Innovative Technologies in the Fuel and Energy Sector."<sup>350</sup>

On 14 October 2009, the Russian Ministry of Energy issued a joint statement with the International Energy Agency (IEA) announcing that the Russian government and the IEA agreed to exchange information and enhance cooperation on energy efficiency and clean coal technology.<sup>351</sup> This cooperative initiative will provide incentives for greater inclusion of Russian organizations into the IEA energy research activities.<sup>352</sup>

On 10-11 November 2009, the Russian Ministry of Education and Science organized the international conference entitled "Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms" in conjunction with the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) and the European Commission.<sup>353</sup> The goal of the conference was to assess the possibilities of cooperation between scientific organizations in Russia and EU states in the field of climate change research.<sup>354</sup> The

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<sup>347</sup> List of instructions resulting from meeting of Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy that took place on March 23, 2010 has been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 1 April 2010. Date of access: 14 May 2010. [news.kremlin.ru/news/7301](http://news.kremlin.ru/news/7301)

<sup>348</sup> List of instructions resulting from meeting of Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy that took place on March 23, 2010 has been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 1 April 2010. Date of access: 14 May 2010. [news.kremlin.ru/news/7301](http://news.kremlin.ru/news/7301)

<sup>349</sup> The Ministry of Energy to expand cooperation in energy efficiency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [minenergo.gov.ru/news/min\\_news/428.html](http://minenergo.gov.ru/news/min_news/428.html).

<sup>350</sup> Transcript of the IV Russia-Kazakhstan Interregional Cooperation Forum Meeting, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5548](http://news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5548).

<sup>351</sup> Joint Statement of Energy Minister of the Russian Federation and the International Energy Agency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html](http://minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html).

<sup>352</sup> Joint Statement of Energy Minister of the Russian Federation and the International Energy Agency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html](http://minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html).

<sup>353</sup> International conference "Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms", Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Moscow) 11 November 2009. Date of access: 27 December 2009. [www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/](http://www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/).

<sup>354</sup> International conference "Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms", Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Moscow) 11 November 2009. Date of access: 27 December 2009. [www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/](http://www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/).

Russian government presented an overview of Russia's scientific and technological policy for environmental safety and climate change during the conference.<sup>355</sup>

On 9 March 2010, Russia and Sweden signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding future cooperative efforts in the field of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environment friendly recycling technologies.<sup>356</sup> The parties agreed to encourage bilateral partnerships and information exchange among research and development centers and universities.<sup>357</sup>

On 6 April 2010, Russia and Slovakia made a joint statement announcing the establishment of a Russian-Slovakian Center for Innovations and Energy Efficiency. The centre's goal will be to promote cooperation between private companies and public authorities and streamline their policies in this field (such as tax incentives and innovative financing tools).<sup>358</sup>

Thus, Russia can be awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of regulatory mechanisms that provide incentives for private investment in clean technology and for its role in enhancing global cooperation in this field.

*Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya*

#### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has invested in clean energy technology research and development and has participated in discussions to enhance global cooperation.

On 19 October 2009 the Department of Energy and Climate Change, in partnership with the Carbon Trust, announced an investment of GBP18 million for clean energy technology start-up companies for the following year.<sup>359</sup> The Carbon Trust is an independent company established by the government to accelerate the transition to low

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<sup>355</sup> International conference "Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms", Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Moscow) 11 November 2009. Date of access: 27 December 2009. [www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/](http://www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/).

<sup>356</sup> Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Ministry of Energy and the Swedish Ministry of Economic Development and Energy on cooperation in the energy field, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 March 2010. Date of access: 230 April 2010. [minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/3057.html](http://minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/3057.html)

<sup>357</sup> Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Ministry of Energy and the Swedish Ministry of Economic Development and Energy on cooperation in the energy field, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 March 2010. Date of access: 230 April 2010. [minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/3057.html](http://minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/3057.html)

<sup>358</sup> Joint statement on establishment of a Russian-Slovakian Center for Innovations and Energy Efficiency, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 6 April 2010. Date of access: 30 April 2010. [www.tpprf.ru/common/upload/04-09-SOVMESTNOE\\_ZAYAVLENIE.doc](http://www.tpprf.ru/common/upload/04-09-SOVMESTNOE_ZAYAVLENIE.doc)

<sup>359</sup> £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx).

carbon energy.<sup>360</sup> The funding is aimed at small companies that are developing new technologies in the areas of fuel cells, photovoltaics, marine and wind power, new forms of energy efficiency and smart grid technology.<sup>361</sup> Secretary of state for Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband noted that “supporting green start-up companies with this capital means innovative ideas for low carbon energy will be able to make it out of the lab and into the future energy mix.”<sup>362</sup>

On 22 September 2009, the Ministry for Energy and Climate change invited developers of wave and tidal technology to bid for GBP22 million of government funding designed to help them develop their clean energy technology prototypes for commercial use.<sup>363</sup> This funding will enable further development of new clean energy technologies and enable developers to qualify for additional funding through the Marine Renewables Deployment Fund.<sup>364</sup>

On 20 October 2009, Secretary Miliband also announced a GBP5.15 million investment for a new research on the problem of aviation radar interference with wind turbines.<sup>365</sup> Of the GBP5.15 million pledged, the Crown Estate will provide GBP2 million, the Department of Energy and Climate Change GBP1.55 million, and the wind turbine companies GBP1.6 million.<sup>366</sup> The successful completion of this research will allow several existing wind turbine projects to proceed being hindered by a concern regarding radar interference.<sup>367</sup>

On 18 March 2010, at the opening of the new Offshore Wind Accelerator, a research training centre on offshore wind, Minister for Energy and Climate Change David Kidney announced that the United Kingdom will invest additional GBP4.8 million “to accelerate

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<sup>360</sup> £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx).

<sup>361</sup> £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx).

<sup>362</sup> £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx).

<sup>363</sup> Marine energy prototypes backed with new £22m proving fund, Carbon Trust (London) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx).

<sup>364</sup> Marine energy prototypes backed with new £22m proving fund, Carbon Trust (London) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx).

<sup>365</sup> New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx).

<sup>366</sup> New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx).

<sup>367</sup> New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx).

research and development and drive down costs in offshore wind.”<sup>368</sup> Minister Kidney also re-iterated that the United Kingdom will continue to support research and development of innovative offshore wind technologies.<sup>369</sup>

Moreover, on 19 March 2010, the Department for Transport and the Department for Energy and Climate Change – in collaboration with the Carbon Trust – announced a plan to invest GBP8 million over three years in a research project to develop biofuel from algae.<sup>370</sup> The goal of this project is to cultivate 70 billion litres of algae biofuel by 2030.<sup>371</sup> While this project is still in the developing stage, it will be dependent on successful cooperation between the United Kingdom and other countries around the world, where there are favourable conditions to grow algae.<sup>372</sup>

In addition, on 15 March 2010, the UK Government announced the beginning of a collaboration with a consortium of private companies to invest GBP7 million over four years towards the development of a pyrolysis process, which would turn organic waste into biofuels for transport.<sup>373</sup>

The UK has also implement incentive programs to encourage private investment in clean technology. On 8 December 2009 Energy and Climate Change Minister Lord Hunt announced a series of “Low Carbon Energy demonstration capital grants” to Vestas, a private wind turbine producer.<sup>374</sup> The UK government has committed GBP1.75 million of public funding to Vestas to establish a research and development facility on the Isle of Wight.<sup>375</sup>

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<sup>368</sup> UK offshore wind towers above the rest, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_045a/pn10\\_045a.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_045a/pn10_045a.aspx).

<sup>369</sup> UK offshore wind towers above the rest, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_045a/pn10\\_045a.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_045a/pn10_045a.aspx).

<sup>370</sup> UK takes on the world in global race to commercialise algae biofuels, The Carbon Trust (London) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx).

<sup>371</sup> UK takes on the world in global race to commercialise algae biofuels, The Carbon Trust (London) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx).

<sup>372</sup> UK takes on the world in global race to commercialise algae biofuels, The Carbon Trust (London) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/uk-takes-on-world-in-global-race.aspx).

<sup>373</sup> New cheapest, greenest biofuel from waste to slash UK transport carbon emissions, The Carbon Trust (London) 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/new-cheapest-greenest-biofuel.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre2010/2010/Pages/new-cheapest-greenest-biofuel.aspx).

<sup>374</sup> UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk\\_signs\\_deal\\_on\\_offshore\\_wind\\_grid\\_091208](http://www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208).

<sup>375</sup> UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk\\_signs\\_deal\\_on\\_offshore\\_wind\\_grid\\_091208](http://www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208).

Additionally, on 26 March 2010, the Department of Energy and Climate Change announced eight grants to private companies for development of smart grid technologies and creation of “smart cities.”<sup>376</sup> The grants total GBP7.6 million.<sup>377</sup>

The UK government has also included several funding projects for the deployment of clean energy technologies by households and small and mediums sized businesses in its 2009 budget. On 28 September 2009 the government launched a program entitled Low Carbon Community Challenge with GBP10 million of financial support.<sup>378</sup> On 2 November 2009 it provided GBP5 million funding for construction of a series of greener homes built from renewable sources.<sup>379</sup> On 15 December 2009 it launched the sixth round of Bio-energy Capital Grants, offering GBP4 million to business and community organizations to install bio-mass fuelled heating projects.<sup>380</sup> The government expects that these government investments will prompt the investment of an additional GBP15 billion of private funds towards research and development of new clean energy technologies over the next three years.<sup>381</sup>

The United Kingdom also engaged in enhancing global cooperation. On 8 September 2009 the Carbon Trust invested GBP10 million in the establishment of a clean energy technology innovation joint venture with China’s Energy Conservation Investment Corporation.<sup>382</sup> Moreover, on 8 December 2009, the United Kingdom signed a multilateral agreement with eight other European countries aimed at developing the technology necessary to deploy an offshore wind electricity production facility.<sup>383</sup> Energy and Climate Change Minister Lord Hunt stated that this deal will “bring new funding and

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<sup>376</sup> Cash for Companies to Start Building Smart Cities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn\\_10\\_049a/pn\\_10\\_049a.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn_10_049a/pn_10_049a.aspx).

<sup>377</sup> Cash for Companies to Start Building Smart Cities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn\\_10\\_049a/pn\\_10\\_049a.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn_10_049a/pn_10_049a.aspx).

<sup>378</sup> £10m for 20 best low carbon communities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn109/pn109.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn109/pn109.aspx).

<sup>379</sup> Affordable homes to become renewable with £5m share of Government Grant, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pnHCA/pnHCA.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pnHCA/pnHCA.aspx).

<sup>380</sup> £4m to make you business, school or hospital greener, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn149/pn149.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn149/pn149.aspx).

<sup>381</sup> Building a low carbon recovery, HM Treasury (London). Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[prebudget.treasury.gov.uk/building\\_lowcarbon\\_recovery.htm](http://prebudget.treasury.gov.uk/building_lowcarbon_recovery.htm).

<sup>382</sup> UK business and green groups give thumbs-up to new UK/China tie up on low carbon technologies, Carbon Trust (London) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/UK-China-joint-venture.aspx](http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/UK-China-joint-venture.aspx).

<sup>383</sup> UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk\\_signs\\_deal\\_on\\_offshore\\_wind\\_grid\\_091208](http://www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208).

expert direction” to efforts by the UK to “work with other countries in the EU” in the field of clean energy development.<sup>384</sup>

Thus, the UK was awarded a score of +1 for providing provided public investment, creating incentives for private investment, and cooperating with other countries on clean energy technology research and development.

*Analyst: Maša Kovič*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided investment for research and development of new clean energy technologies and has engaged in global cooperation initiatives in this field. The US invested public resources and established incentives for private investment in clean energy technology research and development.

On 26 October 2009 the US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu announced the award of USD151 million for “transformational” energy research projects.<sup>385</sup> The grants are available for research projects that meet the Department of Energy (DOE) standard of being “not merely better than current technologies” but “significantly better.”<sup>386</sup> The US government is providing this funding through the DOE’s Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy.<sup>387</sup> The DOE has already granted funding to 37 advanced research projects that include: battery technologies, bacteria for producing biofuels, CO<sub>2</sub> capture with artificial enzymes, and low cost crystals for LED lightning.<sup>388</sup> Moreover, on 7 December 2009 US Secretary for energy Steven Chu announced the launch of a second round of the funding for transformational energy research projects.<sup>389</sup> The DOE will make available USD100 million in this second round.<sup>390</sup> On 29 April 2010, Vice President Joe Biden and Secretary Chu announced that 37 projects have received funding

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<sup>384</sup> <sup>384</sup> UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk\\_signs\\_deal\\_on\\_offshore\\_wind\\_grid\\_091208](http://www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208).

<sup>385</sup> Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm).

<sup>386</sup> “Recovery Act” Financial Assistance Funding Opportunity Announcement, Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 27 April 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [arpa-e.energy.gov/keydocs/ARPA-E-FOA.PDF](http://arpa-e.energy.gov/keydocs/ARPA-E-FOA.PDF).

<sup>387</sup> Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm).

<sup>388</sup> Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm).

<sup>389</sup> Secretary Chu Announces \$100 Million for Advanced Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm).

<sup>390</sup> Secretary Chu Announces \$100 Million for Advanced Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm).

under the second round of the DOE's Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy.<sup>391</sup> The US Government awarded USD106 million to projects that “could produce advanced biofuels more efficiently from renewable electricity instead of sunlight; design completely new types of batteries to make electric vehicles more affordable; and remove the carbon pollution from coal-fired power plants in a more cost-effective way.”<sup>392</sup> Furthermore, on 2 March 2010, the DOE also announced the third round of funding under the Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy program.<sup>393</sup> In the third round, USD100 million will be available specifically for “grid-scale rampable intermittent dispatchable storage, agile delivery of electrical power technology, and building energy efficiency through innovative thermodevices.”<sup>394</sup>

On 15 October 2009, Secretary Chu also announced public investment for three wind power research facilities located at American universities.<sup>395</sup> According to the DOE, the objective of the funding is to increase the United States' “leadership role in testing and producing the most advanced and efficient wind turbines in the world.”<sup>396</sup> Each university research facility received USD8 million.<sup>397</sup> Additionally, the DOE allocated USD87 million of public funding to research and development projects involving solar power technologies.<sup>398</sup> Forty-seven universities, electric utility companies, and laboratories have been awarded this grant to help “accelerate the commercialization of solar power in an effort to achieve cost-competitive solar electricity by 2015.”<sup>399</sup>

On 23 November 2009, Secretary Chu announced that the US has allocated over USD18 million for the funding of research, development and deployment of clean energy

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<sup>391</sup> Vice President Biden Announces Recovery Act Funding for 37 Transformational Energy Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8911.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8911.htm).

<sup>392</sup> Vice President Biden Announces Recovery Act Funding for 37 Transformational Energy Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8911.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8911.htm).

<sup>393</sup> Department of Energy Announces \$100 Million Available for Innovative Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8696.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8696.htm).

<sup>394</sup> Department of Energy Announces \$100 Million Available for Innovative Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8696.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8696.htm).

<sup>395</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm).

<sup>396</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm).

<sup>397</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm).

<sup>398</sup> DOE Announces \$87 Million in Funding to Support Solar Energy Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm).

<sup>399</sup> DOE Announces \$87 Million in Funding to Support Solar Energy Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm).

technologies for small businesses.<sup>400</sup> The US government has already awarded 125 grants of up to USD150, 000 each.<sup>401</sup> On 7 May 2010, US Under-Secretary of Energy Kristina Johnson announced the Phase II of this funding.<sup>402</sup> As part of Phase II, the United States will invest USD60 million in small business projects designed to research and develop innovative clean energy technologies.<sup>403</sup> However, the funding under Phase II will be available only to small businesses selected for funding in Phase I.<sup>404</sup> Projects in the following areas were funded under the auspices of this project: advanced air conditioning and cooling, water power technology, solar technologies, industrial technologies development, and manufacturing processes.<sup>405</sup>

On 29 October 2009, the DOE allocated USD338 million of funding under the Recovery Act for exploration and development of new geothermal fields and for research into advanced geothermal technologies.<sup>406</sup> The US government has approved 123 such projects to date.<sup>407</sup> These grants are designed as an incentive for private funding, as they are to be matched at least one-for-one with private funding.<sup>408</sup>

Moreover, on 13 January 2010, the DOE announced funding for “advanced biofuels research and fueling infrastructure” to render the transportation sector more

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<sup>400</sup> DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm).

<sup>401</sup> DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm).

<sup>402</sup> Department of Energy Announces \$60 Million for Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm).

<sup>403</sup> Department of Energy Announces \$60 Million for Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm).

<sup>404</sup> Department of Energy Announces \$60 Million for Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8953.htm).

<sup>405</sup> DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm).

<sup>406</sup> Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm).

<sup>407</sup> Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm).

<sup>408</sup> Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm).

sustainable.<sup>409</sup> As per Secretary Energy Chu, nearly USD78 million will be awarded to two consortia to conduct research on advanced biofuels, including algae-based.<sup>410</sup>

The DOE also approved funding for research and development initiatives for solar and water power technologies. On 22 April 2010, Secretary of State Chu announced an investment of USD200 million over five years “to expand and accelerate the development, commercialization, and use of solar and water power technologies.”<sup>411</sup> The investment will fund initiatives to develop photovoltaic manufacturing, supply chains, instructor training, and marine and hydrokinetic technologies.<sup>412</sup> Additionally, on 7 May 2010, the DOE announced that it will invest USD62 million over five years towards research, development, and demonstration of Concentrating Solar Power systems.<sup>413</sup> Under this initiative, the DOE will fund 13 projects “to develop low-cost, renewable solar energy generation.”<sup>414</sup>

The US government has also implemented various other incentive programs aimed at encouraging private investment in clean technology. On 7 October 2009, the DOE announced the launch of the Financial Institution Partnership Program (FIPP) that will oversee the DOE’s loan guarantees for projects aimed at developing renewable energy generation sources.<sup>415</sup> The establishment of FIPP will simplify the process of receiving loans for research and development and hence increase the financial investment on the part of private financial institutions.<sup>416</sup>

On 22 July 2009, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the DOE jointly announced the recipients of the grants awarded for research and development of technologies for

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<sup>409</sup> Secretary Chu Announces Nearly \$80 Million Investment for Advanced Biofuels Research and Fueling Infrastructure, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8519.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8519.htm).

<sup>410</sup> Secretary Chu Announces Nearly \$80 Million Investment for Advanced Biofuels Research and Fueling Infrastructure, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8519.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8519.htm).

<sup>411</sup> Secretary Chu Announces more than \$200 Million for Solar and Water Power Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8874.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8874.htm).

<sup>412</sup> Secretary Chu Announces more than \$200 Million for Solar and Water Power Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8874.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8874.htm).

<sup>413</sup> Secretary Chu Announces up to \$62 Million for Concentrating Solar Power Research and Development, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm).

<sup>414</sup> Secretary Chu Announces up to \$62 Million for Concentrating Solar Power Research and Development, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm).

<sup>415</sup> Energy Department Announces New Private Sector Partnership to Accelerate Renewable Energy Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm).

<sup>416</sup> Energy Department Announces New Private Sector Partnership to Accelerate Renewable Energy Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm).

fundamental research in biomass genomics.<sup>417</sup> The US government has awarded USD6.2 million to seven research projects, with the DOE providing USD4 million and the USDA USD2.3 million.<sup>418</sup> Moreover, on 12 November 2009, the DOE and USDA jointly announced the recipients of the grants awarded for research and development of technologies for production of bio-fuels, bio-energy, and high value bio-based products.<sup>419</sup> The DOE will invest USD4.9 million and the USDA will invest USD19.5 million.<sup>420</sup> Secretary for agriculture Todd Vilsack noted that “innovation is crucial to the advancement of alternative, renewable energy sources, and these awards will spur the research needed to make significant progress in bio-energy development.”<sup>421</sup> On 6 May 2010, the DOE and the USDA announced additional funding for research and development of technologies for production of bio-fuels, bio-energy, and high value bio-based products.<sup>422</sup> USD33 million will be available in the form of grants for “development of sustainable and renewable biofuels.”<sup>423</sup>

The DOE also invested in establishing a technology testing facility. On 31 March 2010, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Cathy Zoi announced USD18 million for the creation of an “advanced biofuels process development facility.”<sup>424</sup> This facility will be the first to allow the private sector to test and integrate their biofuel technologies.<sup>425</sup>

The US government has also engaged in enhancing global cooperation. During his visit to China in November 2009, President Barack Obama reached an agreement with Chinese President Hu Jintao aimed at strengthening cooperation between the countries in the field

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<sup>417</sup> Energy Secretary Chu, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announce \$6.3 million for Biofuels Research, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm).

<sup>418</sup> Energy Secretary Chu, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announce \$6.3 million for Biofuels Research, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm).

<sup>419</sup> DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm).

<sup>420</sup> DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm).

<sup>421</sup> DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm).

<sup>422</sup> DOE, USDA Announce Funding for Biomass Research and Development Initiative, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8949.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8949.htm).

<sup>423</sup> DOE, USDA Announce Funding for Biomass Research and Development Initiative, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8949.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8949.htm).

<sup>424</sup> Department of Energy to Invest Nearly \$18 Million for Advanced Biofuels User Facility, , US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8809.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8809.htm).

<sup>425</sup> Department of Energy to Invest Nearly \$18 Million for Advanced Biofuels User Facility, , US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8809.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8809.htm).

of clean energy.<sup>426</sup> One of the measures included in this agreement is the creation of a US-China Clean Energy Research Center, which “will facilitate joint research and development of clean energy technologies.”<sup>427</sup> Other measures include investment in the following areas: development of joint standards for electric vehicles, joint deployment of new energy technologies, and joint improvement of energy efficiency of buildings and industrial facilities.<sup>428</sup> In keeping with this agreement, on 29 March 2010, Secretary Chu announced that the US had allocated USD37.5 million over five years towards a new US-China Clean Energy Research Center.<sup>429</sup>

President Obama also discussed cooperation on clean energy technology research and development during the visit by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visit to the United States in November 2009.<sup>430</sup> On 24 November 2009, the White House announced the establishment of the Green Partnership between the United States and India, designed to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the area of clean energy technology research and development.<sup>431</sup> The two countries also committed to encourage the mobilization of private funding for such research and development, and launched an Indo-US Clean Energy Research and Deployment Initiative with a joint research center.<sup>432</sup>

Furthermore, on 16 April 2010, US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu signed a Declaration of Intent (DOI) for Cooperation in Energy Science and Technology with Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources Christian Paradis.<sup>433</sup> The DOI, which provides a framework for collaboration with Canada in the area of bioenergy and carbon capture and storage research and development, is part of the Canada-U.S. Clean Energy Dialogue Action Plan, established in 2009 by President Obama and Canada’s Prime Minister Steven Harper.<sup>434</sup>

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<sup>426</sup> US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm).

<sup>427</sup> US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm).

<sup>428</sup> US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm).

<sup>429</sup> Secretary Chu will Travel to China to Highlight Clean Energy Partnerships, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8906.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8906.htm).

<sup>430</sup> Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, D.C.) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation).

<sup>431</sup> Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, D.C.) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation).

<sup>432</sup> Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, D.C.) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation).

<sup>433</sup> Canada and U.S. Expand Clean Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php).

<sup>434</sup> Canada and U.S. Expand Clean Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201019-eng.php).

Additionally, the US established a series of partnerships with several South American countries for development of clean energy technologies. On 15 April 2010, at the Energy and Climate Ministerial of the Americas, Secretary Chu announced partnerships with Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Argentina, and Caribbean Island States.<sup>435</sup> These partnerships are part of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and focus on development and deployment of clean energy technologies in the partnering countries.<sup>436</sup> At these meetings, Secretary Chu stated that these partnerships include “clean energy cooperation, technical assistance and financing, renewable energy, and electricity infrastructure.”<sup>437</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded the score of +1 for increasing its investment in clean energy technology research and development and for participating in global cooperation efforts in the area of clean energy technology research and development.

*Analyst: Maša Kovič*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has increased investment in clean energy technology research and development and has participated in activities to enhance global cooperation in this field.

On 7 October 2009, the European Commission announced new investments in research and development of low-carbon technologies.<sup>438</sup> The EU is set to invest an additional EUR50 billion over the next ten years as part of the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET).<sup>439</sup> The EU Commissioner for Science and Research Janez Potočnik noted that this investment “is urgent if Europe is to make the road to Copenhagen and beyond cheaper.”<sup>440</sup> In order to meet this goal, the EU will have to increase its investment for clean energy technology research and development from

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<sup>435</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>436</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>437</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>438</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>439</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>440</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

EUR3 billion to EUR8 billion a year.<sup>441</sup> Joaquin Almunia, the Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, added that while the Commission and the European Investment Bank have already increased funding for SET, more funding will be needed from public and private funds.<sup>442</sup>

Additionally, on 23 March 2010, Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE), one of three principal organisations of the EU Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Program (CIPA), made available EUR56 million for research and development projects on energy efficiency and renewable energy.<sup>443</sup> IEE's investment will support up to 75 per cent of the funding costs for projects in the area of high impact energy efficiency to encourage innovation and cooperation among member states.<sup>444</sup>

European bodies also adopted projects to aid local and regional authorities attract private funding for their renewable energy projects. On 24 March 2010, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank announced the creation of the European Local Energy Assistance facility (ELENA), which will help local and regional authorities attract investors and funding for large-scale energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and projects.<sup>445</sup> This facility will support over EUR1 billion worth of "energy efficiency and renewable energy projects" in 2010.<sup>446</sup>

The EU has also engaged in efforts to promote global policy cooperation in clean energy technology research and development. On 30 November 2009, the EU and Japan signed a Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement to strengthen their cooperation in research of clean energy technologies.<sup>447</sup> According to EU Commissioner for Science and Research Janez Potocnik, the agreement marks the beginning of a "new era of

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<sup>441</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>442</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>443</sup> Energy - Intelligent Energy Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/call\\_for\\_proposals/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/call_for_proposals/index_en.htm).

<sup>444</sup> Energy - Intelligent Energy Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/call\\_for\\_proposals/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/call_for_proposals/index_en.htm).

<sup>445</sup> EIB, European Commission support EUR 1 bn investment by cities, regions in energy efficiency, renewable, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-046-eib-european-commission-support-eur-1-bn-investment-by-cities-regions-in-energy-efficiency-renewables.htm](http://www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-046-eib-european-commission-support-eur-1-bn-investment-by-cities-regions-in-energy-efficiency-renewables.htm).

<sup>446</sup> EIB, European Commission support EUR 1 bn investment by cities, regions in energy efficiency, renewable, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-046-eib-european-commission-support-eur-1-bn-investment-by-cities-regions-in-energy-efficiency-renewables.htm](http://www.eib.org/about/press/2010/2010-046-eib-european-commission-support-eur-1-bn-investment-by-cities-regions-in-energy-efficiency-renewables.htm).

<sup>447</sup> European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

international global cooperation in research” and signals “the opening of the European research area to the world.”<sup>448</sup> The agreement, which will come into effect in 2010 following ratification by all EU members, will ensure cooperation in research projects and exchange of researchers.<sup>449</sup>

Moreover, on 9 October 2009 the European Commission organized the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference in Brussels.<sup>450</sup> According to EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs, the aim of the conference was to take advantage of “major opportunities for international cooperation” between the EU and countries in the Mediterranean and Gulf regions in the area renewable energy research and development.<sup>451</sup>

On 23 November 2009, the EU became the first inter-governmental organization to join the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), an organization designed to enhance global cooperation of renewable energy development.<sup>452</sup> The main objective of IRENA is the dissemination of information about the development and deployment of new renewable energy technologies.<sup>453</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing investment in research and development of clean energy technologies and for participating in global policy cooperation activities in this field.

*Analyst: Leroy Massey*

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<sup>448</sup> European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>449</sup> European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>450</sup> Address by Andris Piebalgs, Energy Commissioner Renewable Energy, Developing a green energy market, Speech at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference SPEECH/09/457, EU RAPID (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>451</sup> Address by Andris Piebalgs, Energy Commissioner Renewable Energy, Developing a green energy market, Speech at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference SPEECH/09/457, EU RAPID (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>452</sup> Commission and Swedish Presidency sign EU's accession to the International Renewable Energy Agency, IP/09/1804, EU RAPID (Brussels) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>453</sup> Commission and Swedish Presidency sign EU's accession to the International Renewable Energy Agency, IP/09/1804, EU RAPID (Brussels) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 6. Climate Change: Financing [66]

### Commitment

“[To promote concerted efforts on technology and financing, we] call for the elaboration and implementation of an effective financial arrangement to support the post-2012 regime.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

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

### Background

The G8 has identified dangerous climate change as a risk for our present and future prosperity.<sup>454</sup> At the same time, however, the Kyoto Protocol is set to expire in 2012 and there is still an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere. Before the first commitment period of the Protocol expires in 2012, nations need to agree upon, and ratify, a new international framework that can meet the stringent emission reductions indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Government of Denmark hoped that such an agreement would be reached at the COP15 conference in Copenhagen.<sup>455</sup>

In order to achieve these reductions, the Bali Action Plan, which resulted from the COP13 conference in Bali, outlined four building blocks: increased mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions; adaptation to climate change; technology transfers and development; and financing.<sup>456</sup> Financing is a particularly crucial building block as the level and form of financial support for developing countries has been a central question in the negotiations.

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<sup>454</sup>G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html).

<sup>455</sup> COP15 – the crucial conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (Copenhagen) Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/cop15+%e2%80%93+the+crucial+conference](http://en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/cop15+%e2%80%93+the+crucial+conference).

<sup>456</sup> The negotiations in the period up to COP15, Ministry of Climate and Energy of Denmark (Copenhagen) Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/from+bali+to+copenhagen](http://en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/from+bali+to+copenhagen).

The G8 has recently begun to focus on its commitment to garner financial support for developing countries. Although G8 Leaders called “all parties” to move towards a comprehensive post 2012-agreement at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, they did not articulate the need for a financial mechanism to support this agreement.<sup>457</sup> The following year, at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 recognized that “substantial finance and investments will be needed to meet the urgent challenges of mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.”<sup>458</sup> The G8 leaders further outlined that public resources are essential to leverage private resources and supported the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), including the Clear Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), administered by the World Bank.<sup>459</sup> The funds provide financial assistance for developing countries in their fight against climate change. However, these funds were identified as an “interim measure” that fills the financial gap only until a new financial architecture is made effective for the post-2012 regime.<sup>460</sup>

At the L’Aquila Summit in July 2009, G8 members articulated that 2009 “is a crucial year for taking rapid and effective global action to combat climate change.”<sup>461</sup> Building on its statement at the 2008 summit, the G8 called for the “elaboration and implementation” of a concrete financial arrangement for a post-Kyoto regime and emphasized the importance of assisting developing countries in their “transition to a low-carbon economy.”<sup>462</sup>

Most recently, G8 members attended the COP15 Conference. Scheduled between 7 and 18 December 2009, the meeting resulted in the publication of the Copenhagen Accord. The document acts as a collective commitment by developed countries to provide USD30 billion in the next three years, and USD100 billion per year by 2020, towards adaptation and mitigation strategies in developing countries.<sup>463</sup> The “most vulnerable” developing countries, such as small island developing states, will receive priority for adaptation funding.<sup>464</sup> The Accord also articulates the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, which aims to support “projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation [...] adaptation, capacity-building,

<sup>457</sup> Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-economy.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-economy.html).

<sup>458</sup> Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

<sup>459</sup> Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

<sup>460</sup> Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

<sup>461</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf).

<sup>462</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf).

<sup>463</sup> Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auf.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auf.pdf).

<sup>464</sup> Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auf.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auf.pdf).

technology and transfer.”<sup>465</sup> This new fund will be run under the Convention’s financial mechanism.

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment calls on member states to mobilize financial resources, both public and private, in support of a post-2012 regime on climate change. Specifically, the G8 members commit to participate in the design and implementation of an effective financial arrangement that focuses on developing countries.<sup>466</sup> An “effective” financial arrangement is understood to be: (a) a long-term funding agreement that (b) contributes towards adaptation and mitigation strategies, and facilitates transition to a low-carbon economy. The IPCC defines adaptation as “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or either effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”<sup>467</sup> In other words, adaptation systems adjust to climate change to moderate potential damage or convert them to advantageous opportunities. Mitigation strategies, on the other hand, seek to permanently eliminate or reduce long-term risk and dangers of climate change to human life by reducing GHG emissions.

With a mind to support a post-2012 agreement on climate change, G8 members must take action to mobilize financial resources, both public and private, aimed at aiding developing countries. To register full compliance, a member must also take positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral framework agreement) towards the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement that is both (a) long-term and (b) contributes to adaptations, mitigation, and the transition to a low-carbon economy. As such, a member can register full compliance even if such an arrangement is not formally completed during the current compliance cycle by participating, for example, in multi-lateral talks on this matter.

### **Scoring**

-1	Member does not provide any financial assistance to developing countries AND does not contribute to the creation of a long-term financial arrangement that provides support for developing countries.
0	Member takes some steps (such as funding announcements, implementing incentives to encourage private-sector funding, or cooperating with international partners in joint funding initiatives) towards mobilizing financial resources in support of developing countries. However, member does not take positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral agreement) to contribute to the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement (as defined above) that provides support for developing countries.
+1	Member takes steps (such as funding announcements, implementing

<sup>465</sup> Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>466</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for A Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf).

<sup>467</sup> Appendix I: Glossary, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-app.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-app.pdf).

	incentives to encourage private-sector funding, or cooperating with international partners in joint funding initiatives) to mobilize financial resources in support of developing countries AND member takes positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral agreement) to contribute to the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement (as defined above) that provides support for developing countries.
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*Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work towards an effective financial arrangement for the post-Kyoto era. Canada provided aid contributions to developing countries for adaptation and mitigation strategies and took positive steps towards creating an “effective” financial arrangement.

On 19 October 2009, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a donation of CAD100 million to developing countries to combat climate change. Prime Minister Harper maintained that developed countries must take a leadership role in helping “poorer nations.”<sup>468</sup> Canada plans to direct the funding to “vulnerable countries” in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific.<sup>469</sup>

On 28 November 2009, the Canadian government agreed to create a fund in tandem with other Commonwealth countries that will have as a mandate the delivery of aid to nations that are “especially vulnerable to climate change.”<sup>470</sup> The fund will be worth CAD10 billion per annum by 2012.<sup>471</sup>

Canada was also one of the first nations to sign the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>472</sup> On 18 December 2009, Canada signed the Copenhagen Accord, as presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>473</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a

<sup>468</sup> Canada to help poorer nations fight climate change, CBC News (Montreal) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 Nov 2009. [www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html](http://www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html).

<sup>469</sup> Canada to help poorer nations fight climate change, CBC News (Montreal) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html](http://www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html).

<sup>470</sup> Commonwealth countries to start climate change fund, CTV News (Toronto) 28 November 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. [www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth\\_climatechange\\_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2](http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth_climatechange_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2).

<sup>471</sup> Commonwealth countries to start climate change fund, CTV News (Toronto) 28 November 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. [www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth\\_climatechange\\_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2](http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth_climatechange_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2).

<sup>472</sup> Pressures mount on India to formalize Copenhagen pact, Times of India (New Delhi) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Pressure-mounts-on-India-to-formalize-Copenhagen-pact/articleshow/5442382.cms](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Pressure-mounts-on-India-to-formalize-Copenhagen-pact/articleshow/5442382.cms).

<sup>473</sup> Canada Signs Copenhagen Pact, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html](http://www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html).

mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.<sup>474</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>475</sup> Federal Environment Minister Jim Prentice sees the outcome of those talks as a “positive” step for Canada and hopes that the Accord will be translated into a legally binding agreement by the end of 2010.<sup>476</sup>

On 28 May 2010, Minister Prentice and Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda announced that Canada had allocated CAD238.4 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).<sup>477</sup> Minister Prentice stated that this allocation represents Canada’s “first instalment on [its] climate change fast-start funding as part of [the] commitment under the Copenhagen Accord.” Minister Prentice also pointed out that over 50% of the total contribution would be “spent on activities to help developing countries in their efforts to address climate change through both mitigation and adaptation.”

Canada has also remained active in the post-Copenhagen efforts to negotiate a legally binding agreement on a financial regime on climate change. From 9-11 April 2010, Canada attended a series of climate change talks held in Bonn, Germany.<sup>478</sup> At these meetings, the parties agreed to hold more sessions in the lead-up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún, to be held from 29 November to 10 December 2010.<sup>479</sup>

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for its funding initiatives that will help the most vulnerable developing countries in their fight against climate change and its international efforts to negotiate a binding agreement.

*Analyst: Paul Voinea*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has mobilized financial resources to assist developing countries and it has participated in the efforts to create a post-2012 climate change regime that includes developing countries.

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<sup>474</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>475</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>476</sup> Climate Accord Works for Jim Prentice, The Star (Montreal) 20 December 2009. Date of Access: 13 January 2010. [www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/copenhagensummit/article/741087--climate-accord-works-for-jim-prentice](http://www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/copenhagensummit/article/741087--climate-accord-works-for-jim-prentice).

<sup>477</sup> Canada Increases Funding for Global Effort to Fight Climate Change, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP).

<sup>478</sup> Canada’s Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=E18C8F2D-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=E18C8F2D-1).

<sup>479</sup> Climate Change Negotiators Agree on Intensified UNFCCC Negotiating Schedule For 2010, Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [unfccc.int/press/press\\_releases\\_advisories/items/4712.php](http://unfccc.int/press/press_releases_advisories/items/4712.php).

On 3 October 2009, Finance Minister Christine Lagarde pledged EUR2 billion to the International Monetary Fund to assist poor countries, particularly Africa, in their efforts to counteract climate change.<sup>480</sup> Minister Lagarde stated that this loan is part of France's efforts to "arrive at real progress" with regards to development and climate change in developing countries.<sup>481</sup>

On 13 November 2009, the French government proposed a "justice-climate" plan to help break the deadlock between the rich and the poor countries ahead of the climate talks in Copenhagen, to help developing countries finance renewable energy projects including hydraulic dams, solar energy stations and wind turbines.<sup>482</sup> The plan would require financing by revenues from financial transactions, which could amount to EUR20 billion a year.<sup>483</sup>

On 3 December 2009, the French government also proposed a World Environment Organization to be headed by the UN, designed to monitor financial and technological aspects of emissions reduction.<sup>484</sup> The French government has also indicated that it would favour trade sanctions for any country that refused to comply with this regulatory body.<sup>485</sup>

On 8 December 2009, Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner announced that France will push for a political agreement at the conference in Copenhagen to include "a tax on financial transactions to help developing countries."<sup>486</sup> The proposal suggests that a 0.005 per cent tax on financial transactions will be "impossible to feel" but will provide much needed support for developing countries in their fight against poverty and climate change.<sup>487</sup>

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<sup>480</sup> Britain, France to lend \$4b for poor countries, The Star (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business](http://biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business).

<sup>481</sup> Britain, France to lend \$4b for poor countries, The Star (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business](http://biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business).

<sup>482</sup> France proposes 'justice-climate' plan for poor countries, Sify News (Chennai) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html](http://sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html).

<sup>483</sup> France proposes 'justice-climate' plan for poor countries, Sify News (Chennai) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html](http://sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html).

<sup>484</sup> India's no to French proposal on emission, India Today (New Delhi) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html](http://indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html).

<sup>485</sup> India's no to French proposal on emission, India Today (New Delhi) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html](http://indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html).

<sup>486</sup> France wants financial tax in climate accord, Taiwan News Online (Taipei) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news\\_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng\\_news](http://www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng_news).

<sup>487</sup> France wants financial tax in climate accord, Taiwan News (Taipei) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news\\_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng\\_news](http://www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng_news).

On 11 December 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced a EUR1.26 billion three-year contribution to the EUR7.2 billion “fast-start” fund created by the European Union to help developing nations fight climate change.<sup>488</sup> The fund is geared towards short-term financial assistance from 2010 to 2012.<sup>489</sup>

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, France took part in a USD3.5 billion financing scheme for developing countries that aims to slow down and eventually reverse deforestation.<sup>490</sup> The move will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.

On 18 December 2009, France also expressed support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.<sup>491</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.<sup>492</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for an investment of USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>493</sup>

Moreover, on 28 January 2010, France – as part of the European Union – submitted a letter to the Executive Secretary of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.<sup>494</sup> In this letter, France (along with the rest of the EU members) stated that it was “fully committed to continue negotiating...with a view to concluding as soon as possible...a legally binding international agreement.”<sup>495</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to raise funds for developing countries’ fight against climate change and for participating in the creation of a post-2012 climate change regime that addresses the needs of developing countries.

*Analyst: Vanessa Cheng*

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<sup>488</sup> EU pledges annual €2.4bn to climate fund, Financial Times (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html).

<sup>489</sup> EU pledges annual €2.4bn to climate fund, Financial Times (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html).

<sup>490</sup> U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Reuters (New York) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216).

<sup>491</sup> Sarkozy wants global carbon talks in Paris, Reuters (Paris) 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB).

<sup>492</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>493</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>494</sup> Expression of Willingness to Be Associated with the Copenhagen Accord, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord\\_app1.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord_app1.pdf).

<sup>495</sup> Expression of Willingness to Be Associated with the Copenhagen Accord, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord\\_app1.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord_app1.pdf).

## **Germany: +1**

Germany fully complied with its commitment on climate change financing. Germany has contributed both short-term financial aid and actively participated in the efforts to create a post-2012 regime that will account for the needs of developing countries. Moreover, it has taken steps to support the Adaptation Fund in its functions.

Germany has contributed short-term financial assistance to developing countries dealing with the effects of climate change. On 11 December 2009, German Chancellor Angela Merkel pledged EUR1.26 billion as part of the EUR7.26 billion European Union contribution to “fast-start funding” for developing countries between 2010 and 2012.<sup>496</sup> Chancellor Merkel also emphasized that “Germany will contribute in the short term and the long term to ensure that poorer countries have the chance to adjust to climate change.”<sup>497</sup> On the same day, during the Copenhagen talks, Development Minister Dirk Niebel signed an agreement under which Germany will provide EUR50 million for a World Bank pilot project for adaptation to climate change.<sup>498</sup>

Moreover, on 9 March 2010, German Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen met with the president of the Maldives Mohamed Nasheed in Berlin, where they agreed to deepen cooperation between Germany and the Maldives on the issue of climate change.<sup>499</sup> As part of this cooperative venture, the German Government will provide funding and technical expertise to projects aimed at “emissions reduction...and adaptation to climate change.”<sup>500</sup> Germany has pledged to work closely with the Maldives on adaptation projects – undertaken through the International Climate Initiative – under the auspices of the Federal Environment Ministry, funded by emissions trading revenues.<sup>501</sup>

Germany has also actively supported the activities of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), an organization geared towards assisting developing countries fight climate change. On

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<sup>496</sup> Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_dz/en/\\_PR/2009\\_PR/12/12\\_BMZ\\_Developing\\_Countries\\_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html).

<sup>497</sup> Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_dz/en/\\_PR/2009\\_PR/12/12\\_BMZ\\_Developing\\_Countries\\_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html).

<sup>498</sup> Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_dz/en/\\_PR/2009\\_PR/12/12\\_BMZ\\_Developing\\_Countries\\_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate,archiveCtx=2076568.html).

<sup>499</sup> Germany and the Maldives Intensify Environmental Cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45774.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45774.php).

<sup>500</sup> Germany and the Maldives Intensify Environmental Cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45774.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45774.php).

<sup>501</sup> Germany and the Maldives Intensify Environmental Cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45774.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45774.php).

18 November 2009, the AFB announced that it had accepted Germany's offer to grant it legal capacity and act as a host the Board.<sup>502</sup> The AFB will have the capacity to disburse funds over the long term to developing countries to assist them in adapting to climate change.<sup>503</sup> Frank Fass-Metz, a representative of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, stated that "Germany fully supports the speedy operationalization of the Fund and starting of concrete actions in vulnerable developing countries."<sup>504</sup>

Germany also played an active role in the COP15 Conference, held in December 2009 in Copenhagen. On 17 December 2009, unsatisfied with the way the COP15 Conference was evolving, Chancellor Merkel suggested that an "international mechanism" be devised under the auspices of the UNFCCC to monitor the results of Copenhagen.<sup>505</sup> She argued that making promises regarding a financial arrangement was "not enough."<sup>506</sup> Moreover, on 21 December 2009, Chancellor Merkel expressed her support for the Copenhagen Accord, suggesting that it represents a "breakthrough [that] lays the foundation for international action in the years to come."<sup>507</sup>

Germany has also been active in the post-Copenhagen negotiations. From 24 to 26 February 2010, Minister Röttgen attended the Global Ministerial Environment Forum and a Special Session of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Governing Council in Bali Indonesia.<sup>508</sup> At these meetings, Minister Röttgen addressed the gaps in international climate policy after the creation Copenhagen Accord, stating that "it is now vital to take concise decisions to advance climate protection."<sup>509</sup>

From 9-11 April 2010, Germany also hosted three days of climate change talks in Bonn. The talks served as the first round of UN negotiations of climate change since the

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<sup>502</sup> Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html](http://www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html).

<sup>503</sup> Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html](http://www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html).

<sup>504</sup> Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html](http://www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html).

<sup>505</sup> Merkel concerned over Copenhagen pace, Cop15 Website (Copenhagen) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001](http://en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001).

<sup>506</sup> Merkel concerned over Copenhagen pace, Cop15 Website (Copenhagen) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001](http://en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001).

<sup>507</sup> World leaders welcome the Copenhagen Accord, Government of Denmark (Copenhagen) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm](http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm).

<sup>508</sup> Norbert Röttgen: International Environment Policy Must Be Organized More Efficiently, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45747.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45747.php).

<sup>509</sup> Norbert Röttgen: International Environment Policy Must Be Organized More Efficiently, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45747.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45747.php).

creation of the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>510</sup> The meeting concluded with an agreement to add more sessions to the negotiating schedule leading up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún to be held from 29 November to 10 December 2010.<sup>511</sup>

Moreover, from 2-4 May 2010, Germany hosted another series of ministerial meetings on climate change in Bonn.<sup>512</sup> Minister Röttgen stated that these talks were designed as “confidence-building” measures for developed countries, with a view of laying the foundation for subsequent climate summits later in 2010.<sup>513</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its short-term contributions and its efforts towards the creation of a post-2012 financial regime.

*Analyst: Emily Evangelista*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy partially complied with its commitment to implement an effective financial arrangement to aid developing countries in their fight against climate change. It has recognized the need for an increase in funding and has contributed to short-term funds, and it has made positive contributions to the international effort to negotiate a post-2012 financial mechanism that will take into account the needs of developing countries.

On 11 December 2009, Italy announced that it will contribute EUR600 million over the next three years as part of a EUR7.2 billion European Union climate aid fund for developing countries.<sup>514</sup> The fund is geared towards short-term financial assistance from 2010 to 2012.<sup>515</sup>

Moreover, on 14 December 2009, on the sidelines of the meetings at Copenhagen, Minister of the Environment Stefania Prestigiacomo announced that Italy would be contributing USD30 million over 5 years to the Global Partnership Major Economies Forum, an initiative put forth by the United States.<sup>516</sup> This initiative is designed to encourage the development of renewable energy sources in developing countries and

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<sup>510</sup> Bonn Climate Change Talks – April 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010. [unfccc.int/meetings/intersessional/bonn\\_10/items/5533.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/intersessional/bonn_10/items/5533.php).

<sup>511</sup> Climate Change Negotiators Agree on Intensified UNFCCC Negotiating Schedule For 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [unfccc.int/press/press\\_releases\\_advisories/items/4712.php](http://unfccc.int/press/press_releases_advisories/items/4712.php).

<sup>512</sup> Germany Calls for “Basis of Trust” at Climate Talks in Bonn, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5528980,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5528980,00.html).

<sup>513</sup> Germany Calls for “Basis of Trust” at Climate Talks in Bonn, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5528980,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5528980,00.html).

<sup>514</sup> EU agrees on climate aid for developing countries, European Voice (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/12/eu-agrees-on-climate-aid-for-developing-countries/66704.aspx](http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/12/eu-agrees-on-climate-aid-for-developing-countries/66704.aspx).

<sup>515</sup> EU agrees on climate aid for developing countries, European Voice (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/12/eu-agrees-on-climate-aid-for-developing-countries/66704.aspx](http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/12/eu-agrees-on-climate-aid-for-developing-countries/66704.aspx).

<sup>516</sup> Prestigiacomo and Chu Announce Global Partnership, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0125.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0125.xml).

foster constructive international dialogue on climate change with developing countries.<sup>517</sup> Minister Prestigiacomo suggested that this program will assist developing countries obtain various “forms of clean energy,” which will assist them in their fight against climate change.<sup>518</sup>

On 12 November 2009, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italy is committed to aiding developing countries to increase climate protection through Italian industrial investment.<sup>519</sup> Italian firms are currently working with China to help promote their development of solar energy. Frattini called upon developed countries to aid developing nations in using green technology.<sup>520</sup>

Italy also played an active role in the negotiations at the COP15 Conference, held at Copenhagen in December 2009. On 18 December 2009, Minister Prestigiacomo warned the Plenary Assembly that “there is no room for delay tactics” in the negotiations and that states must “demand a political agreement that, for the first time, will be signed by all major emitters.”<sup>521</sup> Minister Prestigiacomo also added that a binding agreement is necessary in order to secure funding that would provide key technologies to the developing countries “in greatest need.”<sup>522</sup>

Italy, as a member of the European Union, has signed the Copenhagen Accord and submitted its emissions targets to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.<sup>523</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries”

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<sup>517</sup> Prestigiacomo and Chu Announce Global Partnership, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0125.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0125.xml).

<sup>518</sup> Prestigiacomo and Chu Announce Global Partnership, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0125.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0125.xml).

<sup>519</sup> Interview with Minister Frattini: “Global Cooperation Key to Success of Copenhagen Summit,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/111/20091113\\_frattinixinhua](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/111/20091113_frattinixinhua).

<sup>520</sup> Interview with Minister Frattini: “Global Cooperation Key to Success of Copenhagen Summit,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/111/20091113\\_frattinixinhua](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/111/20091113_frattinixinhua).

<sup>521</sup> Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo “Enough Tactics: We need agreement,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0144.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml).

<sup>522</sup> Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo “Enough Tactics: We need agreement,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0144.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml).

<sup>523</sup> Factbox: Over 80 Nations Sign Up to Copenhagen Accord, Reuters (New York) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6124M120100203](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6124M120100203).

to developing countries for emission reduction activities.<sup>524</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for an investment of USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries' mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>525</sup>

Moreover, Italy has participated in the post-Copenhagen negotiations surrounding a binding, long-term agreement. From 9-11 April 2010, Italy attended a series of follow-up climate change talks held in Bonn, Germany.<sup>526</sup> At these meetings, the parties agreed to hold more sessions in the lead-up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún, to be held from 29 November to 10 December 2010.<sup>527</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a +1 for its short-term financial contributions for developing countries and for its role in the negotiation of a post-2012 financial regime.

*Analyst: Emily Evangelista*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has met its commitment to assist developing countries in their efforts against climate change.

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, Japan announced that it would be allocating approximately JPY1.75 trillion (USD15 billion) to assist developing countries fight climate change as part of the “Hatoyama Initiative”<sup>528</sup> – see details on the initiative below. These funds, which include approximately JPY1.3 trillion of public funds, are scheduled to be disbursed progressively until 2012.<sup>529</sup> The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that these funds will establish “a new framework...to support a broad range of developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.”<sup>530</sup> The USD15

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<sup>524</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>525</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>526</sup> Daily Press Briefing by the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary General, United Nations Department of Public Information (New York) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/db100409.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/db100409.doc.htm).

<sup>527</sup> Climate Change Negotiators Agree on Intensified UNFCCC Negotiating Schedule For 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [unfccc.int/press/press\\_releases\\_advisories/items/4712.php](http://unfccc.int/press/press_releases_advisories/items/4712.php).

<sup>528</sup> Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative\\_e.pdf](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf).

<sup>529</sup> Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative\\_e.pdf](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf).

<sup>530</sup> Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative\\_e.pdf](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf).

billion contribution was reaffirmed on 5 February 2010 at the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010 by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama.<sup>531</sup>

Japan has also begun to disburse the funds pledged under the “Hatoyama Initiative.” On 10 December 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama met with Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and signed an agreement for a JPY37.4 billion Climate Change Program Loan to Indonesia, the world’s third largest air polluter, to tackle climate change.<sup>532</sup> This loan is part of the “Hatoyama Initiative,” first introduced on 22 September 2009 at the New York UN Climate Change Summit, where Hatoyama proposed global environmental and economic compatibility, and a low carbon society.<sup>533</sup>

On 16 December 2010, Japan also pledged USD3.5 billion along with five other countries for developing countries aiming to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.<sup>534</sup> The move is important as it will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>535</sup>

On 21 February 2010, Prime Minister Hatoyama further announced that Japan would provide Kenya with a loan of JPY29 billion to finance the construction of several thermal power plants that would help the African nation in its efforts to combat harmful emissions.<sup>536</sup> Earlier, on 25 January 2010, Japan pledged a USD700 thousand grant to Bhutan to be administered by the Asian Development Bank to counter the harmful effects of climate change.<sup>537</sup>

On 17 July 2009, Japanese Senior Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Official Makota Shioota pledged USD1.3 million to be distributed throughout the Asia Pacific region towards energy efficient activities that prevent climate change.<sup>538</sup> This is a follow up to the 2007 Sydney APEC Leaders Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security

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<sup>531</sup> Video Message by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the Leadership Award Ceremony of the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010, Office of the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 5 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/statement/201002/05message\\_e.html](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/statement/201002/05message_e.html).

<sup>532</sup> Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for Japanese ODA Loan and Grant Aid to the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1210\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1210_02.html).

<sup>533</sup> Japan offers 400 million Climate Change Loan to Indonesia, Reuters (Hua Hin) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSTRE59O0JQ20091025](http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSTRE59O0JQ20091025).

<sup>534</sup> U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Reuters (New York) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216).

<sup>535</sup> U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Reuters (New York) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216).

<sup>536</sup> Kenya to Get 29 Billion Yen for Power Plants, Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 February 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100221a5.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100221a5.html).

<sup>537</sup> Japan, ADB Help Bhutan Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.adb.org/media/Articles/2010/13144-bhutanese-climate-change-initiatives/](http://www.adb.org/media/Articles/2010/13144-bhutanese-climate-change-initiatives/).

<sup>538</sup> Japanese contribute USD 1.3 million to APEC Climate Change Initiatives, APEC Secretariat (Singapore) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.apec.org/apec/news\\_\\_\\_media/media\\_releases/20090717\\_japan\\_contributes.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/news___media/media_releases/20090717_japan_contributes.html).

and Clean Development. The funds will be distributed through the APEC Support Fund.<sup>539</sup>

Japan has also been an active participant in the negotiations on a post-2012 framework. On 18 December 2009, a spokesperson for Japanese Prime Minister Hatoyama expressed Japan's support for the Copenhagen Accord, stating that a failure to reach a binding agreement would be a "disgrace to the world."<sup>540</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the "immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries" to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>541</sup>

Moreover, Japan has taken part in the follow-up negotiations held after the Copenhagen meetings. From 9-11 April 2010, Japan attended a series of follow-up climate change talks held in Bonn, Germany.<sup>542</sup> At these meetings, the parties agreed to hold more sessions in the lead-up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancún, to be held from 29 November to 10 December 2010.<sup>543</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued financial backing of developing countries fighting against climate change and for its contributions to the creation of a post-2012 financial mechanism.

*Analyst: Vincent Eagan*

#### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to take positive steps towards the elaboration of an effective post-2012 financial arrangement.

On 17 December 2009, Aide to Russian President Arkady Dvorkovich said that Russia was ready to contribute USD200 million to the USD10 billion World Climate Change Fund proposed by Mexico to support developing nations adaptation to climate change.<sup>544</sup>

In his speech at the Copenhagen Conference Plenary Session on 18 December 2009 Russian President said that a new global agreement should provide for acceptable

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<sup>539</sup> Japanese contribute USD 1.3 million to APEC Climate Change Initiatives, APEC Secretariat (Singapore) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

[www.apec.org/apec/news\\_\\_media/media\\_releases/20090717\\_japan\\_contributes.html](http://www.apec.org/apec/news__media/media_releases/20090717_japan_contributes.html).

<sup>540</sup> Japan's PM to Leave Copenhagen on Friday, Reuters (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218).

<sup>541</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>542</sup> Daily Press Briefing by the Office of the Spokesperson for the Secretary General, United Nations Department of Public Information (New York) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/db100409.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/db100409.doc.htm).

<sup>543</sup> Climate Change Negotiators Agree on Intensified UNFCCC Negotiating Schedule For 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [unfccc.int/press/press\\_releases\\_advisories/items/4712.php](http://unfccc.int/press/press_releases_advisories/items/4712.php).

<sup>544</sup> Russia is ready to allocate USD200 million to help developing countries, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. [eco.rian.ru/business/20091217/199792099.html](http://eco.rian.ru/business/20091217/199792099.html).

conditions for transferring modern technology to developing countries.<sup>545</sup> Russia supported<sup>546</sup> the Copenhagen Accord which states that “developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries.”<sup>547</sup>

On 27 November 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, at the 14th meeting of the Russian-French Commission on Bilateral Cooperation, stated that “Russia has always contributed and will continue to contribute to the common efforts to resolve the problems associated with climate change.”<sup>548</sup>

Russia has also taken some positive steps at the international level. On 15 November 2009, President Medvedev took part in an informal APEC Summit meeting on preparation for the December conference on climate change in Copenhagen. President Medvedev proposed the adoption of a ‘roadmap’ for drafting a new universal agreement to succeed the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>549</sup>

On 2 November 2009, at the joint press-conference with Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen, the Russian Prime Minister confirmed Russia's readiness to cooperate with many European countries in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol and support Danish efforts to promote the ideas of the post-Kyoto period. “The cooperation must have a practical economic character”, he added.<sup>550</sup>

On 27 October 2009, at the meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in Bangalore the three countries agreed to strengthen international cooperation and make active effort to jointly tackle climate change.<sup>551</sup>

On 18 August 2009, the Ministry of Natural Resources discussed a range of potential areas for future joint efforts with Libya, and considered options for providing training for

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<sup>545</sup> Speech at Climate Change Conference Plenary Session, President of Russia (Moscow) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010.

[http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840\\_type82912type82914\\_223431.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840_type82912type82914_223431.shtml).

<sup>546</sup> Communication received from Russia in relation to the listing in the chapeau of the Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn).

[http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/russiacphaccord\\_app1engl.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/russiacphaccord_app1engl.pdf)

<sup>547</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>548</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and French Prime Minister Francois Fillon attended the 14th meeting of the Russian-French Commission on Bilateral Cooperation held at the level of Prime Ministers, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/visits/world/8377/events/8397/>.

<sup>549</sup> Dmitry Medvedev took part in an informal summit meeting on preparing for the December conference on climate change in Copenhagen, President of Russia (Moscow) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/11/222799.shtml>.

<sup>550</sup> Following their talks, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen held a joint press conference, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8038/>.

<sup>551</sup> Joint Communiqué of the 9th Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Russia, India and China in Bangalore, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/Brp\\_4.nsf/arh/384B96CE1E6DEC94C3257662004B9409](http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/384B96CE1E6DEC94C3257662004B9409).

Libyan students and environmental specialists.<sup>552</sup> Solar photovoltaics and other innovative technologies were pointed out as a priority field for cooperation with South Africa, but no funding announcements have been made thus far.<sup>553</sup>

Russia has participated in formal multilateral talks on a post-Kyoto agreement, and expressed its readiness to provide financial help and cooperate with developing countries. However, more concrete steps to mobilize funds for developing countries are necessary. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya*

### **United Kingdom: + 1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change financing. It has mobilized funds for developing countries in the short-term and it has contributed to the creation of a post-2012 financial mechanism that will assist developing countries in their plight against climate change.

On 11 December 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a three-year GBP1.5 billion contribution to the EU's EUR7.2 billion fast-start fund for developing countries.<sup>554</sup> The fund will help nations finance adaptation and mitigation efforts against climate change in the next three years. According to Prime Minister Brown, GBP500 million will be allocated each year from 2010 through 2012.<sup>555</sup>

On 4 October 2009, Britain pledged USD2 billion to the International Monetary Fund to assist developing countries in their efforts to counteract the effects of climate change.<sup>556</sup> Moreover, on 27 November 2009, Prime Minister Brown announced a proposal to create a USD10 billion per year fund under the auspices of the Commonwealth, aimed at providing funds to help developing countries battle climate change.<sup>557</sup> The UK has already allocated USD1.31 billion over three years towards this fund that would be geared towards helping poor countries until a long-term mechanism can be created.<sup>558</sup> These funds will help developing countries cope with ocean flooding, drought, and other

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<sup>552</sup> Russia intends to cooperate with Libya in the sphere of environment, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. [eco.rian.ru/business/20090818/181400491.html](http://eco.rian.ru/business/20090818/181400491.html).

<sup>553</sup> On 26-27 October 2009 the 8th meeting of Joint Intergovernmental Committee on trade and economic cooperation between the Russian Federation and South African Republic took place in Capetown, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6746&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6746&pid=11).

<sup>554</sup> UK giving £1.5bn to climate fund, The Independent (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html).

<sup>555</sup> UK giving £1.5bn to climate fund, The Independent (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html).

<sup>556</sup> Britain, France to lend 4 billion to Developing Countries, The Star Online (Malaysia) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business](http://biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business).

<sup>557</sup> UK's Brown backs \$10 billion Climate Change Fund, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127).

<sup>558</sup> UK's Brown backs \$10 billion Climate Change Fund, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127).

effects of climate change, while also helping them cut down on greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>559</sup>

Moreover, on 11 March 2010, the UK Department for International Development announced that it will provide GBP50 million over 5 years for 60 developing countries in a climate and development initiative.<sup>560</sup> The accompanying press release suggested that “the funding of [this initiative] is part of the UK’s commitment to climate finance for developing countries.”<sup>561</sup>

The UK participated actively in the COP15 Conference held in Copenhagen in December 2009. On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, Britain was one of six countries to pledge USD3.5 billion for developing countries, a fund that is designed to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.<sup>562</sup>

On 17 December 2009, Prime Minister Brown pleaded with world leaders at the UN conference on climate change to “overcome obstacles.”<sup>563</sup> He then proceeded to conduct a series of bilateral negotiations with leaders in an effort to break the deadlock on talks for a new climate pact.

The UK has continued to support efforts to negotiate a binding agreement. From 9-11 April 2010, the UK attended the first post-Copenhagen UNFCCC meeting, held in Bonn Germany.<sup>564</sup> Prior to these meetings, on 31 March 2010, Energy and Climate Change Secretary Ed Miliband suggested the possibility of extending the Kyoto Protocol as a means to facilitate the creation and implementation of a new, post-2012 mechanism.<sup>565</sup>

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<sup>559</sup> Upfront money needed to ease UN climate deal, Yahoo News (New York) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091129/ap\\_on\\_bi\\_ge/climate\\_follow\\_the\\_money\\_2](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091129/ap_on_bi_ge/climate_follow_the_money_2).

<sup>560</sup> New Climate Network to Link Developing Countries, UK Department for International Development, (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/New-climate-network-to-link-developing-countries-and-drive-adaptation-and-mitigation-policy-development/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/New-climate-network-to-link-developing-countries-and-drive-adaptation-and-mitigation-policy-development/).

<sup>561</sup> New Climate Network to Link Developing Countries, UK Department for International Development, (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/New-climate-network-to-link-developing-countries-and-drive-adaptation-and-mitigation-policy-development/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/New-climate-network-to-link-developing-countries-and-drive-adaptation-and-mitigation-policy-development/).

<sup>562</sup> U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216).

<sup>563</sup> Brown urges Copenhagen to overcome obstacles to a deal, Department of Energy and Climate (London) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.actioncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/17-dec-brown-overcome-obstacles](http://www.actioncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/17-dec-brown-overcome-obstacles).

<sup>564</sup> Bonn Climate Talks, Picking Up The Pieces After Copenhagen, Guardian News (London) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/cif-green/2010/apr/12/bonn-climate-talks-copenhagen](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/cif-green/2010/apr/12/bonn-climate-talks-copenhagen).

<sup>565</sup> UK Open to Extending Kyoto Protocol to get Talks Moving, Fox Business News (London) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.foxbusiness.com/story/markets/industries/utilities/updateuk-open-extending-kyoto-protocol-talks-moving/](http://www.foxbusiness.com/story/markets/industries/utilities/updateuk-open-extending-kyoto-protocol-talks-moving/).

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for mobilizing funds to assist developing countries and for taking part in the creation of a post-2012 financial regime that will account for the needs of developing countries.

*Analyst: Vincent Eagan*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize financial resources to developing countries and to contribute to the creation of a post-2012 regime on climate change.

The United States has provided funds to assist developing countries to deal with the problem of climate change. On 17 December 2009, Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton announced that the United States would contribute a portion of the projected USD100 billion needed in “long-term financing” to assist adaptation efforts in developing countries.<sup>566</sup> Secretary Clinton stated that the money would come from both public and private sources, including “alternative sources of finance.”<sup>567</sup> The American share of the USD100 billion total remains unclear, although it is expected to be approximately 20 per cent.<sup>568</sup>

Moreover, the US government has allocated approximately USD1.2 billion toward international climate programs as part of its proposed fiscal 2010 budget.<sup>569</sup> The US government is also currently considering further financial measures. On 4 December 2009, US Senate Foreign Relations Chairman John Kerry introduced an 81-page financial package authorizing funding and technical assistance to help developing countries build and implement programs to fight climate change, including adaptation, deployment of clean energy technologies, and reducing deforestation and forest degradation.<sup>570</sup>

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, the United States was one of six nations to pledge USD3.5 billion for developing countries aiming to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.<sup>571</sup> The move is important as it will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of emissions.

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<sup>566</sup> U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?\\_r=1&hp](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp).

<sup>567</sup> U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?\\_r=1&hp](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp).

<sup>568</sup> U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?\\_r=1&hp](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp).

<sup>569</sup> Climate talks remain alive, but so do many obstacles, Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/11/28/AR2009112802453.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/11/28/AR2009112802453.html).

<sup>570</sup> Kerry Unveils Foreign Relations' Contribution to Senate Climate Bill, New York Times (New York) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/04/04climategwire-kerry-unveils-foreign-relations-contribution-44894.html](http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/04/04climategwire-kerry-unveils-foreign-relations-contribution-44894.html).

<sup>571</sup> U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216).

President Barack Obama also played a central role at Copenhagen through his negotiations with China, India, Brazil and South Africa, which ultimately led to the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>572</sup> Although the agreement is not legally binding, it is seen as a positive step forward by the United States.<sup>573</sup> Specifically, in regards to funding developing countries, the Accord establishes both a short-term USD30 billion fund and promises USD100 billion per year by 2020.<sup>574</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.<sup>575</sup>

On 28 January 2010, the United States Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern formally submitted a letter to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change executive, in which the US Government indicated “its desire to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord.”<sup>576</sup> As part of this communication, the United States also submitted its “emissions reduction targets” under the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>577</sup>

The United States was also active in the lead-up to the Copenhagen Conference. On 24 November 2009, President Obama and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh signed a series of cooperation agreements in the launch of a US-India “Green Partnership” on energy security, climate change, and food security. Both countries agreed that an outcome from Copenhagen “must be comprehensive and cover mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology.”<sup>578</sup>

On 3 November 2009, President Obama also met with a series of EU representatives, resulting in an EU-US Summit Declaration. The United States committed to enhanced

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<sup>572</sup> Obama Negotiates ‘Copenhagen Accord’ With Senate Climate Fight in Mind, New York Times (New York) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html](http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html).

<sup>573</sup> Obama Negotiates ‘Copenhagen Accord’ With Senate Climate Fight in Mind, New York Times (New York) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html](http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html).

<sup>574</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>575</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>576</sup> United States of America Submission, United States Department of States (Washington, D.C.) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.usclimatenetwork.org/resource-database/us-inscription-to-the-unfccc-on-the-copenhagen-accord](http://www.usclimatenetwork.org/resource-database/us-inscription-to-the-unfccc-on-the-copenhagen-accord)

<sup>577</sup> United States of America Submission, United States Department of States (Washington) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.usclimatenetwork.org/resource-database/us-inscription-to-the-unfccc-on-the-copenhagen-accord](http://www.usclimatenetwork.org/resource-database/us-inscription-to-the-unfccc-on-the-copenhagen-accord)

<sup>578</sup> New U.S.-India Green Partnership improves prospects for global climate deal, The Energy Collective (Washington, D.C.) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. [theenergycollective.com/TheEnergyCollective/52287](http://theenergycollective.com/TheEnergyCollective/52287).

cooperation in promoting an ambitious and comprehensive international climate change agreement in the upcoming climate conference in Copenhagen. In particular, the declaration aims to increase efforts to mobilize “substantial financial resources” to support adaptation by the “most vulnerable” and enhanced mitigation actions by developing countries.<sup>579</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for both its long-term and short-term financial contributions to developing countries, as well as its continued efforts to contribute to the creation of an effective long-term financial agreement.

*Analyst: Vanessa Cheng*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources to create an effective financial arrangement to support the post-2012 regime.

On 11 December 2009, the EU pledged EUR7.2 billion to finance developing countries fight against climate change for the next three years.<sup>580</sup> The initiative has surpassed the European Council’s initial stipulation, in October 2009, that it would fund a portion of the estimated EUR5-7 billion necessary for developing countries from 2010-2012.<sup>581</sup> All 27 EU countries will contribute to the overall sum which will be part of the USD30 billion short-term fund of the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>582</sup>

On 7 September 2009, a draft EU report proposed a UN war chest for climate funds to help process the flow of funds aimed at compensating developing countries for curbing their greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>583</sup> The paper is one of the first attempts to deal with the practicalities of collecting and distributing the billions of dollars developing nations say they will need before signing a climate change pact.<sup>584</sup>

On 30 October 2009, EU leaders announced that a yearly EUR100 billion in aid will be necessary for developing nations by 2020 to cope climate change.<sup>585</sup> EU Commission Chief Jose Manuel Barroso stated, “We Europeans have done our job” when it comes to

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<sup>579</sup> EU-US Summit Declaration, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110929.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110929.pdf).

<sup>580</sup> EU pledges annual €2.4bn to climate fund, Financial Times (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html).

<sup>581</sup> European leaders edge closer to agreement on global climate change fund, Times UK Edition (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece).

<sup>582</sup> European leaders edge closer to agreement on global climate change fund, Times UK Edition (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece).

<sup>583</sup> EU proposes U.N. war chest for climate funds, Thomson Reuters News (Brussels) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907).

<sup>584</sup> EU proposes U.N. war chest for climate funds, Thomson Reuters News (Brussels) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907).

<sup>585</sup> EU countries strike groundbreaking climate deal but skimp on details, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html).

pooling resources for developing nations.<sup>586</sup> The exact amount of the funding that will come from the EU is still unknown. The EU maintains that their contribution “will be between EUR2 billion and 15 billion” per annum by 2020.<sup>587</sup>

On 9 November 2009, a memo was released stating that the “EU is pressing for a global [...] legally binding international treaty” whose purpose is to “prevent global warming.”<sup>588</sup> To do so, the EU Council of 29-30 October stated that they will “contribute a fair share” of the funding needed by developing countries to reduce their emissions.<sup>589</sup>

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Durao Barroso expressed the EU’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, noting in particular the EU’s “commitment regarding the support to developing countries.”<sup>590</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>591</sup>

On 8 January 2010, undeterred by the shortcomings of the Copenhagen conference, the European Union announced that it will seek a new deal on global warming at the G20 Summit.<sup>592</sup> One main focus of this deal will be on the economic issues of climate change.<sup>593</sup> Moreover, until a legally-binding accord is achieved, the European Commission will seek swift implementation of the Copenhagen Accord by the European Union and other nations.<sup>594</sup>

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<sup>586</sup> EU countries strike groundbreaking climate deal but skimp on details, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html).

<sup>587</sup> EU Strongly supports new climate funds for vulnerable nations, The Daily Star (Dhaka) 5 December 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. [www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=116453](http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=116453).

<sup>588</sup> The Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiations: EU positions and state of play, EUROPA (Brussels) 9 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>589</sup> The Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiations: EU positions and state of play, EUROPA (Brussels) 9 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>590</sup> Statement of President Barroso on the Copenhagen Climate Accord, COP15, EUROPA (Copenhagen) 19 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>591</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>592</sup> EU to pursue climate deal through G-20, Associated Press (Madrid) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 January 2010. [news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100108/ap\\_on\\_re\\_eu/eu\\_climate\\_change](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100108/ap_on_re_eu/eu_climate_change).

<sup>593</sup> EU to pursue climate deal through G-20, Associated Press (Madrid) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 January 2010. [news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100108/ap\\_on\\_re\\_eu/eu\\_climate\\_change](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100108/ap_on_re_eu/eu_climate_change).

<sup>594</sup> Commission wants quick follow-up on Copenhagen, EurActiv (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/commission-wants-quick-follow-copenhagen/article-188908](http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/commission-wants-quick-follow-copenhagen/article-188908).

In addition, on 9 March 2010, the European Commission outlined a detailed action plan to “help maintain the momentum of global efforts to tackle climate change.”<sup>595</sup> To this end, the EU Commission stressed the importance of cooperation between the EU and developing countries in order to meet the collective goals of forthcoming UNFCCC meetings in Cancun (to be held in December 2010).<sup>596</sup> The communiqué also emphasizes the need for a “fast start” to the financial assistance of developing countries.<sup>597</sup>

Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1 for its short-term funding initiatives towards the adaptation and mitigation strategies for developing nations, as well as its contributions towards a long-term funding mechanism.

*Analyst: Paul Voinea*

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<sup>595</sup> International climate policy post-Copenhagen: Acting now to reinvigorate global action on climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/com\\_2010\\_86.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/com_2010_86.pdf).

<sup>596</sup> International climate policy post-Copenhagen: Acting now to reinvigorate global action on climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/com\\_2010\\_86.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/pdf/com_2010_86.pdf).

<sup>597</sup> Climate change: EU Commission sets strategy to reinvigorate global action after Copenhagen, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_9554\\_en.htm](http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9554_en.htm).

## 7. Climate Change: Forest and Land Degradation [73]

### Commitment

“We will support the development of positive incentives in particular for developing countries to promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment:

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

### Background

Deforestation and forest degradation account to nearly 20 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>598</sup> The majority of deforestation and forest degradation is taking place in developing countries through conversion of forests into agricultural land and pastureland, through infrastructural development, and through logging for industrial development.<sup>599</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, commonly abbreviated as REDD, is gaining attention in the international community. REDD is an effort to provide incentives for developing countries to decrease deforestation by assigning financial value to the carbon stored in forests.<sup>600</sup>

G8 members have continuously committed to reduce greenhouse gases. At the 1989 Paris Summit the G8 members for the first time committed to limit emissions of greenhouse gases and to adopt sustainable forest management practices.<sup>601</sup> However, the G8 members discussed the issue of greenhouse gases in connection with deforestation for the first time at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.<sup>602</sup>

<sup>598</sup> About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. [www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx).

<sup>599</sup> About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. [www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx).

<sup>600</sup> About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. [www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx).

<sup>601</sup> Economic Declaration 1989 Paris Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Date of Access: 10 November 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/environment.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/environment.html).

<sup>602</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action, Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

The 2005 Gleneagles Summit represents an important mark with the adoption of the Gleneagles Plan of Action. In the Gleneagles Plan of Action the G8 members committed to taking a variety of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, recognized the importance of forests as carbon sinks, and recognized “the impacts that illegal logging has on the livelihoods of many in the poorest countries in Africa and elsewhere, on environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation and hence global sustainable development.”<sup>603</sup>

At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 members reiterated the need to take action in addressing deforestation and illegal logging.<sup>604</sup> The G8 members recognized that deforestation has a significant impact on the global greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>605</sup>

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, the G8 leaders have actively promoted assistance for the developing countries to reduce emissions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.<sup>606</sup> At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 members confirmed their commitment to provide assistance to developing countries to reduce emissions through deforestation.<sup>607</sup>

G8 members also participated in discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change taking place from 7-18 December 2009 in Copenhagen.

### **Commitment Features**

To comply with the commitment, the member must take steps to support the development of positive incentives for developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. “Support” for the development of positive incentives will be defined as positive action to provide technical assistance and funding targeted at combating forest degradation to developing countries. Technical assistance can be in the form of providing technology or science to developing countries. In order to register full compliance, the member must take steps to provide both funding and technical assistance to developing countries.

Positive incentives for developing countries must promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Examples of such programs

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<sup>603</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action, Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>604</sup> Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

<sup>605</sup> Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

<sup>606</sup> Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf).

<sup>607</sup> Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

include: establishing favourable environmental loans for activities that support reduced deforestation; setting up licensing programs for forest protection; adopting regulations for setting up a mechanism for trading the emission reductions from reduced deforestation; establishing programs that promote agriculture instead of the forest industry; and adopting policies and regulations for forest protection.

### Scoring

-1	Member does not provide technical assistance to developing countries AND does not provide funding to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
0	Member provides technical assistance to developing countries OR commits funds to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
+1	Member provides technical assistance to developing countries AND commits funds to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

*Lead Analyst: Maša Kovič*

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote emissions reduction through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Canada has provided technical assistance to developing countries, but has not committed any funding during the current compliance cycle.

During the XIII World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, held on 18-23 October 2009, the Canadian Model Forest Network and the Argentine Model Forest Network presented their program on cooperation in sustainable forest management.<sup>608</sup> Canada has provided technical assistance to Argentina since 2007 through a set of workshops.<sup>609</sup> In 2010, Canada plans to offer its workshop program to several developing countries through the Ibero-American Model Forest Network.<sup>610</sup>

While Canada has expressed its support for financial contributions to developing countries, it has yet to commit any new funds during the current compliance cycle. On 18 December 2009, Canada expressed support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>611</sup> On 7 January 2010, Member of the Parliament Steven Blaney also confirmed that Canada had notified the UNFCCC Secretariat of its emission reduction

<sup>608</sup> Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news\\_events/news\\_features/news\\_record.aspx?title\\_id=5013](http://www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013).

<sup>609</sup> Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news\\_events/news\\_features/news\\_record.aspx?title\\_id=5013](http://www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013).

<sup>610</sup> Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news\\_events/news\\_features/news\\_record.aspx?title\\_id=5013](http://www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013).

<sup>611</sup> Canada signs Copenhagen Pact, The Gazette (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html](http://www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html).

targets, which was its obligation under the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>612</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>613</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>614</sup> In a speech on 1 February 2010, Environment Minister Jim Prentice stated that the function of the Copenhagen Accord is to build “a sustainable bridge between developed and developing countries,” adding that this was also “one of the reasons why Canada was so willing to agree to contribute our fair share”<sup>615</sup> to the newly established fund.<sup>616</sup>

Canada has also expressed its support for REDD initiatives. On 27 May 2010, at a meeting of the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Partnership, held in Oslo, Minister Prentice stated that Canada is “supportive of REDD+ and the partnerships between developing and developed countries... and Canada will be supportive of those efforts within the overall framework of our support of the Copenhagen fast start financing.”<sup>617</sup> However, there is no evidence that Canada has made any concrete pledges as part of the REDD+ partnerships discussed at this conference.

In September 2008, Canada pledged CAD100 million to the Strategic Climate Fund’s “Pilot Program for Climate Resistance.”<sup>618</sup> While the Strategic Climate Fund includes also the Forest Investment Program, Canada has not pledged any new financial resources for this program during the current compliance cycle.<sup>619</sup> Moreover, as of 13 October

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<sup>612</sup> Canada signs Copenhagen Pact, *The Gazette* (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html](http://www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html).

<sup>613</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>614</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>615</sup> Speaking Points for the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP, Minister of the Environment, to the Members of the University of Calgary School of Public Policy and the School of Business, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=1E866FB5-273D-46F2-9ED8-5CFFBCE8E069](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=1E866FB5-273D-46F2-9ED8-5CFFBCE8E069).

<sup>616</sup> Speaking Points for the Honourable Jim Prentice, PC, QC, MP, Minister of the Environment, to the Members of the University of Calgary School of Public Policy and the School of Business, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=1E866FB5-273D-46F2-9ED8-5CFFBCE8E069](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=1E866FB5-273D-46F2-9ED8-5CFFBCE8E069).

<sup>617</sup> Speaking Notes for the Honourable Jim Prentice, Minister of the Environment, at the Oslo Oslo Climate and Forest Conference on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Partnership, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. 2E072BCB-3B9F-418F-AC6E-5E024FFF7E60.

<sup>618</sup> Funding, Climate Investment Funds (Washington, D.C.) 31 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics).

<sup>619</sup> Funding, Climate Investment Funds (Washington, D.C.) 31 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics).

2009, Canada has not yet fulfilled its pledge from 2008, as it has only contributed CAD85 million of the CAD100 million total.<sup>620</sup>

Thus, Canada has been given the score of 0 for offering technical assistance to developing countries to reduce emissions through actions to reduce deforestation and degradation.

*Analyst: Ahad Ahmed*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. France has committed to provide both financial and technical assistance to programs under the auspices of the REDD initiative.

France has taken steps to provide financial support to developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. On 16 December 2009, during the Copenhagen Conference, France together with United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and Norway committed USD3.5 billion over three years as early funding for reducing emissions through reducing deforestation.<sup>621</sup> The financial contributions are set to begin in 2010.<sup>622</sup>

Moreover, on 27 November 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy expressed full support for the launch of a USD22 billion Copenhagen Launch Fund.<sup>623</sup> The establishment of this fund was proposed by the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>624</sup> The fund, which will start in 2010, will focus on emission reductions through reduced deforestation

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<sup>620</sup> Trustee report, Financial Status of the Strategic Climate Fund SCF/TFC.4/4, SCF Trust Fund Committee (Washington, D.C.) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010.

[www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/scf\\_trustee\\_report\\_101309\\_0.pdf](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/scf_trustee_report_101309_0.pdf).

<sup>621</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>622</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>623</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle 'climate emergency,' The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

<sup>624</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle 'climate emergency,' The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

in developing countries.<sup>625</sup> Under the fund, the pledging countries will also provide technical assistance to ensure its success.<sup>626</sup>

On 22 December 2009, President Sarkozy also expressed his support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.<sup>627</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>628</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls for an investment of USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>629</sup> France has contributed USD400 million along with United Kingdom and proposed that 20 per cent of the funds to be allocated to combat deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.<sup>630</sup>

In connection with the above agreements, on 11 March 2010, France hosted the International Conference on the Role of Forests in Combating Climate Change.<sup>631</sup> French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner and Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development Jean-Louis Borloo, organized the conference together with the Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg.<sup>632</sup> The conference, which focused on deforestation in developing countries, confirmed “that the fight against global warming is a major priority of France’s external action.”<sup>633</sup> In his opening speech, French President Nicolas Sarkozy said that the aim of this conference was to confirm and broaden the REED+ commitment

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<sup>625</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

<sup>626</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

<sup>627</sup> Sarkozy wants global carbon talks in Paris, Reuters (Paris) 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB).

<sup>628</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>629</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>630</sup> Bilan du sommet de Copenhague, Office of the French President (Paris) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.elysee.fr/president/root/bank/pdf/president-6028.pdf](http://www.elysee.fr/president/root/bank/pdf/president-6028.pdf).

<sup>631</sup> International conference on major forest areas, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/environment-sustainable-development\\_1097/events\\_2130/another-events\\_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10\\_13827.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment-sustainable-development_1097/events_2130/another-events_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10_13827.html).

<sup>632</sup> International conference on major forest areas, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/environment-sustainable-development\\_1097/events\\_2130/another-events\\_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10\\_13827.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment-sustainable-development_1097/events_2130/another-events_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10_13827.html).

<sup>633</sup> International conference on major forest areas, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/environment-sustainable-development\\_1097/events\\_2130/another-events\\_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10\\_13827.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment-sustainable-development_1097/events_2130/another-events_6930/international-conference-on-major-forest-areas-11.03.10_13827.html).

made by six countries at the Copenhagen Conference, as well as to convince the private sector to participate in this important program.<sup>634</sup>

Moreover, on 11 March 2010 – during the aforementioned conference – the French Development Agency signed an agreement with Astrium Services to “provide satellite data to launch a REDD programme covering the Congo Basin.”<sup>635</sup> This program will measure deforestation and forest degradation in the Congo Basin.<sup>636</sup>

On 8 April 2010, French Development Agency also approved a EUR35 million loan to China for a sustainable development project in Yunnan.<sup>637</sup> The project includes the reforestation of 59,000 hectares of rural land.<sup>638</sup>

France has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 4 December 2009, France established the “Comité de place France Carbone”, an instrument to combat climate change issues.<sup>639</sup> Minister of State Jean-Louis Borloo said that the committee represented a “challenge in terms of emission regulation.”<sup>640</sup> The committee will provide technical assistance to developing countries through a forum for the public and private sector to discuss carbon markets.<sup>641</sup> Minister of State Jean-Louis Borloo also called upon investors to allocate “direct funds towards developing countries.”<sup>642</sup>

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<sup>634</sup> International conference on major forest areas – Speech by Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (Paris) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-opens.html](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-opens.html).

<sup>635</sup> Ministerial conference on major forest zones, Astrium EADS News (Paris), 12 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.astrium.eads.net/en/news/major-forest-zones-ministerial-conference.html](http://www.astrium.eads.net/en/news/major-forest-zones-ministerial-conference.html).

<sup>636</sup> Ministerial conference on major forest zones, Astrium EADS News (Paris), 12 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.astrium.eads.net/en/news/major-forest-zones-ministerial-conference.html](http://www.astrium.eads.net/en/news/major-forest-zones-ministerial-conference.html).

<sup>637</sup> AFD pledges some 600 million euros to support sustainable development at its 1 and 8 April 2010 Board Meeting, French Development Agency (Paris) 1, 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600).

<sup>638</sup> AFD pledges some 600 million euros to support sustainable development at its 1 and 8 April 2010 Board Meeting, French Development Agency (Paris) 1, 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600).

<sup>639</sup> Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6432](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432).

<sup>640</sup> Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague, Ministry for Development (Paris) 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6432](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432).

<sup>641</sup> Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague, Ministry for Development (Paris) 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6432](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432).

<sup>642</sup> Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague, Ministry for Development (Paris) 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6432](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432).

Thus, France has been awarded the score of +1. It has committed financial and technical assistance to developing countries in order to promote emission reductions through reducing deforestation.

*Analyst: Roshan Muralidhar*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support emission reductions in developing countries through reducing deforestation. It has provided both funding and technical assistance to developing countries.

Germany has taken steps to provide funds to developing countries aimed at reducing deforestation. On 17 March 2010, the German Ministry of the Environment announced funding for the conservation of the Indonesian Harapan Rainforest.<sup>643</sup> This project is one of Germany's largest under its International Climate Initiative.<sup>644</sup> As part of the Harapan Rainforest project, the Ministry of Environment will provide more than EUR7.5 million for forest conservation, restoration, and management.<sup>645</sup>

Additionally, on 15 October 2009, the Federal Environment Ministry announced a donation of EUR1.6 million to aid Rwanda with the protection of one of its national parks.<sup>646</sup> The German government aims to protect Rwandan forests from logging and reduce emissions in Rwanda through the International Climate Initiative.<sup>647</sup> Germany identified Rwanda as a partner in this initiative due to its high population density and its use of wood to sustain its economy.<sup>648</sup>

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed her support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.<sup>649</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the "immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries"

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<sup>643</sup> Rainforest pilot project is protecting climate and species, German Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45778.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45778.php).

<sup>644</sup> Rainforest pilot project is protecting climate and species, German Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45778.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45778.php).

<sup>645</sup> Rainforest pilot project is protecting climate and species, German Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45778.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45778.php).

<sup>646</sup> Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/press\\_releases/archive/16th\\_legislative\\_period/pm/45096.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php).

<sup>647</sup> Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/press\\_releases/archive/16th\\_legislative\\_period/pm/45096.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php).

<sup>648</sup> Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/press\\_releases/archive/16th\\_legislative\\_period/pm/45096.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php).

<sup>649</sup> World leaders welcome the Copenhagen Accord, Government of Denmark (Copenhagen) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm](http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm).

to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>650</sup> The Copenhagen Accord also calls on developed countries to contribute USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries' mitigation and adaptation activities.<sup>651</sup>

At follow-up talks to the Copenhagen Conference, held in Bonn between 2-4 May 2010, German Minister for Environment Norbert Röttgen announced that Germany will provide EUR350 million to the fast-track fund adopted at the Copenhagen Conference for "the prevention of deforestation in developing countries."<sup>652</sup>

Germany has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 3 December 2009, German Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development Dirk Niebel and Brazilian President Lula da Silva launched several "joint projects for the protection of tropical forests."<sup>653</sup> As part of these initiatives, Germany will provide technical assistance to Brazil for forest conservation, deforestation controls, and "sustainable forest management."<sup>654</sup>

Additionally, on 8 March 2010, German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel signed a partnership agreement with Australia's Deputy Director General of AusAID, Richard Moore to cooperate in protecting mangrove forests in Viet Nam.<sup>655</sup> Under this partnership, Germany will work with AusAID to provide technical assistance aimed at protecting endangered mangrove forests in the province Kien Giang.<sup>656</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded the score of +1. It has both increased funds to other states for protection of their forests and provided technical assistance.

*Analyst: James Monteith and Maša Kovič*

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<sup>650</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>651</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>652</sup> Minister Röttgen: New momentum for international climate negotiations, German Federal Ministry of Environment (Berlin) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45968.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45968.php).

<sup>653</sup> Germany supports Brazil's program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm\\_20091203\\_106.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html).

<sup>654</sup> Germany supports Brazil's program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm\\_20091203\\_106.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html).

<sup>655</sup> Niebel increases protection of mangrove forests, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm\\_20100308\\_37.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm_20100308_37.html).

<sup>656</sup> Niebel increases protection of mangrove forests, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm\\_20100308\\_37.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm_20100308_37.html).

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to provide support to developing countries to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation. It has committed to provide funding for developing countries to reduce deforestation.

On 12 December 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi participated in a European initiative to provide financial resources to developing countries to deal with climate change, including efforts to reduce deforestation.<sup>657</sup> Italy pledged to allocate EUR600 million over a period of three years to the Copenhagen Launch Fund, which will come into effect in 2010.<sup>658</sup>

Moreover, Italy participated at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, held from 7-18 December 2009. On 18 December 2009, Italian Minister for Environment Stefania Prestigiacomo stressed the importance of rain forest and providing technical assistance to developing countries.<sup>659</sup> However, Minister Prestigiacomo did not make any concrete pledges with regard to assistance for developing countries and reducing deforestation.<sup>660</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded the score of 0 for pledging financial resources to developing countries to reduce deforestation.

*Analyst: Maša Kovič*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Japan has provided both technical assistance and funding to programs aimed at reducing deforestation.

On 7 November 2009, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the creation of the Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, a comprehensive technical development assistance initiative in the Mekong region (which includes Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam).<sup>661</sup> A substantial portion of pertains to the provision of technical assistance

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<sup>657</sup> EU Agrees to 7.2-billion Euro Climate Fund, Earth Times (New York) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. [www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/298890,eu-agrees-to-72-billion-euro-climate-fund--summary.html](http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/298890,eu-agrees-to-72-billion-euro-climate-fund--summary.html).

<sup>658</sup> Prestigiacomo: Contributo di 600 milioni per i PSV conferma, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0124.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0124.xml).

<sup>659</sup> Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo "Basta tattiche: serve un accordo", Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0144.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml).

<sup>660</sup> Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo "Basta tattiche: serve un accordo", Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2010. [www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home\\_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia\\_0144.xml](http://www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml).

<sup>661</sup> Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html).

aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in accordance with the United Nation's Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management.<sup>662</sup> This action plan builds upon previous initiatives taken by Japan in this region, such as the "Cool Earth Partnership," launched in 2008.<sup>663</sup> On 2 September 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued its annual budget for these ongoing initiatives in Vietnam, which included a "Project for Sustainable Forest Management," scheduled to last until 2015.<sup>664</sup>

Japan has also pledged funds for developing countries. At the Copenhagen Conference, on 16 December 2009, Japan joined with the United States, United Kingdom, France, Australia and Norway to commit USD3.5 billion over three years towards financing "actions to reduce emissions from forests [that] can help stabilize [the global climate]."<sup>665</sup> These financial contributions are begin in 2010.<sup>666</sup> On 11 March 2010, Japan reaffirmed its commitment towards this initiative at the International Conference on the Role of Forests in Combating Climate Change, held in Paris.<sup>667</sup>

Furthermore, on 18 December 2009, a spokesperson for Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama expressed Japan's support for the Copenhagen Accord, stating that a failure to reach a long-term, binding agreement would be a "disgrace to the world."<sup>668</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the "immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries" to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>669</sup>

On 4 March 2010, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon named special advisor to Japan's Cabinet Mutsuyoshi Nishimura as a member to the High Level

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<sup>662</sup> Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html).

<sup>663</sup> Japan's Official Development Assistance: Rolling Plan for Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling\\_plans/region/vietnam.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/region/vietnam.pdf).

<sup>664</sup> Rolling Plan for Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling\\_plans/region/vietnam.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/region/vietnam.pdf).

<sup>665</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>666</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>667</sup> First Test of Copenhagen Accord at Deforestation Talk, Department for Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/change\\_energy/tackling\\_clima/int\\_climate/climate\\_news/redd\\_paris/redd\\_paris.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/change_energy/tackling_clima/int_climate/climate_news/redd_paris/redd_paris.aspx)

<sup>668</sup> Japan's PM to Leave Copenhagen on Friday, Reuters (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218).

<sup>669</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing at the United Nations.<sup>670</sup> A major part of this group's mandate will include financing REDD initiatives in the developing world.<sup>671</sup> Japan believes that with this nomination it will be able to contribute more actively to "such efforts by continuing to seek establishment of a fair and effective framework in which all major economies participate."<sup>672</sup>

Moreover, on 9 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released its Official Development White Paper.<sup>673</sup> In it, Japan stated that it will continue to support "the promotion of sustainable forest management, the suppression of deforestation and degradation, and measures against illegal logging and other issues faced by developing countries through its bilateral ODA projects."<sup>674</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for providing both technical assistance and funding aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

*Analyst: Andrew Do*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to develop positive incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation and forest degradation. It has taken steps to provide technical assistance to developing countries to reduce deforestation, but has not provided any direct funding during the current compliance cycle.

On 29 October 2009, Russian Head of the Federal Forestry Agency A.I. Savinov met with the Chinese Head of the State Forestry Administration Jia Zhibang at the Sixth Meeting of the Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry.<sup>675</sup> At this meeting, Russia and China discussed bilateral support and assistance in forest policy development

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<sup>670</sup> Japan's Cooperation on an Initiative by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Concerning Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305_03.html).

<sup>671</sup> Japan's Cooperation on an Initiative by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Concerning Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305_03.html).

<sup>672</sup> Japan's Cooperation on an Initiative by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Concerning Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0305_03.html).

<sup>673</sup> Official Announcement of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) White Paper 2009, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0309\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0309_01.html).

<sup>674</sup> Japan's ODA White Paper 2009 – Chapter 3: Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2009/pdfs/part1-3.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2009/pdfs/part1-3.pdf)

<sup>675</sup> 6th Meeting of Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55](http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55).

in the fields of forest fire protection, protection against pests and diseases, and cooperation in fighting against illegal logging and trade of illegally procured wood.<sup>676</sup>

Moreover, at the XIII World Forest Congress, held on 18-23 October 2009 in Buenos-Aires, Argentina, Russia approved the Declaration of the Congress that calls for strategic actions in developing “climate change related mechanisms... with particular attention to REDD.”<sup>677</sup> During the congress, the Russian Deputy Head of Federal Forestry Agency V.N. Maslyakov also met with representatives of Argentina, Brazil and India to discuss bilateral cooperation on technical issues related to sustainable forest management.<sup>678</sup> However, Russia made no concrete commitments to help developing countries in terms of funding.

On 20 December 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev expressed his support for the Copenhagen Accord, suggesting that “a global agreement must take into account the role played by forests – the main absorbers of greenhouse gases.”<sup>679</sup> The Copenhagen Accord recognized “the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries”.<sup>680</sup>

Russia has also launched several programs on deforestation at the national level.<sup>681</sup> During September and October 2009, the Federal Forestry Agency organized workshops on forest reproduction in several federal districts.<sup>682</sup>

Moreover, on 17 December 2009, Russia issued its Climate Doctrine, which foresees, inter alia, new measures to “protect and improve carbon sinks and receivers, including sustainable forest management [...] and reforestation on a sustainable basis to increase

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<sup>676</sup> 6th Meeting of Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55](http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55).

<sup>677</sup> XIII World Forestry Congress 2009, Forest Development: A Vital Balance, Findings and Strategic Actions (Buenos Aires) 18-23 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [foris.fao.org/meetings/download/\\_2009/xiii\\_th\\_world\\_forestry\\_congress/misc\\_documents/wfc\\_declaration.pdf](http://foris.fao.org/meetings/download/_2009/xiii_th_world_forestry_congress/misc_documents/wfc_declaration.pdf).

<sup>678</sup> XIII World Forest Congress, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/56](http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/56).

<sup>679</sup> Speech at Climate Change Conference Plenary Session, President of Russia (Moscow) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840\\_type82912type82914\\_223431.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840_type82912type82914_223431.shtml).

<sup>680</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>681</sup> Rosleskhoz Will Take Part in Workshops on Usage and Reproduction of Forests, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7](http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7).

<sup>682</sup> Rosleskhoz Will Take Part in Workshops on Usage and Reproduction of Forests, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7](http://www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7).

greenhouse gas emissions absorption by carbon sinks and receivers.”<sup>683</sup> There is no evidence, however, to suggest that Russia has initiated any such projects during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for providing technical assistance to developing countries in their fight against deforestation but not providing any direct funding during the current compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Darya Frolova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided both technical assistance and funding to developing countries aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

On 20 October 2009, Secretary of State for the Department for International Development Douglas Alexander pledged approximately GBP100 million to the World Bank’s Forest Investment Program.<sup>684</sup> The Forest Investment Program includes measures aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation “ranging from training forest rangers to large-scale forest governance reforms.”<sup>685</sup> The United Kingdom has provided half of this amount up front, with the remainder to be allocated “based on the progress of both the Forest Investment Program itself and wider negotiations on forest finance.”<sup>686</sup>

On 29 January 2010, Secretary of State Douglas Alexander announced a partnership with the Indonesian government to tackle deforestation.<sup>687</sup> The Department for International Development will contribute roughly GBP50 million to this partnership to ensure that “Indonesia’s trees are worth more in the ground than chopped down.”<sup>688</sup>

Furthermore, on 27 November 2009, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown proposed a Copenhagen Launch Fund at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in

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<sup>683</sup> Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, President of Russia 17 December 2009. Date of access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/12/223509.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/12/223509.shtml).

<sup>684</sup> Developed and Developing Countries Join Forces to Fight Climate Change with \$350 Million in New Forest Financing, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [go.worldbank.org/PPQU5PPPT0](http://go.worldbank.org/PPQU5PPPT0).

<sup>685</sup> UK Announces £100m to Tackle Poverty and Deforestation, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/).

<sup>686</sup> UK Announces £100m to Tackle Poverty and Deforestation, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/).

<sup>687</sup> UK Partners with Indonesia to Fight Climate Change, Department for International Development (London) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-partners-with-Indonesia-to-fight-climate-change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-partners-with-Indonesia-to-fight-climate-change/).

<sup>688</sup> UK Partners with Indonesia to Fight Climate Change, Department for International Development (London) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-partners-with-Indonesia-to-fight-climate-change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-partners-with-Indonesia-to-fight-climate-change/).

Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>689</sup> The UK pledged over GBP800 million to this fund, beginning in 2010.<sup>690</sup> According to Prime Minister Brown, “a lot of this money would go to deforestation and stopping it.”<sup>691</sup> In order to provide additional incentives to developing countries, the allocation of these financial resources to developing countries is based on their co-financing and on the amount of emissions reduced.<sup>692</sup>

At the Copenhagen Conference, on 16 December 2009, the UK joined with the United States, France, Australia, Japan, and Norway committed to USD3.5 billion over three years towards as early funding towards the reduction of emissions through reduced deforestation.<sup>693</sup> The UK will provide USD480 million of the total.<sup>694</sup> These financial contributions are set to begin in 2010.<sup>695</sup>

On 11 March 2010, Minister of State for the Department of Energy & Climate Change Joan Ruddock, attended the International Conference on the Role of Forests in Combating Climate Change along with numerous rainforest countries and donor countries to discuss fast funding on combating deforestation as a component of the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>696</sup> The United Kingdom agreed to pledge GBP300 million towards “fast-start” funding from 2010 to 2012.<sup>697</sup>

As announced on 12 February 2010, Prime Minister Brown will serve as the co-chair of the newly created High Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing at the

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<sup>689</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503).

<sup>690</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503).

<sup>691</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503).

<sup>692</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503).

<sup>693</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>694</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>695</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>696</sup> First Test of Copenhagen Accord at Deforestation Talk, Department for Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/change\\_energy/tackling\\_clima/int\\_climate/climate\\_news/redd\\_paris/redd\\_paris.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/change_energy/tackling_clima/int_climate/climate_news/redd_paris/redd_paris.aspx).

<sup>697</sup> First Test of Copenhagen Accord at Deforestation Talk, Department for Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/change\\_energy/tackling\\_clima/int\\_climate/climate\\_news/redd\\_paris/redd\\_paris.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/change_energy/tackling_clima/int_climate/climate_news/redd_paris/redd_paris.aspx).

United Nations along with Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi.<sup>698</sup> The group aims to raise GBP19 billion over the next three years – rising annually to USD100 million by 2020 to assist developing countries limit their contribution to global warming, which includes measures to halt deforestation.<sup>699</sup>

The UK has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 4 December 2009, Minister of State for the Department of International Development Gareth Thomas announced that the UK had allocated GBP40 million towards a new “Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme.”<sup>700</sup> According to Minister Thomas, this program will provide “accurate, detailed information that governments in the developing world can use to make decisions that safeguard the ecosystems that sustain their countries.”<sup>701</sup> A substantial portion of this initiative tackles the issue of deforestation in developing countries.<sup>702</sup>

Furthermore, on 27 January 2010, the Department of International Development’s reaffirmed its partnership with Indonesia in tackling deforestation.<sup>703</sup> This partnership includes providing “land use planning and economic advice so that their forests and peatlands can be managed sustainably.”<sup>704</sup>

On 21 December 2009, Prime Minister Brown also expressed his commitment to the process that resulted in the Copenhagen Accord, vowing that the UK would do its part in finding “a way of moving this process forward.”<sup>705</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial

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<sup>698</sup> Climate Finance Group Launched, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page22472](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page22472)

<sup>699</sup> Climate Sceptics Denounced by Brown as he Launches Climate Change Group, The Guardian (London) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/feb/12/gordon-brown-climate-change-fundraising](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/feb/12/gordon-brown-climate-change-fundraising)

<sup>700</sup> Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/).

<sup>701</sup> Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/).

<sup>702</sup> Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/).

<sup>703</sup> UK Government support for Forestry Reform in Indonesia, Department for International Development (London) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-government-support-for-forestry-reform-in-Indonesia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-government-support-for-forestry-reform-in-Indonesia/).

<sup>704</sup> UK Government support for Forestry Reform in Indonesia, Department for International Development (London) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-government-support-for-forestry-reform-in-Indonesia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-government-support-for-forestry-reform-in-Indonesia/).

<sup>705</sup> UK says “handful” of states wrecked climate talks, Reuters (London) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BK1A2](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BK1A2).

resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>706</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded the score of +1 for providing technical assistance and funding to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation to developing countries.

*Analyst: Andrew Do*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided both technical assistance and funding to help developing countries reduce emissions through actions that reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

On 16 December 2009, the United States – along with the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Japan and Norway – committed to create a three-year, USD3.5 billion fund that will help developing countries reduce emissions through reducing deforestation.<sup>707</sup> These financial contributions are set to begin in 2010.<sup>708</sup>

Moreover, on 27 November 2009, US President Barack Obama expressed his support for the creation of a USD22 billion Copenhagen Launch Fund, which was proposed by the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>709</sup> The fund, which is set to start in 2010, will focus on emission reductions through reduced deforestation in developing countries.<sup>710</sup> The terms of the fund also call on the pledging countries will also provide technical assistance to developing countries in order to ensure its success.<sup>711</sup>

The United States has also provided technical support to developing countries. On 23 July 2009, United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton – along with the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam – announced the launch of the

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<sup>706</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>707</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>708</sup> UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx).

<sup>709</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

<sup>710</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

<sup>711</sup> Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund).

“Lower Mekong Initiative.”<sup>712</sup> Under the auspices of this initiative, the United States initiated several projects to assist in the management of the natural resources, including forests, of the Mekong River system.<sup>713</sup> The United States have also developed a program designed to educate forest rangers in “land management, stewardship, and law enforcement.”<sup>714</sup>

Moreover, on 7 March 2010, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Brazil on climate change and deforestation issues.<sup>715</sup> As part of this MOU, the United States and Brazil will set up a Climate Change Policy Dialogue, a forum for disseminating technical expertise and for “coordinating joint efforts on research, development, deployment and dissemination” of new strategies for combating deforestation – and climate change more broadly.

Moreover, the United States has initiated domestic legislation aimed at supporting developing countries in their fight against forest degradation. On 26 June 2009 the US House of the Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009.<sup>716</sup> A similar bill, The Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act of 2009, is currently being debated in the US Senate.<sup>717</sup> If this legislation becomes law, it will establish REDD programs in developing countries and allocate approximately USD18-25 billion per year to developing countries for these programs.<sup>718</sup>

On 14 January 2009, the United States expressed its continued support for the Copenhagen Accord, signed at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2009.<sup>719</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization

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<sup>712</sup> Joint press statement of the US-Lower Mekong Ministerial Meeting, US Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C.) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126377.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126377.htm).

<sup>713</sup> The US and the Lower Mekong: Building Capacity to Manage Natural Resources, US Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C.) 6 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf).

<sup>714</sup> The U.S. and the Lower Mekong: Building Capacity to Manage Natural Resources, Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C.) 6 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf).

<sup>715</sup> US and Brazil Sign Deforestation Agreement, Mongabay.com News (San Francisco) 7 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [news.mongabay.com/2010/0307-brazil\\_us\\_mou.html](http://news.mongabay.com/2010/0307-brazil_us_mou.html).

<sup>716</sup> US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf](http://nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf).

<sup>717</sup> US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf](http://nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf).

<sup>718</sup> US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf](http://nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf).

<sup>719</sup> US climate envoy urges nations pledge carbon cuts, Reuters (New York) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSN14537668](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN14537668).

of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>720</sup>

Thus, the United States have been awarded the score of +1 for providing both financial and technical assistance to developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions through measures to curb deforestation.

*Analyst: Roshan Muralidhar*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided financial investment and technical assistance to developing countries for reducing emission through reducing deforestation.

On 11 December 2009, the EU committed EUR2.4 billion annually to a “fast-start” fund for climate change adaptation and mitigation, which will start in 2010.<sup>721</sup> This funding, which specifically targets “vulnerable and least developed countries,” will be available for projects that reduce deforestation.<sup>722</sup>

The EU has also concluded agreements that provide incentives for developing countries to control deforestation. On 19 November 2009, the EU signed a voluntary partnership agreement with Ghana to import only legally harvested timber to the EU market.<sup>723</sup> Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas noted that “this will improve forest governance in Ghana and ensure that timber imports from Ghana are not linked to illegal logging.”<sup>724</sup> In order to assist Ghana in the implementation of this agreement, the European Commission has set up a “multi-donor programme” that will provide both technical assistance and funding to Ghana.<sup>725</sup>

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<sup>720</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>721</sup> European Council 10/11 December Conclusions EUCO6/09, General Secretariat of the Council (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf).

<sup>722</sup> European Council 10/11 December Conclusions EUCO6/09, General Secretariat of the Council (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf).

<sup>723</sup> Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>724</sup> Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>725</sup> Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

Moreover, on 9 April 2010, the EU signed a similar agreement also with Malaysia.<sup>726</sup> EU is in negotiations for further agreements with Indonesia, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Liberia.<sup>727</sup>

The EU also took further steps to reduce deforestation in developing countries by placing special obligations on European importers of timber from developing countries. On 28 January 2010, the Council of the European Union agreed on a draft resolution aimed at curtailing the flow of “illegally harvested timber” into the EU market.<sup>728</sup> This resolution obliges operators who import timber and timber products into EU to provide guarantees that these were harvested in keeping with the national regulations of the countries of origin.<sup>729</sup>

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Durao Barroso expressed the EU’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, noting in particular the EU’s “commitment regarding the support to developing countries.”<sup>730</sup> The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.<sup>731</sup> On 3 February 2010, the European Parliament passed a resolution on the outcome of the Copenhagen Conference, stating its acceptance of “a green climate fund to support projects in developing countries related to deforestation and forest degradation,” and moving to establish “a Technology Mechanism to accelerate technology development and transfer.”<sup>732</sup>

Thus, EU has been rewarded the score of +1 for providing both funding and technical assistance to developing countries to support their efforts to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation.

*Analyst: Ahad Ahmed*

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<sup>726</sup> Europe Acts to Ensure Imported Timber is Legal, The New York Times (New York) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.nytimes.com/2010/04/10/business/energy-environment/10timber.html?pagewanted=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/10/business/energy-environment/10timber.html?pagewanted=1).

<sup>727</sup> Europe Acts to Ensure Imported Timber is Legal, The New York Times (New York) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.nytimes.com/2010/04/10/business/energy-environment/10timber.html?pagewanted=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/10/business/energy-environment/10timber.html?pagewanted=1).

<sup>728</sup> Council acts against illegal logging, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/112711.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/112711.pdf).

<sup>729</sup> Council acts against illegal logging, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/112711.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/112711.pdf).

<sup>730</sup> Statement of President Barroso on the Copenhagen Climate Accord, COP15, EU Press Release (Copenhagen) 19 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>731</sup> Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. [unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\\_15/application/pdf/cop15\\_cph\\_auv.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf).

<sup>732</sup> European Parliament, European Parliament resolution on the outcome of the Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change (COP 15), Session Document (Brussels) 3 February 2010. Date of access: 17 April 2010. [www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+MOTION+B7-2010-0070+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+MOTION+B7-2010-0070+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN)

## 8. Biodiversity [81]

### Commitment

“We will reinforce our efforts to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level.

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Climate Change and Environment*

### Assessment

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

### Background

In 2002, all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to “achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss” at the regional, national and international levels (the 2010 Biodiversity Target)<sup>733</sup>. The Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force on 29 December 1993 and now has 192 parties<sup>734</sup>.

Consequently, the Target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations General Assembly, and it was also incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals in 2006<sup>735</sup>. Moreover, the United Nations pronounced the year 2010 the International Year for Biological Diversity<sup>736</sup>.

The Potsdam Initiative - Biological Diversity 2010 was agreed upon at a 2007 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in Potsdam, 15 – 17 March, 2009. Some of the topics discussed here were the possibility of establishing a Global Species Information System, cooperation in battling illegal trade in wildlife, battling alien species, addressing species loss in the high seas, and considering how biodiversity will be affected by climate policies<sup>737</sup>. Germany suggested a study of the economic impact of biodiversity and

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<sup>733</sup> 2010 Biodiversity Target, Convention on Biological Diversity 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.cbd.int/2010-target/](http://www.cbd.int/2010-target/)

<sup>734</sup> List of Parties, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.cbd.int/convention/parties/list/](http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/list/)

<sup>735</sup> 2010 Biodiversity Target, Convention on Biological Diversity 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.cbd.int/2010-target/](http://www.cbd.int/2010-target/)

<sup>736</sup> The 2010 Biodiversity Target, Countdown 2010. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.countdown2010.net/biodiversity/the-2010-biodiversity-target](http://www.countdown2010.net/biodiversity/the-2010-biodiversity-target)

<sup>737</sup> The 2007 Potsdam Initiative on Biodiversity by G8, European Community Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism, 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2009. [biodiversity-](http://biodiversity-)

ecosystem loss, which has been endorsed by the G8+5 at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007<sup>738</sup>. It is now called “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity”, and its goal is to “initiate the process of analyzing the global economic benefit of biological diversity, the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the failure to take protective measures versus the costs of effective conservation”<sup>739</sup>. In 2008, the “Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity” was adopted by the G8 Environment Ministers. It urges countries to follow the 10 activities recommended in the “Potsdam Initiative - Biological Diversity 2010”<sup>740</sup>.

In April 2009, the Ministers for the Environment of the G8 and 11 other countries adopted the “Carta di Siracusa”<sup>741</sup>. They call for synergies of policies to protect biodiversity and those to prevent climate change. They also call for a strengthening of the economic incentives in preserving wildlife, for effective communication of different sectors and levels of government to achieve this goal, and for a reform of environmental governance “at all levels”<sup>742</sup>.

### **Commitment Features**

Essentially this commitment can be seen as members of the G8 reaffirming a commitment that they have been making since 2007. ‘Reinforce’ can thus be taken to mean a commitment to keep in place current programs and to add additional programs that will reduce the rates of biodiversity loss. Since this is a commitment to an international target, compliance will be scaled to note the different levels of commitments a member can take to specifically reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and full compliance will entail members forging both domestic and international partnerships to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

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chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 31 October, 2009. biodiversitychm.

eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download.

<sup>738</sup> The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index\_en.htm

<sup>739</sup> The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index\_en.htm

<sup>740</sup> The 2010 Biodiversity Target, Countdown 2010. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.countdown2010.net/biodiversity/the-2010-biodiversity-target

<sup>741</sup> Biodiversity Elevated to the Top of the G8 Environmental Dialogue, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal). Date of Access: 31 October 2009. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-04-23-g8-en.pdf> accessed 31 October 2009.

<sup>742</sup> Biodiversity Elevated to the Top of the G8 Environmental Dialogue, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal). Date of Access: 31 October 2009. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-04-23-g8-en.pdf> accessed 31 October 2009.

### Scoring

-1	Member DOES NOT implement additional measures OR fund new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on a national level OR on a regional level OR on an international level OR retracts previous commitments that reduce the rate of biodiversity. Additionally, does not cooperate with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.
0	Member takes additional measures OR funds new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on the national level OR on a regional level OR on an international level. Additionally, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.
1	Member takes additional measures OR funds new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on a national level AND on a regional level AND on an international level. Additionally, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.

*Lead Analyst: Olga Tonkonojenkova*

### Canada +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reduce its current rate of biodiversity loss. Canada has maintained funding for new programs on a national and regional level to reduce biodiversity loss.

On 7 April 2010, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced the new funding for the Government of Canada's Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP). He also said that ACAP will turn into an ecosystem-based model of environmental protection. As a result, the program will be more in line with other endangered ecosystems across Canada and will from now on focus on improving water quality, habitat sustainability and biodiversity protection.<sup>743</sup>

On 16 March 2010, Cathy Mcleod, Member of Parliament for Kamloops-Thomson-Cariboo, announced a contribution of CAD 78,420 for three environmental conservations programs in British Columbia. The recipients of the investment are Grasslands Conservation Council of British Columbia and the B.C. Ministry of Environment. The initiatives will result in better protection of endangered species as well as their habitat in the area of Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo.<sup>744</sup>

On 25 January 2010, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Gail Shea and Member of Parliament for Burlington Mike Wallace announced the opening of the Aquatic Life

<sup>743</sup> Atlantic Coastal Action Program Organizations Receive Funding for 2010-2011, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=400E8587-CB6D-4533-AC63-8BD41520621F](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=400E8587-CB6D-4533-AC63-8BD41520621F).

<sup>744</sup> Government of Canada Supports Community Environmental Projects In Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 22 March 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3BD08E2D-8E0A-4CFE-83AA-EED533B273F3](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3BD08E2D-8E0A-4CFE-83AA-EED533B273F3).

Research Facility at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington, Ontario. The Centre costs around CAD4.6 million. It will welcome graduate students, scientists and university partners and will allow them to study a range of biodiversity-related issues, such as the impact of contaminants and invasive species on the existing wildlife.<sup>745</sup> On 28 January 2010, The Canadian Museum of Nature in partnership with Parks Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, RBC and the Canadian Water Network announced the opening of an exhibition revealing the biodiversity complexity of Canada's aquatic ecosystems. *Canada's Waterscapes-Yours to Enjoy, Explore and Protect* opens on 2 February 2010 at the Biosphere museum in Montreal, Quebec and will run until 30 April 2010.<sup>746</sup>

On 2 December 2009, Canada signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30 November to 2 December 2009 and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.<sup>747</sup>

On 16 July 2009, Member of Parliament Gord Brown, together with the representatives from the Canadian Biosphere Reserve Association and the Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve, announced a contribution of CAD5 million over five years to support 14 biosphere reserves across Canada and the Canadian Biosphere Reserve Association.<sup>748</sup> It will also help spread awareness of the Biosphere Reserve Association among Canadians.<sup>749</sup>

On 8 November 2009, at the international World Wildlife Congress in Merida, Mexico, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States and Mexico. This is the first intergovernmental agreement on wilderness preservation in the world.<sup>750</sup> It commits the three countries to cooperate on wilderness conservation across North America.<sup>751</sup>

<sup>745</sup> Government of Canada Opens State-of-the-Art Aquatic Life Research Facility at the Canada Center for Inland Waters, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 22 March 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1D575267-1E79-4129-AE39-E293F763D40E](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1D575267-1E79-4129-AE39-E293F763D40E).

<sup>746</sup> New Exhibition at the Biosphere Explores the Hidden Side of Canada's Waterscapes, Parks Canada (Ottawa) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 21 March 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=7E62B7D5-B6DA-48F0-8B46-DEC812C1C0D0](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=7E62B7D5-B6DA-48F0-8B46-DEC812C1C0D0).

<sup>747</sup> Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2nd December 2009. Date of Access: 4th December 2009. [www.cbd.int/business3/](http://www.cbd.int/business3/).

<sup>748</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Canadian Biosphere Reserve, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C).

<sup>749</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Canadian Biosphere Reserve, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C).

<sup>750</sup> World Wilderness Congress (WILD9) [Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation], Parks Canada (Ottawa) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release\\_e.asp?bgid=1240&andorl=bg](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?bgid=1240&andorl=bg).

<sup>751</sup> Canada Signs Historic Agreement on Wilderness Protection with the U.S.A. and Mexico, Parks Canada

On 30 October 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice signed the first ever Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Nunavut's Environment Minister Daniel Shewchuk and Greenland's Minister of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, Ane Hansen, to ensure the protection of shared polar bear populations.<sup>752</sup> The MOU proposes a joint commission that would include representatives from Canadian Inuit organizations and would be used to establish the allowable harvest size for polar bears as well as to coordinate traditional knowledge, science, and management and outreach activities.

From 14-15 September 2009, Canada participated in a two day conference in Montreal to discuss a framework of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Business and Biodiversity on engagement with the private sector. Representatives from business, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations were present at the meeting as well.<sup>753</sup>

Because Canada has taken additional measures to fund initiatives to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the international, regional and national levels and has worked with NGOs and other countries to achieve this goal, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Igor Gontcharov*

### **France +1**

France has fully complied with its commitments to act on biodiversity loss. France has worked with a variety of actors and funded a variety of initiatives on a national, regional and international level to help reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

On 2 February 2010, Secretary of State for Ecology Chantal Jouanno announced a national action plan for the preservation of wetlands and wetland biodiversity. Funds totalling EUR320 million will be allocated over a period of three years to finance 29 projects, including the creation of a new national park.<sup>754</sup>

On 24 February 2010, the Government of France announced a plan to renovate the Zoological Park of Paris at a cost of EUR30 million. The renovated park is largely being designed to educate visitors about global biodiversity and the threats faced by various

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(Ottawa) 8 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. [www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release\\_e.asp?id=1452&andorl=nr](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1452&andorl=nr).

<sup>752</sup> Canada Takes Another Major Step Forward on Polar Bear Conservation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CB28FD19-07D9-446E-8DD9-899E38E8F5C5](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CB28FD19-07D9-446E-8DD9-899E38E8F5C5).

<sup>753</sup> Brainstorming Session on Business and Biodiversity, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-09-16-business-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-09-16-business-en.pdf).

<sup>754</sup> Launching the National Plan of Actions for the Safeguard of the Wetlands, French Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 2 February 2010. Date of Access : 12 April 2010. Lancement du plan national d'actions pour la sauvegarde des zones humides, French Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 2 February 2010. Date of Access : 12 April 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/Lancement-du-plan-national-d.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/Lancement-du-plan-national-d.html).

ecosystems. The renovation will be completed in September 2013, and the park will open to the public in March 2014.<sup>755</sup>

On 18 September 2009, the Government of France and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) signed an agreement to support sustainable management of biodiversity.<sup>756</sup> The agreement pledges EUR8 million over four years to support a variety of biodiversity conservation projects established in 2009 in Africa, the Mediterranean and some of the overseas EU areas.

On 24 February 2010, Service France Domaine, an agency operating under the Ministry for Budget and State Reform, signed an agreement with the Coastal Protection Agency in order to preserve the biodiversity of coastal areas currently under the ownership of the state. To facilitate the protection of mangroves and the implementation of a comprehensive littoral protection plan, 31 sites covering a surface of 5,700 hectares will be transferred to the Coastal Protection Agency.<sup>757</sup>

On 9 February 2010 The Ministry of Ecology announced a plan to stem bee mortality and the corresponding risk of biodiversity loss by sowing honey plants next to roadways. The project will begin in the spring 2010 and will extend across 250km. The Ministry of Ecology has set a goal to, over the next three years, extend this concept to the national road network of approximately 12,000km.<sup>758</sup>

On 3 February 2010 the Minister of Ecology, Energy and Sustainable Development Jean-Louis Borloo, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fishing Bruno Lemaire and Secretary of State for Ecology, Chantal Jouanno announced that France will support the banning of the international Bluefin Tuna trade. The Government of France requested that the classification of the Bluefin Tuna under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora be delayed by 18 months in anticipation of further environmental impact studies.<sup>759</sup>

On 1 February 2010 The National Museum of Natural History, in co-operation with the National Center of Scientific Research created a website to better document France's

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<sup>755</sup> Thirty Million Euros to Renew the Zoo in 30 millions d'euros pour rénover le zoo de Vincennes, Government of France (Paris) 24 February 2010. Date of Access : 12 April 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/30-millions-d-euros-pour-renover.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/30-millions-d-euros-pour-renover.html).

<sup>756</sup> The French Government Signs an Agreement with the IUCN on Biodiversity Conservation and Bushmeat Monitoring, International Union for Conservation of Nature (Paris) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. [www.traffic.org/home/2009/9/18/french-government-supports-bushmeat-monitoring-in-central-af.html](http://www.traffic.org/home/2009/9/18/french-government-supports-bushmeat-monitoring-in-central-af.html).

<sup>757</sup> 5700 New Hectares for the Academy of the Littoral 5 700 nouveaux hectares pour le Conservatoire du littoral, French Ministry of Budget and State Reform (Paris) 24 February 2010. Date of Access : 22 March 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/article/5-700-nouveaux-hectares-pour-le.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/article/5-700-nouveaux-hectares-pour-le.html).

<sup>758</sup> A Innovative Step for the Protection of Bees Une démarche innovante pour la protection des abeilles, French Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 9 February 2010. Date of Access : 22 March 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/Une-demarche-innovante-pour-la.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/Une-demarche-innovante-pour-la.html).

<sup>759</sup> Sale of Red Tuna Soon to be Forbidden Le commerce international du thon rouge bientôt interdit, French Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 22 March 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/Le-commerce-international-du-thon.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/Le-commerce-international-du-thon.html).

natural heritage and biodiversity. This website is intended to constitute a thorough inventory of all species and their natural habitats.<sup>760</sup>

On 16 December 2009 Nicolas Sarkozy met with several African presidents to discuss measures to prevent the deforestation of the Congo basin,<sup>761</sup> and was also planning to discuss the issue of deforestation with the President of Indonesia.<sup>762</sup>

In October 2009, the French Senate passed into law the Grenelle II Environment action plan after rigorous debate.<sup>763</sup> Among other measures, the law set up a steering committee to help implement a national biodiversity strategy.

France has worked with other governments, non-governmental organizations and local partners on the national, regional, and international levels to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. These actions justify France's score of +1 on its action to reinforce its efforts to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target.

*Analyst: Igor Gontcharov*

### **Germany: + 1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, and national levels. Germany participated in both the Jarkarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity and the International Year of Biodiversity 2010, while providing significant funding, encouragement, and applicable provisions aimed to reduce biodiversity loss.

As of 10 December 2009, Germany intends to contribute EUR2.3 million from the Federal Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative fund to support the protection and conservation of endangered mangrove forests in five countries of the South Pacific. Over the next five years the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) will target mangrove regions in Fiji, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga.<sup>764</sup>

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<sup>760</sup> An Internet Site Index for Species Present and Extinct in France, Un site internet répertorie les espèces présentes et disparues en France, Government of France (Paris) 1 February 2010. Date of Access : 12 April 2010. [www.biodiversite2010.fr/Un-site-internet-repertoire-les.html](http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/Un-site-internet-repertoire-les.html).

<sup>761</sup> Communiqué annonçant Announcing the Meeting with Representatives of the Countries of the Forest Commission of Central Africa, Office of the President of the Republic la rencontre avec les représentants des pays de la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), Présidence de la République (Paris) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat\\_id=8&press\\_id=3197](http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=8&press_id=3197).

<sup>762</sup> Rencontre avec Meeting with M. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Président de la République d'Indonésie President of the Republic of Indonesia, Présidence de la République (Paris) 13 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat\\_id=8&press\\_id=3185](http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=8&press_id=3185).

<sup>763</sup> The Senate Adopts Le Sénat Adopte le Projet de Loi Grenelle 2, Le Grenelle Environment (Paris) 8 October 2009. Date of Access : 29 November 2009. [www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/spip.php?article1307](http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/spip.php?article1307).

<sup>764</sup> Climate Protection Through Conservation of Mangroves in the South Pacific, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 10 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45399.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45399.php).

On 1 March 2010, Germany launched the new Federal Nature Conservation Act designed to protect biodiversity of species, habitats and genetics of plants and animals and to counteract threats to natural and near-natural eco-systems. The Act introduced directly applicable nationwide provisions to promote protection of wild animals and included plans to combat invasive species at the national and regional levels.<sup>765</sup>

On 11 January 2010 Germany launched the International Year of Biodiversity 2010 at the Berlin Museum of Natural History to raise awareness for the importance of biological diversity and the potential impacts of its loss. The UN declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity and Germany currently holds the presidency for the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.<sup>766</sup>

On 2 December 2009, Germany signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.<sup>767</sup>

On 13 November 2009 Ursula Heinen-Esser, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry, stated her support for the latest report of the study The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study. The report stressed the importance of government efforts to honour the services and goods nature provides for society, the importance of giving the issue of biodiversity the appropriate priority, and the need for financial incentives for biodiversity and ecosystem protection.<sup>768</sup>

On 21 September 2009, Ilse Aigner, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, called for the fishing industry to be placed on a more environmentally sound footing in order to manage fish stocks sustainably.<sup>769</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of + 1 for participating in international efforts aimed at reducing biodiversity loss, and facilitating biodiversity reduction through funding, encouragement and domestic provisions.

*Analyst: Alexandra Sewell*

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<sup>765</sup> Reform of Environmental Law Takes Effect: New Act Enter into Force on 1 March 2010, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45821.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45821.php).

<sup>766</sup> Ceremony Launches the International Year of Biodiversity 2010, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45522.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45522.php).

<sup>767</sup> Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.cbd.int/business3/](http://www.cbd.int/business3/).

<sup>768</sup> Ursula Heinen-Esser: Investments in Ecosystems Pay Off, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45220.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45220.php).

<sup>769</sup> Protecting Fish Stocks, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/09/2009-09-21-aginer-fischkonferenz\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/09/2009-09-21-aginer-fischkonferenz__en.html).

## Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss by acting on the international, national and regional level. The government has undertaken some initiatives on a regional and national levels, but there are no signs of international initiatives to tackle biodiversity loss.

Between 1 January 2010 and 12 April 2010, Italy and France signed an agreement to create a new protected area in the the Bocche di Bonifacio Transnational Marine Park. The Ministers for the Environment Stegania Prestigiacomo and Jean Louis Borloo also agreed to cooperate through the European group for territorial cooperation between the Maddelena Archipelago National Park and the Bocche di Bonifacio Natural Reserve.<sup>770</sup>

In April 2010, the Minister of the Environment established four new Marine Protected Areas in Italy, increasing the number of of Marine Protected Areas in Italy to thirty.<sup>771</sup>

The conference Mediterre, held from 27 to 30 January 2010, focused on protected areas, environmental sustainability, green economy, eco-tourism and biodiversity. There were experts from many countries attending, and thousands of people came to learn about and support the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity.<sup>772</sup>

On 25 - 27 September 2009, The Italian Association for Biodiversity and Conservation (ABC) presented a collection of rare and threatened plants in an exhibit funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. The exhibition was displayed in several Italian cities during in an attempt to educate the public on the dangers of the loss of plant biodiversity and illegal plant harvesting.<sup>773</sup>

In addition to this, the Under the LIFE+208 initiative, the European Union funded 40 projects proposed by Italy. Some of those deal with the conservation of species and habitats listed in the Birds and Habitats Directives and with preventing biodiversity loss in Italy.<sup>774</sup>

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<sup>770</sup> Environment: Italy-France Accord, Bonifacio Park Created, ANSAmEd (Rome) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME13.XAM12370.html](http://www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME13.XAM12370.html).

<sup>771</sup> Federparchi Welcomed the Establishment of Four New Marine Protected Areas and Reiterates its Call for Reform, Federparchi (Italy) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.parks.it/federparchi/dettaglio.php?id=8928](http://www.parks.it/federparchi/dettaglio.php?id=8928).

<sup>772</sup> "Sustainable. Now!" – Conference in Italy, International Union of Conservation of Nature (Bari) 18 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.countdown2010.net/article/%E2%80%9Csustainable-now%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%93-conference-in-italy](http://www.countdown2010.net/article/%E2%80%9Csustainable-now%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%93-conference-in-italy).

<sup>773</sup> Endangered Succulent Plants on Display, International Union for Conservation of Nature (Italy) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.countdown2010.net/article/endangered-succulent-plants-on-display](http://www.countdown2010.net/article/endangered-succulent-plants-on-display).

<sup>774</sup> Forty Italian Projects Funded Under the LIFE + 2008, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [translate.google.ca/translate?hl=en&sl=it&u=www.minambiente.it/&ei=lfonS5ORH9XA1Ae7qomUDQ&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBAQ7gEwAQ&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ditaly%2Bministr+y%2Bof%2Bthe%2Benvironment%26hl%3Den](http://translate.google.ca/translate?hl=en&sl=it&u=www.minambiente.it/&ei=lfonS5ORH9XA1Ae7qomUDQ&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBAQ7gEwAQ&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ditaly%2Bministr+y%2Bof%2Bthe%2Benvironment%26hl%3Den).

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for taking some initiatives at the domestic and regional levels, but no action at the international level.

*Analyst: Kimberly Innes*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, and national levels. The Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE) has facilitated international cooperation through the “Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity”, and reinforced efforts at the national and regional levels through increased transparency and encouragement of biodiversity protection.

On 16 March 2010 the Japanese cabinet approved the Fourth National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2010. This makes Japan the first country to revise its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the third time. Japan did so following review by the Central Environment Council and in conjunction with the 2008 Basic Act on Biodiversity. The strategy sets short-term targets for 2020 and mid to long-term targets for 2050 that focus on the importance of biodiversity as well as the main causes of biodiversity loss.<sup>775</sup>

From 15 to 17 December 2009, The MOE and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity co-hosted the “Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the post-2010 period.”<sup>776</sup>

On 4 December 2009, The MOE held an international meeting to promote biodiversity for the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministry stated the official purpose of the meeting was “to review the existing biodiversity observation activities and to promote those networking in Asia-Pacific region among researchers and relevant organizations, in order to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.”<sup>777</sup>

On 2 December 2009, Japan signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30 November to 2 December 2009 and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.<sup>778</sup>

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<sup>775</sup> Japan Approves Fourth National Biodiversity Strategy, Convention on Biological Diversity (Kobe) 19 March 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.cbd.int/doc/press/2010/pr-2010-03-19-japan-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2010/pr-2010-03-19-japan-en.pdf).

<sup>776</sup> Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for Post-2010 Period, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 10 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1209](http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1209).

<sup>777</sup> International Meeting for Promoting Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1187](http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1187)

<sup>778</sup> Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.cbd.int/business3/](http://www.cbd.int/business3/).

From 15 to 16 October 2009, The MOE hosted the “Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue 2009.” Japan committed herself to organizing such a forum when the Kobe Call for Action was adopted in 2008 by the G8+5 Environment Ministers Meeting. The Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue in Japan aimed at facilitating key biodiversity-related discussions in preparation for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010. This meeting stressed the importance of integrating consciousness of biodiversity into business, addressing climate change, enhancing the conservation of marine ecosystems, and using ecosystem services in a sustainable manner.<sup>779</sup>

On 20 August 2009, The Ministry of the Environment issued the “Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement in Biodiversity”, which provided guidance for voluntary actions taken towards the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use by the private sector.<sup>780</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of + 1 for hosting the “Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity,” increasing transparency, and encouraging biodiversity protection.

*Analyst: Alexandra Sewell*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

On 26 January 2010 Russia Prime Minister Putin signed a government executive order to hold an international forum on conservation of the world’s tiger population. The forum is to take place in Vladivostok on 9-12 September 2010. Its aim is to work out coordinated measures to save the tiger population, whose numbers continue to plummet.<sup>781</sup>

On 2 December 2009, acting head of the International Cooperation department of the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Vladimir Ivlev held a meeting with the head of the Federal Environment Agency of Germany Beate Essel. During this meeting they discussed results and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the field of environmental protection. They also set mutual objectives to carry out joint projects in the field of environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity. Moreover, the parties emphasized that several working meetings, joint research work, scientific events, exchanges of specialists, advanced training of staff, and transmission of

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<sup>779</sup> Japan Hosts International Multi-stakeholder Dialogue for COP 10, Convention on Biological Diversity (Kobe) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-10-16-kobe-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-10-16-kobe-en.pdf).

<sup>780</sup> Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement in Biodiversity, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 20 August 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1106](http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1106).

<sup>781</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signs an executive order to hold an international forum on conservation of the world’s tiger population, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation. Date of Access: 18 May 2010. [premier.gov.ru/tiger/eng/news/?page=1](http://premier.gov.ru/tiger/eng/news/?page=1).

scientific and technical information (including exchange of results of scientific research) were planned.<sup>782</sup>

On 17 November 2009, a meeting of Amur Oblast authorities and Heyhe (China) authorities took place in order to exchange their experience in the sphere of conservation of biodiversity of border territories. The participants agreed a plan to found jointly protected special natural areas on the banks of the Amur.<sup>783</sup>

On 29 October 2009, in Vladivostok, an agreement on cooperation was signed in the sphere of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards preservation between the Forestry Department of Jilin Province and Primorskiy Kray administration of hunting inspection together with the department of Federal Service for the Oversight of Natural Resources of Primorskiy Kray.<sup>784</sup>

In September 2009, a plan to create a new special protected natural area in the Muezersky region of Karelia was announced. This area called Vottovaara mountain represents a highly valuable cultural and nature object.<sup>785</sup>

On 22 September 2009, several leopards were moved into Sochi National Park as part of a species reintroduction programme implemented by the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Russian Government. This project is financed within the Environment Program for Sochi 2014.<sup>786</sup>

Russia has undertaken a wide variety of measures on biodiversity protection at the national, regional and international levels and cooperates with external partners on this issue. Thus Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Darya Frolova*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reduce biodiversity loss. It has implemented several federal plans to decrease biodiversity in important regions and has cooperated with other countries

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<sup>782</sup> Acting head of the International Cooperation department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation Vladimir Ivlev held a meeting with the head of the Federal Environment Agency of Germany Beate Essel, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation 2 December 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6509&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6509&pid=11).

<sup>783</sup> Priamurie's authorities and Heyhe's (China) authorities have discussed a possibility to create jointly protected special natural areas. REGNUM Information Agency 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.regnum.ru/news/1225682.html](http://www.regnum.ru/news/1225682.html).

<sup>784</sup> Russian and Chinese environmentalists start monitoring of Amur tiger number in one of the PRC provinces. Federal Service for the Oversight of Natural Resources 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://rpn.gov.ru/node/129>.

<sup>785</sup> A new special protected natural area will be created in the Muezersky region of Karelia, The Centre of Nature Protection 24 September 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [oopt.info/index.php?news=192](http://oopt.info/index.php?news=192)

<sup>786</sup> Leopards will inhabit Sochi outskirts The Centre of Nature Protection 22 September 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [oopt.info/index.php?news=188](http://oopt.info/index.php?news=188).

On 4 May 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awarded USD246,149 to Saint Louis University to “predict the impacts of climate change on aquatic biodiversity in U.S. rivers and streams.”<sup>787</sup> This funding is the first disbursement of USD16 million Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grant program meant to study “the consequences of climate change on allergies, water quality, drinking water and air quality.”

On 12 April 2010, US Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar announced USD66 million to enable “25 states to work with private landowners, conservation organizations and other partners to protect and conserve the habitat of threatened and endangered species.” A majority of these grants will go to Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs), which are plans meant to conserve the habitats of endangered species on privately owned lands.

On 11 March 2010, Interior Secretary Salazar announced the distribution of over USD76.5 million to “help conserve and recover imperilled fish.” The funds, which were appropriated through the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, must be used towards protecting imperilled fish and towards meeting the state’s broader Comprehensive Wildlife Action Plan.

On 8 November 2009, at the international World Wildlife Congress in Merida, Mexico, the United States announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Canada and Mexico on wilderness preservation. This is the first intergovernmental agreement on wilderness preservation in the world.<sup>788</sup> It commits the three countries to cooperate on wilderness conservation across North America.<sup>789</sup>

On 29 September 2009, the Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Maria Otero held a round-table discussion on the Congo Basin Forest Partnership along with several heads of states from Central African nations. The goal of the roundtable, which was also attended by business and community leaders, was to explore new ways to preserve and protect the world’s second largest rainforest.<sup>790</sup>

The United States has taken a range of measures at both the domestic, regional and international levels to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. In addition it has worked with other countries as well private partners. Because of these efforts, the United States receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kimberly Innes and Shiva Logarajah*

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<sup>787</sup> [yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/e77fdd4f5afd88a3852576b3005a604f/b84ca6eeaa9cf825852577190075b67f!OpenDocument](http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/e77fdd4f5afd88a3852576b3005a604f/b84ca6eeaa9cf825852577190075b67f!OpenDocument)

<sup>788</sup> NPS Signs Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation, National Park Services (Washington) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931](http://home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931).

<sup>789</sup> NPS Signs Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation, National Park Services (Washington) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931](http://home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931).

<sup>790</sup> Environment and Conservation, US Department of State (Washington) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/env/](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/env/).

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to work towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. It has engaged in an array of initiatives on national, regional and international levels.

On 1 April 2010, the UK government created a marine reserve around the Chagos islands in the Indian Ocean.<sup>791</sup> The reserve spans an area of 545,000 square kilometres and constitutes one of the world's most naturally diverse marine habitats. The UK government banned commercial fishing in the region.

On 18 March 2010, the UK government issued a revised National Parks and Boards Circular and Vision Statement, emphasizing the need to conserve and enhance the UK's natural heritage as well as fostering biodiversity.<sup>792</sup> The Circular contains policy guidance for government departments, government agencies, local authorities and various public bodies. However, the Circular is not legally binding.

On 26 February 2010, the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Darwin Initiative announced a pledge of GBP6 million to fund 25 different projects designed to help protect a variety of endangered species in 27 different countries, including countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.<sup>793</sup> These include an array of creatures such as the Mountain Chicken frog, the Madagascan Pochard duck, the Chinese tiger and the Ugandan chimpanzee, among others.

On 17 January 2010, DEFRA announced that UK government in cooperation with Brazil would host a three-day international conference on biodiversity in London.<sup>794</sup> The meeting would discuss the current global biodiversity target in preparation for the formal meeting in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, which would set the next target. Representatives from over 50 countries would attend the meeting. Developing states would be given a chance to input ideas.

On 18 December 2009, DEFRA – in cooperation with the Welsh Assembly Government – announced the names of 63 invasive non-native species prohibited from entering the UK's wilderness.<sup>795</sup> These included two species of mammal, 14 birds, eight invertebrates, 35 plants and two algae..

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<sup>791</sup> UK Sets Up Chagos Islands Marine Reserve, BBC News (London) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8599125.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8599125.stm).

<sup>792</sup> Revised National Parks and Boards Circular and Vision Statement, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100318b.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100318b.htm).

<sup>793</sup> Latest Round of Darwin Initiative Projects Announced, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 26 February 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100226a.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100226a.htm).

<sup>794</sup> UK and Brazil Host International Biodiversity Conference, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 17 January 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100117a.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100117a.htm).

<sup>795</sup> Native Wildlife Given Further Protection in England and Wales, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091221d.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091221d.htm).

On 12 November 2009, the UK passed the Coastal Access Act, meant to protect the marine environment.<sup>796</sup> This Act establishes the Marine Management Organization (MMO) – the principal delivery body in marine matters – to better coordinate the social, the economic and conservation needs of marine areas. It seeks to establish Marine Conservation Zones to protect rare species and habitats. Four regional projects working on Marine Conservation Zones are already underway. Indeed, on 12 January 2010, the waters around Lundy Island became England's first Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ).<sup>797</sup>

On 12 November 2009, Environment Secretary Hilary Benn signed the order to designate South Downs, an area of over 632 square miles, as England's ninth national park.<sup>798</sup> On 31 March 2010, the order was confirmed and became official.<sup>799</sup>

On 5 November 2009, the UK government, the farming industry and conservation organizations launched the Campaign for the Farmed Environment.<sup>800</sup> This measure promotes existing agri-environment policies in addition to new ones. DEFRA-funded Local Groups and exhibitions will be put in place to provide advice to farmers about practices they could adopt in their local areas.

On 27 October 2009, the British Ecological Society (BES) and the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) held a reception in London to underline the importance of biodiversity loss for Members of the UK Parliament, Peers and policymakers.<sup>801</sup> Countdown 2010, the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology and the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum all supported the meeting. Over 120 academics, representatives of NGOs, government departments, agencies, businessmen and politicians attended the event.

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<sup>796</sup> England's Seas Get Better Protection after Marine and Coastal Access Bill Receives Royal Ascent, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: November 14 2009. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112c.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112c.htm).

<sup>797</sup> Lundy Island Becomes England's First Marine Conservation Zone, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 12 January 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100112a.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100112a.htm).

<sup>798</sup> South Downs Becomes England's Ninth National Park, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112a.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112a.htm).

<sup>799</sup> The South Downs – England's Newest National Park, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: April 18 2010. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100331b.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/100331b.htm).

<sup>800</sup> Groundbreaking Farming Agreement Launched to Protect Countryside, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091105c.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091105c.htm).

<sup>801</sup> Raising the Profile of Biodiversity at the UK Parliament, Countdown 2010 (Brussels) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.countdown2010.net/article/raising-the-profile-of-biodiversity-at-the-uk-parliament](http://www.countdown2010.net/article/raising-the-profile-of-biodiversity-at-the-uk-parliament).

On 26 October 2009, Hilary Benn – secretary of state for the environment – urged global cooperation to fight biodiversity loss.<sup>802</sup> Among other things, he encouraged the international community to establish an Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and advocated that the United States join the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

On 11 October 2009, Fisheries Minister Huw Irranca-Davies announced new permit controls for English, Welsh and Northern Irish fishing boats in hopes of strengthening shark-finning regulations.<sup>803</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to promote biodiversity through several national, regional and international channels and its partnerships with numerous other organizations.

*Analyst: Luca Sarcanin*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has complied with its commitment to work towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. It has engaged in an array of initiatives on national, regional and international levels.

On 23 March 2010, the European Commission launched an Environmental Flagship Project – to which it contributed EUR13 million – under the Eastern Partnership designed to address concerns relating to air pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss.<sup>804</sup> The initiative aims to develop a regional Shared Environmental Information System to strengthen the collection, storage and monitoring of reliable data. Representatives of EU institutions and civil society also attended the meeting of the Eastern Partnership's (EaP) Panel on the Environment and Climate Change, which announced this new funding initiative.

On 29 October 2009, the EU has pledged to provide EUR207.5 million for 196 LIFE+ projects – the European Fund for the Environment.<sup>805</sup> Among others, these projects cover actions in the fields of nature conservation and environmental policy. The EU will contribute EUR107 million for the conservation of endangered species and their habitats. Additionally, the EU participated in the establishment of the New Amphibian Survival

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<sup>802</sup> Benn Calls for Action of Biodiversity Loss, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091026b.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091026b.htm).

<sup>803</sup> UK Announces Stronger Controls on Shark Finning, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 October 2009. Date of Access: November 14 2009. [www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091011a.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091011a.htm)

<sup>804</sup> The European Commission Launches Environmental Flagship Project under the Eastern Partnership, EUROPA: Press Releases (Brussels) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: April 19 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/341&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/341&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>805</sup> LIFE-EU Funds Start Making a Difference in Amphibian Conservation, European Community Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (Brussels) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/stories/life-eu-funds-starts-making-difference-amphibian](http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/stories/life-eu-funds-starts-making-difference-amphibian).

Alliance, which aims to protect Red List species from natural hazards and habitat destruction.

On 15 March 2010, the European Union's Environment Council announced a new target to halt biodiversity loss as well as to restore natural habitats throughout Europe as much as possible by 2020.<sup>806</sup> This target represents a modified vision of the EU in regards to biodiversity preservation, which includes not only halting its loss, but also restoration of biodiversity and an increase in EU's activity at a global scale to battle biodiversity loss.

Speaking at the High Level Conference European Economic and Social Committee Brussels on 28 September 2009, Stavros Dimas – European Commissioner for the Environment – commended the Spring Alliance for suggesting a “biodiversity rescue plan”, and he expressed his support for making biodiversity a top political priority during the year 2010.<sup>807</sup>

On 21 September 2009, the European Commission participated in four-day a meeting with members of the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) in Bergen, Norway.<sup>808</sup> Ultimately successful, the meeting ensured conservation measures for several fish stocks, including cod, redfish, shrimp, Greenland halibut, white hake and skates. The negotiating parties also confirmed their commitment towards the protection of sponges, corals and vulnerable marine ecosystems by putting in place interim conservation measures. Furthermore, they adopted a report on the implementation of the new Port State Control Measures.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to promote biodiversity. During this compliance cycle, the EU collaborated on a regional and international level, such as through NAFO, and has dedicated new funds to manage biodiversity. It has shown commitment to collaborate with organizations, businesses and civil society.

*Analyst: Luca Sarcanin*

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<sup>806</sup> EU Agrees New Biodiversity Target, 2010: International Year of Biodiversity (London) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: April 19 2010. [www.biodiversityislife.net/?q=node/282](http://www.biodiversityislife.net/?q=node/282).

<sup>807</sup> Stavros Dimas: Putting People and Planet First, EUROPA: Gateway to the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/416&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/416&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>808</sup> Fisheries: Commission Welcomes NAFO Agreement on Conservation Measures, EUROPA: Press Releases (Brussels) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: April 19 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1363&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1363&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 9. Energy Efficiency [87]

### Commitment

“We commit to design and implement effective policies to improve energy efficiency in all the main sectors of our economies, and to actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers .”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:  
Climate Change, Clean Energy and Technology*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			<b>+0.56</b>

### Background

Most frequently discussed as cost-effective options for decreasing climate change and improving development, issues of energy diversification and energy efficiency have retained considerable importance throughout the G8 summits.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2006, the G8 countries agreed upon a Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, wherein countries pledged to promote efficiency and innovation, and to improve “policy, regulatory and financing frameworks”<sup>809</sup>. They also reaffirmed their commitment to working closely with the International Energy Agency (IEA) throughout this process<sup>810</sup>.

Importantly, the Gleneagles Summit also launched the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development.<sup>811</sup> To date, these four Dialogue meetings have been attended by ministers, senior officials involved with energy and environment

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809 G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf)

810 G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf)

811 G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Chair’s Report to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf)

policies, G8 and other countries, the IEA, World Bank, regional bank officials, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other business groups<sup>812</sup>.

At the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate in L'Aquila, Italy on July 9, 2009, the G8 countries agreed to establish a Global Partnership to coordinate efforts on low-carbon, friendly technologies and increase investments in their research and development. The Forum also welcomed any action undertaken by individual countries to spearhead research in energy efficiency<sup>813</sup>.

### **Commitment Features**

There are two key parts to the commitment:

- 1) To design and implement policies that will increase energy efficiency in all the major sectors of member economies.
- 2) To actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among (domestic or international) consumers.

### **Scoring**

-1	The member fails to design or implement new policies to increase energy efficiency in major sectors of economic activity AND fails to promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers
0	The member designs new policies to increase energy efficiency OR implements policies to some sectors of economic activity OR the government increases, above inflation, its funding for the promotion of conservation and energy efficiency among consumers
1	The member designs new policies to increase energy efficiency AND the government implements these policies in all major sectors of the economic activity AND the government increases, above inflation, its funding for promotion of conservation and energy efficiency among consumers.

### **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency with the implementation of new initiatives to conserve electricity but these initiatives were not noted in all major sectors of economic activity.

On 1 March 2010, the Government of Canada committed CAD80 million of the federal budget to the ecoENERGY Retrofit Program for Buildings and Houses. This program provides a rebate for home renovations that improve energy efficiency. The EcoENERGY Retrofit Program for Industry, which provides rebates for similar

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<sup>812</sup> G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Chair's Report to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009.

[www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf)

<sup>813</sup> G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 26 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf)

renovations to industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities, was extended until 31 March 2012. This is an extension from the previous deadline of 31 March 2011.<sup>814</sup>

The Government of Canada, in partnership with the Vancouver Olympic Organizing Committee, prioritized the construction of energy efficient buildings for the 2010 Canadian Winter Olympics.<sup>815</sup> The Vancouver Olympic Athlete's Village was a pilot project for a net-zero energy building. Other buildings, including the Whistler Olympic Park, the Paralympics Park, and the Whistler Sliding Center were all constructed to exceed energy efficiency standards and improve the efficiency of energy usage at the Games.<sup>816</sup>

Some initiatives begun prior to the L'Aquila Summit are still in place. The EcoENERGY Program for Aboriginal and Northern Communities began in 2007 and will continue until 2011. This program will provide CAN15 million to these communities for the creation of new renewable energy programs, energy efficient infrastructural improvements, and the adoption of alternative energy sources.

Although Canada has renewed or extended some programs for improving energy efficiency, others have been ended prematurely. However, most efforts to improve energy efficiency predate this compliance cycle. Canada has thus been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Simon Bredin*

#### **France: 0**

France registers a score of 0 for its efforts to improve national energy efficiency. Even though it took new steps to address the issue, these have been noted across all major sectors of economic growth.

On 12 November 2009, State Secretary to the Minister of State, Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Sea Valerie Letard announced an increase in the number of energy consultants available through the Les Espaces INFO-ENERGIE program; a program which is logistically and technologically supported by the French energy management agency, ADEME.<sup>817</sup> The network informs and advises the public on

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<sup>814</sup> Home-energy Retrofit Program Suddenly Ends, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/home-energy-retrofit-program-suddenly-ends/article1519455/](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/home-energy-retrofit-program-suddenly-ends/article1519455/)

<sup>815</sup> Heads Up Energy Efficiency Newsletter January 2010, Office of Energy Efficiency in the Department of Natural Resources (Ottawa) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[oee.nrcan.gc.ca/commercial/technical-info/archives-headsup/jan-2010.cfm?attr=20](http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/commercial/technical-info/archives-headsup/jan-2010.cfm?attr=20)

<sup>816</sup> Vancouver Olympic Village Sustainability and Legacy, The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (Vancouver) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[www.vancouver2010.com/olympic-spectator-guide/venues/media-centres--villages-and-training-venues/vancouver-olympic-village/sustainability---legacy/](http://www.vancouver2010.com/olympic-spectator-guide/venues/media-centres--villages-and-training-venues/vancouver-olympic-village/sustainability---legacy/)

<sup>817</sup> Press Release: Energy Consultants Info: Valerie Letard Announced an Increase in the Number of Advisers that the State Serves the Citizens, Ministry of Ecology, Energy and Sustainable Development of the Sea (Paris) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6288](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6288).

all matters relating to energy efficiency, ranging from how best to update households for greater energy efficiency to finding appropriate funding sources to do so. The French Government seeks to increase the number of network advisors to 500 by the year 2010 and immediately increased funding to the agencies responsible for recruiting the new advisors.<sup>818</sup>

There is a lack of evidence of steps taken to improve awareness about energy efficiency among consumers. Additionally, the actions taken by the government to improve energy efficiency are sparse and limited in scope. Thus, it receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Erin Troy*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany partially complied with its commitment to increase energy efficiency. The German government has taken steps to increase the promotion of energy efficiency among its consumers and has designed new programs to increase energy efficiency. However, it did not implement these policies in all the major sectors of Germany's economy.

In January 2010, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) announced that 2010 would be the Year of Science focussing on energy efficiency and renewable energy. As part of the initiative, the German government planned to invest EUR819 million into energy research while the Federal Ministry of Education and Research pledged EUR442 million towards the promotion of this initiative. During the Year of Science, the government will encourage research scientists to share their work with the public. The government will promote energy efficiency to young people using workshops and seminars and will oversee an online service to arrange visits to research laboratories for students and vice versa.<sup>819</sup>

On 18 September 2009, the Federal Environment and State Ministry announced a funding increase worth EUR28 million for the agricultural and horticultural sectors of the economy under the National Climate Protection Initiative.<sup>820</sup> This new program seeks to provide funding for improvements in energy efficiency in the hopes of reducing energy consumption and heat loss in these sectors.

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<sup>818</sup> Press Release: Energy Consultants Info: Valerie Letard Announced an Increase in the Number of Advisers that the State Serves the Citizens, Ministry of Ecology, Energy and Sustainable Development of the Sea (Paris) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id\\_article=6288](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6288).

<sup>819</sup> Launch of the Year of Science 2010, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berline) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-25-wissenschaftsjahr-jahr-der-energie\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-25-wissenschaftsjahr-jahr-der-energie_en.html).

<sup>820</sup> Press Release: More Energy Efficiency in Agriculture and Horticulture, Federal Ministry of the Environment (Berlin) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16\\_legislaturperiode/pm/44982.php](http://www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16_legislaturperiode/pm/44982.php).

On 29 April – 1 May 2010, Germany will participate in the EU/ Latin America/ Caribbean Forum on Technological Cooperation, Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency at the Federal Foreign Office.<sup>821</sup> On 19 - 23 April 2010, Germany hosted the fifth World Energy dialogue at Hannover Messe on the topics of renewable energy and energy efficiency.<sup>822</sup> Together with partner Italy, Germany also organized an exposition of environmentally-friendly technology, with a focus on energy-efficient technology, at Hannover Messe.

On 19 November 2009, Germany expressed its support for the European Commission, the European Parliament and its Member States. These measures are intended to increase the energy efficiency across economic sectors, as well as for individual consumers, since they target both energy efficiency of buildings and product labelling.<sup>823</sup> On 8 November 2009 the Federal Environment Ministry and the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce announced a new joint initiative, which will focus on energy coaching and funding improvements for energy efficiency within domestic industries.<sup>824</sup>

On 18 August 2009, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Environment Ministry, Michael Müller announced the launch of an extensive field test of smart meters in Bochum.<sup>825</sup> The smart meter initiative would allow consumers to monitor their energy usage and better recognize opportunities for energy reduction. The field test seeks to assess how much energy can be saved by this comprehensive initiative, and serves as a follow-up to the governmental effort undertaken in 2008, which called for smart meters to be installed in all new and renovated buildings as of 2010.

The German government's Year of Science, National Climate Protection Initiative, and smart meter testing are some of the new initiatives of this compliance cycle. However, the government extended new initiatives mainly to horticultural, agricultural and building sectors and thus did not implement them in all the major economic sectors. For these reasons, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Erin Troy*

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821 Cooperation for the Future: EU-Latin America/Caribbean Forum on Energy Policy, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2010. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100427-LAK-Forum.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100427-LAK-Forum.html).

822 Hannover Messe 2010, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/04/2010-04-18-hannovermesse-hintergrund\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/04/2010-04-18-hannovermesse-hintergrund__en.html).

823 Press Release: European Agreement on Building Efficiency and Energy Labelling, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle\\_pressemitteilungen/pm/45230.php](http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/45230.php).

824 Press Release: Federal Government and DIHK Together for Climate and Energy Efficiency, German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Berlin) 10 August 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dihk.de/inhalt/informationen/news/meldungen/meldung011935.main.html](http://www.dihk.de/inhalt/informationen/news/meldungen/meldung011935.main.html).

825 Press Release: What Opportunities Do Smart Meters Have to Reduce Energy Consumption, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16\\_legislaturperiode/pm/44866.php](http://www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16_legislaturperiode/pm/44866.php).

**Italy: 0**

The Italian government has partially complied with its commitment to design, implement, and promote energy efficient policies within major sectors of economic activity. It has made inroads in policies regarding the nuclear energy sector, housing sector, and construction sector, but has not implemented all of the policies that it has designed.

In January 2010, the Italian Parliament started to discuss a law entitled the “Quality House System” that would integrate pre-existing building sector laws on energy efficiency and co-ordinate national and regional legal frameworks with the aims of ensuring greater energy savings. The law includes stipulations for financial incentives that would work towards promoting the system.<sup>826</sup>

The IEA also reported that Italy started two programs targeting energy efficiency in 2009. Announced on 7 February 2009, the Cleaner Vehicle Purchase Incentives provides rebates to car owners who decide to replace older vehicles with new, environmentally-friendly models. This initiative expired on 31 December 2009 and there are no indications that this temporary program will be renewed.<sup>827</sup> Also in February 2009, a tax rebate program was instituted for buildings undergoing refurbishment which chose to install high-efficiency appliances.<sup>828</sup> This program also expired on 31 December 2009.

On 29 September 2009, Italy’s Economic Development Minister, Claudio Scajola signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States that will rebuild the Italian nuclear energy sector. The agreement calls for the design and construction of modern nuclear reactors “with improved security and efficiency.”<sup>829</sup>

Italy has created some new policies for energy conservation in its building sector, and has created incentives for increased domestic consumption of energy efficient housing. However, it has not yet implemented many of its energy efficiency policies and has not addressed energy efficiency initiatives for domestic consumers across all sectors by not renewing previous programs. Thus, the Italian government has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Lauren Perruzza*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to improve domestic energy efficiency. The Japanese government has expanded some pre-existing programs and has also initiated some international efforts to coordinate improvements to energy efficiency.

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<sup>826</sup> Summary of Country Reports Submitted to the Energy Efficiency Working Party, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.iea.org/papers/2010/country\\_report\\_summary.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2010/country_report_summary.pdf).

<sup>827</sup> Cleaner Vehicle Purchase Incentives, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&action=view&country=Italy](http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&action=view&country=Italy).

<sup>828</sup> Tax Reduction for High Efficiency Appliances, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4377&action=detail](http://www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4377&action=detail).

<sup>829</sup> US, Italy Sign Pact to Build Nuclear Power Stations, Reuters (Washington) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.forbes.com/feeds/afx/2009/09/29/afx6946310.html](http://www.forbes.com/feeds/afx/2009/09/29/afx6946310.html).

On 9 December 2009, the Japanese government renewed the eco-point program, which rewards consumers for purchasing energy-efficient home appliances.<sup>830</sup> On 9 March 2010, the Japanese government began accepting applications for the home eco-Point incentive system. This initiative offers financial incentives for the construction or renovation of energy-efficient homes, up to a maximum up JPY300,000.<sup>831</sup> Funding for both of these initiatives comes from the USD9 billion earmarked for energy efficiency initiatives in the economic recovery package issued by the Japanese government on 5 December 2009.<sup>832</sup>

On 24 December 2009, the Japanese government released new benchmarks for energy efficiency in a variety of industrial areas, including paper manufacturing, oil refineries, soda production, and petrochemicals.<sup>833</sup>

On 8 November 2009, Japan held the fourth Forum on Energy Conservation and Efficiency with China, wherein the two countries decided to cooperate on 42 projects in the field of energy saving and environmental protection.<sup>834</sup>

On 2 April 2010, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Masayuki Naoshima proposed that the International Energy Forum host an international workshop to promote energy-saving technologies. Minister Naoshima stated that Japan will aim to organize the workshop by the end of the 2010. The Government of Japan will contribute to the cost of hosting the workshop.<sup>835</sup> These activities constitute the bulk of Japan's efforts at improving energy efficiency abroad.

Recognizing Japan's efforts to improve energy efficiency at home, its new initiatives to educate consumers, as well as efforts to initiate similar improvements abroad, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Simon Bredin*

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<sup>830</sup> 'Eco-point' program to be extended to end of 2010, Japan Today (Tokyo) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[www.japantoday.com/category/business/view/eco-point-program-to-be-extended-to-end-of-2010](http://www.japantoday.com/category/business/view/eco-point-program-to-be-extended-to-end-of-2010)

<sup>831</sup> Apply now for Housing Eco-points, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100309a4.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100309a4.html)

<sup>832</sup> Japan Offers \$81 Billion Stimulus Package, New York Times (New York City) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/12/09/business/global/09yen.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/09/business/global/09yen.html?_r=1).

<sup>833</sup> Drafting of Sectoral Benchmarks, the Energy Conservation Center, Japan (Tokyo) 24 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[www.asiaecc-col.eccj.or.jp/archive/news/091224.html](http://www.asiaecc-col.eccj.or.jp/archive/news/091224.html)

<sup>834</sup> China and Japan See Expanding Co-op on Energy Conservation: Official, People's Daily Online, 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009.

[english.people.com.cn/90001/90776/90883/6803833.html](http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90776/90883/6803833.html).

<sup>835</sup> Japan aims to boost energy efficiency worldwide, Japan Today (Tokyo) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010.

[www.japantoday.com/category/technology/view/japan-aims-to-boost-energy-efficiency-worldwide](http://www.japantoday.com/category/technology/view/japan-aims-to-boost-energy-efficiency-worldwide)

## **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency.

On 1 April 2010, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev instructed the Russian Government to promote innovations and development in the fuel and energy sector through, inter alia, accelerated depreciation and tax credits for energy efficient equipment.<sup>836</sup>

On 23 November 2009, the President of Russia signed the Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency which introduces restrictions on the sale of incandescent light bulbs, sets requirements for providing energy efficiency information on goods' labeling, also introduces energy evaluations for the most energy-intensive organisations, brings in provisions on mandatory commercial inventories of energy resources, new buildings' energy efficiency, and reductions in budget spending on purchasing energy resources.<sup>837</sup>

On 1 December 2009, the Russian Government approved the Action Plan on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency.<sup>838</sup> This initiative includes 91 measures to increase energy efficiency by: providing energy measurement equipment for consumers, increasing energy efficiency of goods and services and improving energy efficiencies in industries including – but not limited to – transport, metallurgy and housing. Moreover, the plan specified that each ministry's budget for financing energy consumption will be reduced by three per cent per year, forcing the quick implementation of energy efficient policies and initiatives.<sup>839</sup>

The Energy Strategy of Russia until 2030, which will address large-scale development and changes in the energy sector, was approved by the Government of Russia on 13 November 2009 and is expected to remain in effect until 2030. The strategy calls for a twofold decrease in the energy intensity of the Russian economy. In effect, this program seeks to reduce Russian energy intensity in an effort to match the intensity patterns of Canada and other Scandinavian countries with similar climate conditions.<sup>840</sup>

On 30 September 2009, at the joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, the President of Russia called for the implementation of several projects to spread energy efficient technologies throughout

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<sup>836</sup> List of instructions resulting from meeting of Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy that took place on March 23, 2010 has been approved, President of Russia 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [news.kremlin.ru/news/7301](http://news.kremlin.ru/news/7301)

<sup>837</sup> Dmitry Medvedev signed a law on energy saving and energy efficiency, President of Russia 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/11/222959.shtml>.

<sup>838</sup> Government Order of 1 December 2009 No. 1830-p, Government of the Russian Federation 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1038573>.

<sup>839</sup> Prime Minister Vladimir Putin met with Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2009. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8423/>.

<sup>840</sup> Government Order No. 1715-p of 13 November 2009, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55655>.

different sectors of the Russian economy and social sphere. Some of the projects discussed include: installing instrument gages to allow energy saving consumers to save on energy costs; replacing old light bulbs with more efficient energy saving models; and implementing energy efficient technologies in public and government facilities.<sup>841</sup>

Russia has designed an energy saving policy that addresses all major sectors of economy, it has implemented projects to realize many of these proposed measures and it has earmarked considerable funding to increase energy efficiency, including promotion of conservation and among consumers. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Natalia Churkina*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency. The United States has increased funding on energy efficiency projects and has undertaken new initiatives to promote energy efficiency domestically.

On 12 February 2010, seven federal agencies issued a Combined Funding Opportunity announcement of USD129.7 million for the purpose of building a Energy Regional Investment Cluster (E-RIC). The research centre will use the money to research energy-efficient technology for buildings<sup>842</sup>

On 11 January 2010, Secretary Chu announced the investment of USD187 million to improve fuel efficiency in regular vehicles and heavy duty trucks. Since the transportation sector accounts for 28 per cent of the of total US energy use, this initiative could potentially save 100 million gallons of gasoline and diesel per day and reduce carbon emissions from vehicles by 20 per cent by 2030.<sup>843</sup>

On 6 January 2010, Secretary Chu announced that the Department of Energy (DOE) is awarding USD47 million to 14 projects nation-wide in order to improve energy efficiency in the information technology and communication technology sectors<sup>844</sup> It is particularly important for energy-efficient consumption, because these are both growing industries. This announcement shortly succeeded another DOE declaration on that it plans to invest USD366 million to establish and operate three new Energy Innovation

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<sup>841</sup> Comments by Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich to Media Representatives following a Joint Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/09/221955.shtml>.

<sup>842</sup> MEP Funding Opportunities, The National Institute of Standards and Technology (Gaithersburg) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. [www.nist.gov/public\\_affairs/contact.cfm](http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/contact.cfm).

<sup>843</sup> Secretary Chu Announces USD187 Million to Improve Vehicle Efficiency for Heavy-Duty Trucks and Passenger Vehicles, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [the.govmonitor.com/economy/doe-invests-187-million-to-improve-fuel-efficiency-for-heavy-duty-trucks-20841.html](http://the.govmonitor.com/economy/doe-invests-187-million-to-improve-fuel-efficiency-for-heavy-duty-trucks-20841.html).

<sup>844</sup> Secretary Chu Announces USD47 Million to Improve Efficiency in Information Technology and Communications Sectors, The Energy Efficiency Forum (Wisconsin) 6 January 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [www.eeforum.net/secretary-chu-announces-47-million-to-improve-efficiency-in-information-technology-and-communications-sectors.html](http://www.eeforum.net/secretary-chu-announces-47-million-to-improve-efficiency-in-information-technology-and-communications-sectors.html).

Hubs to focus on the acceleration of research and development in three key energy areas: extraction of energy from sunlight, making improvements in the design of buildings to allow for more energy efficiency, improving energy-efficient building systems design, computer modeling and simulation to help with the development of advanced nuclear reactors.<sup>845</sup>

On 24 November 2009, the US Department of Energy (DOE) awarded 32 smart grid grants worth USD620 million in an effort to improve the reliability and efficiency of the United States' power grid.<sup>846</sup> Secretary Chu stated that the funding "will be used to show how Smart Grid technologies can be applied to whole systems to promote energy savings for consumers, increase energy efficiency, and foster the growth of renewable energy sources like wind and solar power."<sup>847</sup>

On 23 November 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the allocation of USD45 million to Clemson University for the construction of a new wind turbine testing facility. According to Secretary Chu, this new facility will improve the country's capability to test wind turbines domestically.<sup>848</sup>

On 19 October 2009, USD338 million was allocated for the research and development of new geothermal technologies to increase the capture of carbon free energy more cheaply and efficiently.<sup>849</sup> Furthermore, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced three new steps to strengthen regulations to enforce energy efficiency standards as part of its ongoing effort to reduce energy consumption among consumers and businesses.<sup>850</sup>

On 14 April 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy jointly announced changes to the ENERGY STAR product certification process. The Energy Star program provides information to consumers to help identify the most energy efficient products on the market. The strengthening of the product certification process will ensure that only products which meet Energy Star requirements can receive

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<sup>845</sup> Department of Energy to Invest USD366M in Energy Innovation Hubs, National Association of State Energy Officials (VA) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010.

[www.naseo.org/news/newsletter/2010-01-04.htm](http://www.naseo.org/news/newsletter/2010-01-04.htm).

<sup>846</sup> Secretary Chu Announces USD620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm).

<sup>847</sup> Secretary Chu Announces USD620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm).

<sup>848</sup> Secretary Chu Announces USD45 Million to Support Next Generation of Wind Turbine Designs, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8303.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8303.htm).

<sup>849</sup> Department of Energy Awards USD338 Million to Accelerate Domestic Geothermal Energy, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/8233.htm](http://www.energy.gov/8233.htm).

<sup>850</sup> Department of Energy Announces Steps to Strengthen Enforcement of Energy Efficiency Standards, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington). Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8129.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8129.htm).

and Energy Star label. Some changes include an individual assessment of lab reports instead of an automated service, which should result in more accurate assessments<sup>851</sup>

On 2 December 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the launch of the Save Energy Now LEADER Program, which will provide resources and technical assistance to companies who pledge significant improvements in industrial energy efficiency. Thirty-two companies representing a broad spectrum of the US industrial sector signed a pledge to reduce their industrial energy by 25 per cent over the next ten years<sup>852</sup>

The United States has demonstrated significant commitment to the creation of energy efficiency policies and has effectively implemented these initiatives to further support and promote energy efficiency for consumers and across major sectors of the economy. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Samantha Trope*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to increase energy efficiency and has undertaken numerous initiatives to promote energy efficiency among domestic consumers and across major sectors of its economies.

On 1 April, the UK government launched two schemes with the goal of reducing carbon emissions, which also target energy: Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CEES) and Feed in Tariffs (FITs).<sup>853</sup>

On 2 December 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change reaffirmed its commitment to equip roughly 26 million properties with smart meters by 2020.<sup>854</sup> This program will allow home owners to monitor their energy usage more effectively. Moreover, in an effort to further promote energy efficiency among consumers and cut carbon emissions, the UK's General Electric Company announced the opening of Europe's first Smart Center, which will showcase to visitors new technologies aimed at energy-management and carbon footprint-reduction.<sup>855</sup>

Furthermore, on 26 March 2010, as a part of this plan to move towards smarter energy supplies, DECC awarded eight companies and their collaborative partners GBP7.6

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851 US, EPA, DOE Announce Changes to Bolster Energy Star Program, US Environment Protection Agency (Washington) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257359003fb69d/a1681df7e5a27357852577050058fd62!OpenDocument](http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257359003fb69d/a1681df7e5a27357852577050058fd62!OpenDocument).

852 DOE Launches Save Energy Now LEADER Program, US Department of Energy (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8328.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8328.htm).

853 01 April 2010 - Press Release - Low Carbon Rewards Launch Today to Save Money for Homes and Businesses Reducing energy use and small-scale electricity generation across Britain, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 4 May 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_055/pn10\\_055.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_055/pn10_055.aspx).

854 UK Energy Smart Meter Roll-out Is Outlined, BBC News (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8389880.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8389880.stm).

855 UK Energy Minister Opens Europe's First Smart Grid Center at GE Energy's UK Headquarters, SmartGridNews. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.smartgridnews.com/artman/uploads/1/GE.pdf](http://www.smartgridnews.com/artman/uploads/1/GE.pdf).

million in grants to explore smart technology. Energy minister Lord Hunt said, “Smart technologies will help manage the massive shift to low carbon electricity such as wind, nuclear and clean fossil fuels. They will mean more efficient and reliable delivery of electricity, reducing the costs and emissions from electricity generation and transmission.”<sup>856</sup>

On 21 October 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change announced that GBP20 million will be invested in innovative energy efficiency measures in central government departments.<sup>857</sup>

On 5 November 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) reaffirmed its commitment to cut its own carbon emissions by ten per cent in 2010 as part of the 10:10 Campaign.<sup>858</sup> In addition, to further promote energy efficiency within the education sector, the DECC introduced a new Energy Award to the 1995 Eco Schools Campaign in recognition of the work schools have done to reduce their energy consumption.<sup>859</sup>

On 7 October 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change unveiled a plan to further increase energy efficiency of large public and private sector organizations, which will be mandatory for large energy users.<sup>860</sup> The plan is expected to “help organizations to become more energy efficient, to save significant sums of money on fuel bills, and to show customers, clients and competitors that their organization is a leader in climate change.”<sup>861</sup> The scheme will save around 4.4 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions each year.<sup>862</sup>

The United Kingdom has implemented new initiatives to promote energy efficiency among all major sectors of its economy, as well as among its domestic consumers. Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Samantha Trope*

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856 26 March 2010 - Press Release - Cash for Companies to Start Building Smart Cities, News Distribution Service for Government and Public Sector (London) 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.aspx?NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=412712&SubjectId=2](http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/detail.aspx?NewsAreaId=2&ReleaseID=412712&SubjectId=2).

857 21 October 2009 - Press Release - Public Sector Gets Energy Saving Example, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn123/pn123.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn123/pn123.aspx).

858 DECC Signs Up to 10:10 Campaign, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx).

859 DECC Signs Up to 10:10 Campaign, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx).

860 Energy Efficiency Scheme Will Save Cash and Carbon, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx).

861 Energy Efficiency Scheme Will Save Cash and Carbon, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx).

862 1 March 2010 - Press Release - One month until Energy Efficiency Scheme starts, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_035/pn10\\_035.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_035/pn10_035.aspx).

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to design, implement, and promote energy efficiency within all major sectors of economic activity. It has also worked to promote conservation and energy efficiency among its consumers.

On 15 September 2009, the EU launched the European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) facility with a budget of EUR15 million, which aims to help local and regional authorities implement investment projects related to energy efficiency. In addition, European Investment Bank President, Philippe Maystadt, expects to lend more than EUR1 billion to energy efficiency related projects throughout the European Union, providing additional funding for ELENA projects.<sup>863</sup>

On 16 April 2010, the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced its contribution of two credit lines of EUR125 million each towards financing projects that are part of the Barcelona Provincial Council's energy and climate change programme. The Council plans to carry out investments that will improve the energy efficiency of public buildings and street and traffic lighting. The announcement is in line with the European Union's sustainable, competitive and secure energy strategy.<sup>864</sup>

On 14 April 2010, The Council of the European Union adopted the extension of the efficiency labeling system – previously limited to household appliances – to all energy-related products. These will include household, commercial, and industrial sectors of the economy, and will also include some non-energy related products we well.<sup>865</sup>

Released 31 March 2010, the EU's Work Programme of 2010 outlines the European Commission's intention to create a plan that will define key actions necessary to achieve energy savings of up to 20 per cent in building and transport sectors. It will also revise its energy taxation directive so that energy products will be taxed on both their energy use and their carbon emission level.<sup>866</sup>

On 19 November 2009, the EU approved a tire labelling regulation that will require the display of the fuel efficiency, wet grip, and external rolling noise performance on all tires

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<sup>863</sup> European Commission and European Investment Bank launch European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) Facility, Europa (Brussels) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1922&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1922&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>864</sup> EIB Provides EUR250 Million for Barcelona Provisional Council's Energy and Climate Change Programme, Environmental Expert (Spain) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.environmental-expert.com/resultEachPressRelease.aspx?cid=26926&codi=163435](http://www.environmental-expert.com/resultEachPressRelease.aspx?cid=26926&codi=163435).

<sup>865</sup> Council Adopts Position at First Reading on the Labelling of Energy Efficient Products, Europa (Brussels), 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/84&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/84&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>866</sup> European Commission Work Programme 2010: Time to Act, Europa (Brussels) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/atwork/programmes/docs/cwp2010\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/programmes/docs/cwp2010_en.pdf).

by 1 November 2012. The requirement is expected to increase the use of fuel-efficient tires and, in turn, promote fuel reductions from 2.4 to 6.6 million tonnes by 2020. 867

On 29 October 2009, the EU Commission and the United States Environmental Protection Agency agreed upon a bi-lateral energy agreement in which energy specifications, product labelling and increased coordination regarding the issue of energy conservation and emission reductions will be more effectively facilitated between the two parties.<sup>868</sup>

On 1 September 2009, the EU ruled that lamp producers were now required to follow specific energy-efficiency and performance standards. The producers will no longer be allowed to manufacture traditional fluorescent and incandescent light bulbs, and the existing stock of these bulbs shall be phased out by 2012. The move is anticipated to “lead to a reduction of up to 15 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually”.<sup>869</sup>

The European Union has taken steps to design, implement and promote new energy efficiency policies across all major sectors of its economy. Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Lauren Perruzza*

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<sup>867</sup> Commissioner Piebalgs Welcomes the Adoption of the Tyre Labelling Regulation by Council and Parliament, Europa (Brussels) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1820&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1820&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>868</sup> New EU-US Energy Council to Boost Transatlantic Energy Cooperation, Europa (Brussels) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1674&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1674&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>869</sup> European Lamps Become More Energy Efficient, European Commission (Brussels) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/ecodesign/lumen/doc/incandescent-bulbs-en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/ecodesign/lumen/doc/incandescent-bulbs-en.pdf).

## 10. Energy: Clean Technology Transfer [91]

### Commitment

“We will improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies, and promote their deployment and diffusion also in emerging and developing countries”

*G8 Leaders' Declaration on Energy Efficiency,  
Diversification of the Energy Mix and Technology*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
	-1	0	+1
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.78

### Background

According to the International Energy Association, renewable energies "could make important contributions to sustainable development", as they help both reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, and "meet specific user and infrastructure needs, particularly in rural areas and in newly industrializing and developing countries".<sup>870</sup> Presently, non OECD countries consume more renewable energy than their OECD counterparts.<sup>871</sup> Types of renewable energy include geothermal power, solar power, wind power, hydropower, and energy from biomass.<sup>872</sup>

The G8 has not previously undertaken commitments regarding clean technology transfer specifically, but they have made commitments regarding renewable energy. At the 2005 Summit, the G8 created the Gleneagles Plan of Action, in which members pledged to take

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<sup>870</sup> Renewable Energy. 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009.  
[www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf).

<sup>871</sup> Renewable Energy. 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009.  
[www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf).

<sup>872</sup> Renewable Energy. 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009.  
[www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf](http://www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf).

action towards "financing the transition to clean energy".<sup>873</sup> The group reaffirmed its support for the Gleneagles Plan of Action at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.<sup>874</sup>

During the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 also pledged to "promote wider use of renewable and alternative energy sources".<sup>875</sup> Members also acknowledged the role of renewable energy in combating climate change, during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>876</sup>

The G8 has expressed support for the "work of interested parties in international mechanisms and programs dealing with renewable energy".<sup>877</sup> Such bodies include the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program, which strives to disseminate renewable energy to developing countries.<sup>878</sup>

Essentially, the G8 has previously committed to increase the use of renewable energy, but has not yet undertaken a commitment related to improving policy and regulatory frameworks surrounding investments in green energy; or a commitment related to clean technology transfer.

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment features two aspects. The first is improving policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy. Compliance with this aspect of the commitment would therefore not include creating specific renewable energy projects. It may, however, include policy and regulatory frameworks designed to boost investment in renewable energy both within the member state, and in developing countries. The word 'improve' means that old policies and regulatory frameworks will be updated and strengthened, and not that new policies and regulatory frameworks will be created.

The second aspect of this commitment is the promotion of deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries. Promoting deployment and diffusion could be accomplished via policies, monetary instruments, technology grants or other specific programs.

Full compliance would encompass taking action towards both aspects of the commitment.

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<sup>873</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action - Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (Gleneagles) 2005. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>874</sup> St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

<sup>875</sup> St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

<sup>876</sup> Hokkaido Official Documents -- Environment and Climate Change (Hokkaido) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html).

<sup>877</sup> St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

<sup>878</sup> St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html).

### Scoring

-1	Member does not improve existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy AND does not promote the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.
0	Member improves existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy OR promotes the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.
+1	Member improves existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy AND promotes the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.

*Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to boost investment in renewable energy through improved policy and regularly frameworks and to promote the diffusion and deployment of renewable energies emerging and developing countries.

Released on 4 March 2010, Canada's Economic Action Plan Year 2 "takes additional action" on the Pulp and Paper Green Transformation Program and other renewable energy initiatives undertaken in Canada's Economic Action Plan Year 1, by establishing the CAD100 million Next Generation Renewable Power Initiative, which will support advanced clean energy technologies in the forestry sector.<sup>879</sup>

On 25 February 2010, the Canadian government announced an investment of CAD40 million to support the Zellstoff Celgar Pulp Mill's Green Energy Project to produce renewable energy from biomass.<sup>880</sup> On 6 April 2010, the government also invested CAD6 million in Howe Sound Pulp and Paper Mill renewable energy initiatives.<sup>881</sup> These investments were part of the CAD1 billion Pulp and Paper Transformation Program initiated on 17 June 2009.<sup>882</sup> Thus, this investment does not improve an existing policy.

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<sup>879</sup> Canada's Economic Action Plan Year 2, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.budget.gc.ca/2010/pdf/budget-planbudgetaire-eng.pdf](http://www.budget.gc.ca/2010/pdf/budget-planbudgetaire-eng.pdf).

<sup>880</sup> Government of Canada invests \$40 million in Celgar's Green Energy Project, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20100225-1-eng.cfm](http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20100225-1-eng.cfm).

<sup>881</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy at Howe Sound Pulp and Paper, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201018-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201018-eng.php).

<sup>882</sup> Pulp and Paper Green Transformation Program, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 2009. Date of Access 19 April 2010.

[cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/subsite/pulp-paper-green-transformation](http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/subsite/pulp-paper-green-transformation).

On 22 February 2010, Minister of Agriculture, Gerry Ritz announced Farm Credit Canada (FCC) Energy Loan to support farmers who plan to produce renewable energy.<sup>883</sup>

In a meeting on 10 November 2009, Canada's Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, Stockwell Day, and Wannarat Channukul, Thailand's Minister of Energy agreed to develop a Canada-Thailand strategic energy partnership.<sup>884</sup> According to Minister Day, "this agreement will help Canadian companies take advantage of opportunities in the Thai market, particularly in oil and gas exploration and production, natural gas vehicles, biomass energy, and wind, solar and nuclear energy."<sup>885</sup> In addition to promoting technology transfer in non-renewable forms of energy, the agreement also promotes diffusion of renewable energy. Thus, the agreement complies with the commitment to diffuse renewable energy in emerging and developing countries.

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for promoting the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries and improving existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy.

*Analyst: Mina Akrami*

#### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energies and promote their deployment in emerging and developing countries.

In early 2010, French Minister of Energy and the Environment, Jean –Louis Borloo, announced new feed in tariffs to include energy obtained from geothermal and biomass sources.<sup>886</sup> This results in doubled tariffs for biomass and a 70 per cent increase in tariffs for geothermal energy.<sup>887</sup>

France has thus been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its commitments to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energies and promote their deployment in emerging and developing countries. While it undertook new

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<sup>883</sup> Government of Canada Delivers Energy Loans for Farmers, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, (Ottawa) 22 February 2010. Date Accessed: 19 April 2010.  
[www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index\\_e.php?s1=n&s2=2010&page=n100222](http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2010&page=n100222).

<sup>884</sup> 643 Canada-Thailand Strategic Energy Partnership, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.  
[www.international.gc.ca/media\\_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>885</sup> Canada-Thailand Strategic Energy Partnership, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.international.gc.ca/media\\_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>886</sup> 2010 French Tariffs Raise Price for solar, Geothermal and Biomass. Date Accessed. April 19<sup>th</sup> 2010.  
[www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/02/2010-french-tariffs-raise-price-for-solar-geothermal-and-biomass](http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/02/2010-french-tariffs-raise-price-for-solar-geothermal-and-biomass)

<sup>887</sup> 2010 French Tariffs Raise Price for solar, Geothermal and Biomass. Date Accessed. April 19<sup>th</sup> 2010.  
[www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/02/2010-french-tariffs-raise-price-for-solar-geothermal-and-biomass](http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/02/2010-french-tariffs-raise-price-for-solar-geothermal-and-biomass)

initiatives to boost investment in renewable energy at home, it has taken no steps to deploy renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.

*Analyst: Poorva Misra*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ameliorate existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost renewable energy investment and encourage the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing countries.

On 8 May 2010, the German Ambassador to Pakistan, Dr. Michael Koch, announced the signing of two agreements between Pakistan and Germany that sees Germany providing financing and technical capability to start projects in both solar and wind energy.

On 19 April 2010, the German Association of Renewable Energy (BEE) stated that Germany's yearly renewable energy investment will double to EUR28 billion by 2020. The report also mentioned that Germany's green industry would achieve rapid growth in the realms of electricity, transport, and heat.<sup>888</sup>

On 9 April 2010, the German government extended EUR75 million to South Africa to promote renewable energy.<sup>889</sup> On 17 March 2010, the German government extended EUR40 million to reconstruct the largest hydro-electric station in Armenia and for renewable energy ventures.<sup>890</sup>

On 3 December 2009, Germany and Brazil launched "nine joint projects"<sup>891</sup>, costing EUR295 million. These projects aim to safeguard rainforests and encourage renewable energy development in the Brazil. As part of these projects, the German government will provide Brazil with investment loans for renewable energy. For the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Germany will also provide Brazil with solar roofs for two soccer stadiums, in order to introduce solar energy use in public spaces, and to make the world cup less environmentally damaging.<sup>892</sup>

On 30 September 2009, the German government articulated its partnership with Senegal, which will focus on "renewable energies and energy efficiency."<sup>893</sup> Germany will aid

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<sup>888</sup> German investment in renewable to double by 2010: study, People's Daily Online 19 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90778/90858/90865/6955123.html](http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90778/90858/90865/6955123.html)

<sup>889</sup> Germany gives South Africa €70 million for energy, Business Day 09 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.businessday.co.za/articles/Content.aspx?id=105848](http://www.businessday.co.za/articles/Content.aspx?id=105848)

<sup>890</sup> Germany Unveils New Loan Package for Armenia, Armenia Diaspora 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 March 2010. [www.armeniadiaspora.com/news/latest/1226-germany-unveils-new-loan-package-for-armenia.html](http://www.armeniadiaspora.com/news/latest/1226-germany-unveils-new-loan-package-for-armenia.html)

<sup>891</sup> Germany supports Brazil's program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm\\_20091203\\_106.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html)

<sup>892</sup> Germany supports Brazil's program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm\\_20091203\\_106.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html)

<sup>893</sup> Renewable energy for Senegal, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm\\_20090930\\_88.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090930_88.html)

Senegal in developing a rural electrification scheme, along with an initiative to “provide electricity from renewable energy sources” to the country.<sup>894</sup>

On 19 August 2009, Germany enacted its National Development Plan for Electric Mobility, which aims to boost research and development funding, “as well as implementing market preparation strategies to facilitate the implementation of electric vehicles”.<sup>895</sup> In total, the government has allotted EUR500 million to research for electric vehicles.<sup>896</sup> This research is related to renewable energy, as Germany aims to “foster the close connection between electric mobility and renewable energies”.<sup>897</sup>

Germany has been assigned a score of +1 because it has fully complied with its commitment to ameliorate existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost renewable energy investment and encourage the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing countries.

*Analyst: Edil Kassim*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investments in renewable energies, and to promote their deployment and diffusion in developing and emerging countries.

On 13 April 2010, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini announced that Italy will increase its renewable energy production by 20 per cent by 2020.<sup>898</sup> As a part of this plan, Frattini explained that Bosnia will be an important partner in exploring the hydroelectric potential through investments and deployment of renewable energy.<sup>899</sup>

On 25 March, Italian Industry Ministry Undersecretary Stefano Saglia announced that Italy aims to unveil a new incentive plan for solar panels in April.<sup>900</sup> The plan will include a progressive cut of 5-6 per cent in incentives in 2011, 2012, and 2013 with

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<sup>894</sup> Renewable energy for Senegal, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm\\_20090930\\_88.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090930_88.html)

<sup>895</sup> Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0).

<sup>896</sup> Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0).

<sup>897</sup> Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0](http://www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0).

<sup>898</sup> Bonsia: Frattini, Fundamental aspect in regional policy. 13 April 2010. (Sarajevo) Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME11.XAM16172.html](http://www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME11.XAM16172.html)

<sup>899</sup> Bonsia: Frattini, Fundamental aspect in regional policy. 13 April 2010. (Sarajevo) Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME11.XAM16172.html](http://www.ansamed.info/en/top/ME11.XAM16172.html)

<sup>900</sup> 2-Italy new solar incentives seen in April. 25 March 2010. (Milan) Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325)

greater cuts for large-scale projects.<sup>901</sup> These incentive cuts will reduce the cost of solar panels. Under the existing plan, which is due to expire this year, the capacity covered by the incentives hit 1,200 MW cap. The new plan will set 3,000 MW cap for 3 years with a goal of reaching 8,000 MW of installed solar capacity in 2020.<sup>902</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for the initiatives taken for collaborative research programs on renewable energy and deployment, and for commencing new incentives for solar power.

*Analyst: Joelle Westlund*

### **Japan +1**

The Government of Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ameliorate its existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost renewable energy investment and encourage the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing countries.

On 24 March 2010 a Japanese Trade Ministry panel stated that it would expand the country's existing feed-in tariff to oblige utilities to purchase electricity from "hydropower stations, wind turbine and geothermal operators".<sup>903</sup> On 10 March 2010, the Consulate-General of Japan at Kota Kinabalu stated that the Government of Japan granted funds to Malaysia. Funds are directed a project that will use solar energy to power a community hall in a rural island community.<sup>904</sup>

On 17 February 2010, the Japanese government supported the Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System<sup>905</sup> in Malawi by extending grant aid to the country totaling JPY660 million. The Project will support the installation of a solar power generation system connected to the Kamuzu Airport power system.

On 11 February 2010, the Government of Japan provided Botswana a grant of JPY1.1 billion to establish a 1 megawatt solar power station in the capital city. The grant was provisioned through the Cool Earth Partnership concept<sup>906</sup> announced at the 2008 Davos Economic Forum and Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, in Yokohama, Japan, the same year, by past Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda.

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<sup>901</sup> 2-Italy new solar incentives seen in April. 25 March 2010. (Milan) Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325)

<sup>902</sup> 2-Italy new solar incentives seen in April. 25 March 2010. (Milan) Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE62O17R20100325)

<sup>903</sup> Japan Proposes Wind, Geothermal Power Feed-in Tariff (Update1), Bloomberg 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601130&sid=aI3OUIVjpm4](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601130&sid=aI3OUIVjpm4)

<sup>904</sup> Grassroots Grant Assistance Project for Electrification of Community Centre by Solar Energy in Pulau Larapan, Sabah, Consulate-General of Japan at Kota Kinabalu (Malaysia) 20 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 March 2010. [www.kotakinabalu.my.emb-japan.go.jp/en/100310.html](http://www.kotakinabalu.my.emb-japan.go.jp/en/100310.html)

<sup>905</sup> Japan extends green aid to Malawi, Afrol News 19 February 2010. Date of Access: 23 February 2010. [www.afrol.com/articles/35390](http://www.afrol.com/articles/35390)

<sup>906</sup> Japan to fund P83 Gaborone solar power station, The Botswana Gazette 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 23 February 2010.

[www.gazettebw.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5394:japan-to-fund-p83m-gaborone-solar-power-station&catid=13:business&Itemid=2](http://www.gazettebw.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5394:japan-to-fund-p83m-gaborone-solar-power-station&catid=13:business&Itemid=2)

On 28 January 2010, The Japanese government donated USD7.4 million to renewable energy projects in Morocco,<sup>907</sup> which will finance the installation of photovoltaic cells in rural areas.<sup>908</sup> On 12 January 2010, the governments of Japan and Vietnam signed a USD46 million agreement for the procurement of clean energy technology.<sup>909</sup>

On 17 December 2009, Environment Minister Sakihito Ozawa, who attended the Copenhagen Conference announced Japan's intention to increase its aid to developing countries to USD15 billion over a three year period. A portion of the funds will be given to developing countries in order to augment their use of renewable energies. This improves upon the previous provision that the 'Hatoyama Initiative' which extended USD9.2 billion to developing countries from 2010 to 2012.<sup>910</sup>

On 30 December 2009, the Japanese cabinet released its "New Growth Strategy (Basic Policies) Toward a Radiant Japan"<sup>911</sup> which reinforces the country's desire to expand renewable energies such as "solar, wind, small-scale hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, etc"<sup>912</sup> through extending the feed-in tariff system for electric power.

Thus, Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ameliorate existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost renewable energy investment and encourage the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing countries.

*Analyst: Edil Kassim*

#### **Russia: 0**

Russia has fulfilled this commitment partially as it has developed policy and regulatory frameworks in order to develop renewable energies, but has not realized projects on promotion of deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.

On 1 April 2010, The Government was given instructions to take measures to increase investments in renewable technologies in the investment programs of power generating

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<sup>907</sup> Japan supports Morocco's solar energy project, MENAFN-Morocco Business News 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 January 2010. [www.menafn.com/qn\\_news\\_story\\_s.asp?StoryId=1093300159](http://www.menafn.com/qn_news_story_s.asp?StoryId=1093300159)

<sup>908</sup> Japan supports Morocco's solar energy project, MENAFN-Morocco Business News 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 January 2010. [www.menafn.com/qn\\_news\\_story\\_s.asp?StoryId=1093300159](http://www.menafn.com/qn_news_story_s.asp?StoryId=1093300159)

<sup>909</sup> Japan provides loans for clean technology, Vietnam Business News 12 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2010. [vietnambusiness.asia/japan-provides-loans-for-clean-technology/](http://vietnambusiness.asia/japan-provides-loans-for-clean-technology/)

<sup>910</sup> Japan to increase climate funding aid to 15 billion dollars (Roundup), Monsters and Critics (Tokyo) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 28 December 2009. [www.monstersandcritics.com/news/asiapacific/news/article\\_1519680.php/Japan-to-increase-climate-funding-aid-to-15-billion-dollars-Roundup](http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/asiapacific/news/article_1519680.php/Japan-to-increase-climate-funding-aid-to-15-billion-dollars-Roundup)

<sup>911</sup> On the New Growth Strategy (Basic Policies) 30 December 2009, Date of Access: 4 January 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1230sinseichousenryaku\\_e.pdf](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1230sinseichousenryaku_e.pdf)

<sup>912</sup> On the New Growth Strategy (Basic Policies) 30 December 2009, Date of Access: 4 January 2010. [www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1230sinseichousenryaku\\_e.pdf](http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1230sinseichousenryaku_e.pdf)

companies for 2011-2015 and to pass necessary legislation, creating incentives for the companies to invest in renewables.<sup>913</sup>

In his speech at the Copenhagen Conference Plenary Session on 18 December 2009 Russian President said that a new global agreement should provide for acceptable conditions for transferring modern technology to developing countries.<sup>914</sup>

On 13 November 2009, the Energy Strategy of Russia till 2030 was approved by the Russian Government. According to the Strategy Russia will implement measures on producing equipment for tidal power plants, developing other technologies of renewable energy, particularly wind and geothermal energy and biofuel. State incentives for renewable energy will include providing of the access of such energy to the electrical grids, support of industrial and scientific institutes, participation in transfer of technologies to the enterprises. As a result, the share of renewable energy (excluding hydropower plants) in the national energy balance should increase from 0.5 per cent to 4.5 per cent till 2020 and not to decrease in 2020-2030.<sup>915</sup>

On 12 November 2009, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev in his Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly stated that Russia had to strive for leadership not just in traditional, but also in the renewable energy.<sup>916</sup>

Previously, on 30 September 2009, at the joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education President of Russia the necessity of biofuel development was emphasized.<sup>917</sup> Following this meeting Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich informed that the project on promotion of innovative, breakthrough technologies based on the use of biofuel, as well as the development of solar and hydrogen energy, had been approved.<sup>918</sup>

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<sup>913</sup> List of instructions resulting from meeting of Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy that took place on March 23, 2010 has been approved, President of Russia 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [news.kremlin.ru/news/7301](http://news.kremlin.ru/news/7301)

<sup>914</sup> Speech at Climate Change Conference Plenary Session, President of Russia (Moscow) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010.

[http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840\\_type82912type82914\\_223431.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/12/18/1840_type82912type82914_223431.shtml).

<sup>915</sup> Energy Strategy of Russia till 2030, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. <http://minenergo.gov.ru/activity/energostrategy/>.

<sup>916</sup> Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, President of Russia 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010.

[archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/11/12/1321\\_type70029type82912\\_222702.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/11/12/1321_type70029type82912_222702.shtml).

<sup>917</sup> Dmitry Medvedev held a joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/09/221946.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/09/221946.shtml).

<sup>918</sup> Comments by Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich to Media Representatives following a Joint Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/09/221955.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/09/221955.shtml).

According to the draft of the State Program on Energy Saving and Enhancing Energy Efficiency till 2020 the development of renewable energy in Russia will allow to reduce 185.7 million ton GHG emissions in 2010-2020.<sup>919</sup>

Thus the score for compliance with this commitment is 0 as Russia has acted to boost development of clean energy technologies at home and has not undertaken measures to promote their development in developing countries.

*Analyst: Natalia Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energy and to promote its diffusion and deployment in emerging and developing countries.

On 18 March 2010, the Minister for Energy and Climate Change, David Kidney announced an extension of Offshore Wind Accelerator valued at approximately GBP4.8 million.<sup>920</sup> On 22 September 2009, wave and tidal developers were invited to bid for the Marine Renewable Proving Fund of GBP22 million.<sup>921</sup> This investment will help boost the amount of renewable energy Britain sources from wave and tides.

On 23 November 2009 farmers, foresters, and local authorities became eligible to apply for a portion of GBP1.5 million, allocated to help develop the supply of biomass through round three of the Bioenergy Infrastructure Scheme.<sup>922</sup> The Minister of Energy and Climate Change pointed out that the UK government funded 75 projects in round two of the scheme and in this round, it will “continue to ensure that the supply chain is in place to create a thriving bio-energy market in England.”<sup>923</sup> This investment constitutes compliance with the commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energies because it adds an improvement to the Bio-energy Infrastructure Scheme.

On 27 November 2009, the UK government committed GBP50 million to help the poorest countries access the latest climate research.<sup>924</sup> The Climate and Development

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<sup>919</sup> On draft of the State Program on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Increasing till 2020, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [minenergo.gov.ru/news/min\\_news/EMBIZ.ppt.pot](http://minenergo.gov.ru/news/min_news/EMBIZ.ppt.pot).

<sup>920</sup> [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_045a/pn10\\_045a.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_045a/pn10_045a.aspx)

<sup>921</sup> Marine Energy Prototypes Backed with New 22m Proving Fund, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 22 September 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn106/pn106.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn106/pn106.aspx).

<sup>922</sup> DECC invites applicants for £1.5 million Bio-energy infrastructure grants, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 November 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx).

<sup>923</sup> 682 DECC invites applicants for £1.5 million Bio-energy infrastructure grants, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 November 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx).

<sup>924</sup> £50 Million Climate Network To Link Over 60 Developing Countries, Department of International Development (London) 27 November 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

Knowledge Network, funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) will enable developing countries to share knowledge on clean technologies such as solar and hydropower generation.<sup>925</sup>

Released on 15 July 2009, the Renewable Energy Strategy 2009 sets up the Office for Renewable Energy Deployment (ORED), which will work with Department for Communities and Local Government “on planning and stimulating greater investment” in renewable energies.<sup>926</sup> The strategy also introduced plans of supporting “large-scale investment in the UK renewables sector by working with the financial sector, major manufacturers, and financial sectors to communicate UK energy policy and sell the strengths of the UK as a manufacturing base, and providing direct financial support for major investment in offshore wind manufacturing”.<sup>927</sup> These plans are therefore improvements in existing renewable energy investment policy in the United Kingdom.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for promoting renewable energy at home and in developing countries.

*Analyst: Mina Akrami*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energies and to promote their deployment in emerging and developing countries.

On 7 May 2010, US Department of Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced funding worth up to USD62 million to develop solar energy projects. The projects fall into two categories, Concentrating Solar Power Systems Studies (CSPSS) and Concentrating Solar Power Component Feasibility Studies (CSPFS). Both of these studies focus on accelerating the readiness and deployment of solar technology.<sup>928</sup>

On 26 April 2010, US Deputy Secretary of Energy Daniel Poneman and Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, CEO of Masdar, Abu Dhabi’s renewable energy initiative, signed a

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[www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/).

<sup>925</sup> £50 Million Climate Network To Link Over 60 Developing Countries, Department of International Development (London) 27 November 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

[www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/).

<sup>926</sup> The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

[filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009\\_1\\_.pdf\\_17072009-1624-43.pdf](http://filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009_1_.pdf_17072009-1624-43.pdf).

<sup>927</sup> The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

[filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009\\_1\\_.pdf\\_17072009-1624-43.pdf](http://filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009_1_.pdf_17072009-1624-43.pdf)

<sup>928</sup> Secretary Chu Announces up to \$62 Million for Concentrating Solar Power Development, US Department of Energy (Washington DC) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 May 2010.

[www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8958.htm).

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to build cooperating in three key areas: Carbon capture and sequestration, water and bio-fuels and building technology.<sup>929</sup>

On 21 January 2010, U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced funding for five local projects worth USD20.5 million that focus on biomass, wind and solar installations.<sup>930</sup>

On 8 January 2010, U.S. President Barack Obama announced the award of USD2.3 billion in tax credits to promote 180 projects on “advanced clean energy technologies including solar, wind and efficiency and energy management technologies”.<sup>931</sup>

On 30 December 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the U.S.-China climate partnership. This initiative, which includes USD6 million of funding from USAID, seeks to increase energy efficiency and reduce Greenhouse gases among major sectors of the Chinese economies. Two notable initiatives of the partnership include peer-to-peer transfers of knowledge between municipal officials in the United States and China in order to promote best practices and an effort to identify and remove major barriers to clean technology implementation.<sup>932</sup> Furthermore, on 29 March 2010, Secretary Chu announced USD37.5 million would be available from the United States for joint US-Chinese clean energy research.<sup>933</sup>

On 24 November 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced that the Department of Energy will award USD620 million for Smart Grid technology demonstration projects.<sup>934</sup> These projects will serve as models for future large-scale deployment of Smart Grid technology. According to Chu, these projects will “increase energy efficiency, and foster the growth of renewable energy sources like wind and solar power”.<sup>935</sup>

On 29 October 2009, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton announced a USD125 million commitment to increase Pakistan’s electricity output as well as to conserve wasted

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<sup>929</sup> U.S. and UAE Sign Agreement to Strengthen Cooperation on Clean energy, US Department of Energy(Washington DC) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8899.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8899.htm).

<sup>930</sup> USAID launches US-China Climate Partnership, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press\\_release\\_924.html](http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press_release_924.html).

<sup>931</sup> President Obama Awards \$2.3 Billion for New Clean-Tech Manufacturing Jobs, US Department of Energy (Washington) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8501.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8501.htm).

<sup>932</sup> USAID launches US-China Climate Partnership, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press\\_release\\_924.html](http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press_release_924.html).

<sup>933</sup> Secretary Chu Announces \$37.5 Million Available for Joint US-Chinese Clean Energy Research, US Department of Energy (Washington DC) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8804.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8804.htm).

<sup>934</sup> Secretary Chu Announces \$620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm).

<sup>935</sup> Secretary Chu Announces \$620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm).

energy. Key projects include work on a thermal station installation, several upgrades on hydroelectric dams to make them more efficient and an overall upgrade of Pakistan's electricity grid in order to ensure that less energy is wasted.<sup>936</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for undertaking significant action regarding its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks for boosting investment in renewable energies and taking action towards the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing and emerging countries.

*Analyst: Poorva Misra*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies.

At the beginning on 2010, the EU boosted investment by EUR56 million for the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) programme for action in three main areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy-efficient transport.<sup>937</sup> Projects include helping improve the effectiveness of support schemes for electricity generation from renewable sources across Europe, and training on new construction techniques that may lead to energy savings of up to 50 per cent.<sup>938</sup>

On March 2 2010, the European Union unveiled a 10-year plan to boost economic growth through job creation in the technology sector of renewable energy.<sup>939</sup> The plan aims to increase employment from 69 percent to 75 percent, and increase investment in research and development from 1.9 percent to 3 percent of EU gross domestic product.<sup>940</sup>

On 22 November 2009, the EU allocated EUR600,000 to boost Malaysia-EU business cooperation, with an emphasis on environmental and green technology services.<sup>941</sup>

In October 2009 the European Commission announced new investments of at least EUR50 billion under its Strategic Energy Technology Plan, which would target six areas: wind, solar, electricity grids, bioenergy, carbon capture and storage and sustainable nuclear fission.<sup>942</sup>

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<sup>936</sup> The United States Announces The Pakistan Signature Energy Program, United States Agency for International Development (Islamabad) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009 [www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/general/091029a.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/general/091029a.html).

<sup>937</sup> 'Green' EU funding under CIP. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.maltabusinessweekly.com.mt/news.asp?newsitemid=8661](http://www.maltabusinessweekly.com.mt/news.asp?newsitemid=8661)

<sup>938</sup> 'Green' EU funding under CIP. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.maltabusinessweekly.com.mt/news.asp?newsitemid=8661](http://www.maltabusinessweekly.com.mt/news.asp?newsitemid=8661)

<sup>939</sup> EU set to unveil 2020 strategy for growth and jobs. 2 March 2010. (Brussels) 18 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE6210YT20100302](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE6210YT20100302)

<sup>940</sup> EU set to unveil 2020 strategy for growth and jobs. 2 March 2010. (Brussels) 18 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE6210YT20100302](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE6210YT20100302)

<sup>941</sup> EU fund aims to boost business cooperation, The Malaysian Insider (Kuala Lumpur) 22 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.themalaysianinsider.com/index.php/business/44235-eufund-aims-to-boost-business-cooperation](http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/index.php/business/44235-eufund-aims-to-boost-business-cooperation).

On 9 October 2009, Andris Piebalgs, the European Union Energy Commissioner announced the EU's contribution of over EUR500 million to offshore wind projects.<sup>943</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its action towards the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries, and its policy improvement domestically, in the form of further investment in clean technology.

*Analyst: Joelle Westlund*

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<sup>942</sup> Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies, European Union. 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.  
[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431).

<sup>943</sup> Addressed by Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference, European Union (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 11. Climate Change: Carbon Capture and Storage [98]

### Commitment

“We will accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology”

*G8 Leaders’ Declaration on Energy Efficiency,  
Diversification of the Energy Mix and Technology*

### Assessment

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

### Background

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a means for mitigating climate change by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in Earth’s atmosphere.<sup>944</sup> It is the process by which CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are removed from the atmosphere at the point of impingement and stored.<sup>945</sup> The point of impingement refers to the site from which emissions are released. This may include various industrial and energy production facilities.<sup>946</sup> Emissions may be sequestered in geological formations, both on land and under water.<sup>947</sup> The IPCC estimates that a CCS system coupled with secure storage can capture between 80-90 per cent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by a facility.<sup>948</sup> It has also been estimated that prompt

<sup>944</sup> Carbon Capture and Storage, Pembina Institute, 2007. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [climate.pembina.org/solutions/ccs](http://climate.pembina.org/solutions/ccs).

<sup>945</sup> IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers (Montreal) 22-34 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs\\_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf).

<sup>946</sup> IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers (Montreal) 22-34 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs\\_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf).

<sup>947</sup> IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers (Montreal) 22-34 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs\\_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf).

<sup>948</sup> IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers (Montreal) 22-34 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs\\_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf).

implementation of CCS projects would reduce worldwide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 9-16 billion tonnes by 2050.<sup>949</sup>

Several small-scale carbon capture and storage projects have been built worldwide.<sup>950</sup> However, these facilities are largely experimental, and only four full scale projects exist.<sup>951</sup> Regulatory activity regarding CCS has been increasing since 2005.<sup>952</sup>

Emissions reduction and climate change mitigation via carbon capture and storage has been an important issue for the G8 since the 2003 Evian Summit, at which G8 leaders pledged to “expand significantly the availability of and access to cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration systems and pursue joint research and development and expanded international co-operation, including demonstration projects”.<sup>953</sup>

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members pledged to "accelerate the development and commercialization of Carbon Capture and Storage technology", by supporting research about the technical, social, and economic implications of CCS.<sup>954</sup>

G8 members have also supported the development of large scale CCS demonstration projects. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Members committed to launching 20 such projects by 2010.<sup>955</sup>

In a Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers on 8 June 2008, members stressed the importance of CCS in mitigating climate change, and maintaining energy security.<sup>956</sup> Further, G8 Environment Ministers stressed the importance of investment in CCS technologies at the Siracusa Environmental Ministerial Meeting, leading up to the 2009 L'Aquila Summit.<sup>957</sup>

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<sup>949</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage - A Key Solution for Combating Climate Change, Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.zeroemissionsplatform.eu/the-hard-facts.html](http://www.zeroemissionsplatform.eu/the-hard-facts.html).

<sup>950</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage Projects (Brussels) 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [ec.europa.eu/research/energy/pdf/synopses\\_co2\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/energy/pdf/synopses_co2_en.pdf).

<sup>951</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage: A Global Call to Action, 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr\\_NCCSA.pdf](http://www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr_NCCSA.pdf).

<sup>952</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage: A Global Call to Action, 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr\\_NCCSA.pdf](http://www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr_NCCSA.pdf).

<sup>953</sup> Science and Technology for Sustainable Development - A G8 Action Plan (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009.

[www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003\\_g8\\_summit/summit\\_documents/science\\_and\\_technology\\_for\\_sustainable\\_development\\_-\\_a\\_g8\\_action\\_plan.html](http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/science_and_technology_for_sustainable_development_-_a_g8_action_plan.html).

<sup>954</sup> Gleneagles Plan of Action - Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (Gleneagles) 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009.

[www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf).

<sup>955</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future (L'Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html).

<sup>956</sup> Joint Statement by G8 Energy Ministers (Aomori) 8 June 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/energy/080608energy.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/energy/080608energy.pdf).

<sup>957</sup> Chair's Summary - Siracusa Environmental Ministerial Meeting (Siracusa) 22-24 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env090424-summary.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env090424-summary.pdf).

Overall, G8 members have previously supported the development of CSS technology. They have not, however, previously pledged to develop policies, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes to this effect. To date, the focus of the G8 has been on research support, and specific project development.

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment focuses on creating policy, regulatory frameworks and incentives which would encourage the development of CCS technology, and not on the actual creation of such projects; and represents a broader pledge than past statements, as it focuses on measures that would encourage CCS technology development in general, as opposed to developing specific projects. Therefore, a country can be considered in compliance even if no new CCS projects or technologies are developed in this compliance cycle. However, supporting specific projects or technologies does not, on its own, constitute compliance.

The word ‘accelerate’ can be taken to mean increasing the amount and scope of policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. Therefore, compliance can include creating new policy, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes, or strengthening old ones.

### **Scoring**

-1	Member reduces the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology; <b>OR</b> does not take any action towards creating new policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentives schemes.
0	Member takes some action towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. This may include releasing whitepapers or draft policies on CCS technology development, or holding legislative committee meetings on the issue.
+1	Member increases the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology; <b>OR</b> creates new policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentives schemes.

*Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 15 January 2010, the Government of Canada announced a CAD4 million dollar grant for the International Performance Assessment Centre for Geologic Storage of CO<sub>2</sub> (IPAC-CO<sub>2</sub>) in Regina, Saskatchewan.<sup>958</sup>

As well, the government has promised to consult with stakeholders to identify specific assets used in CCS with a view to provide accelerated capital cost allowance in respect to such investments.<sup>959</sup> A carbon capture and storage system known as ICO<sub>2</sub>N has also been proposed for Canada. ICO<sub>2</sub>N, which consists of numerous corporations such as Shell Canada and Agrium Inc., has been communicating with the federal government and the Government of Alberta to develop a comprehensive regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage.<sup>960</sup>

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1 for investment in CCS technology and work towards the enhancement of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes.

*Analyst: Alex Ognibene*

### **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Although France is introducing a carbon tax in January 2010 as a policy incentive to reduce emissions, it has not put forward a policy to comprehensively move towards carbon capture technology.<sup>961</sup> This year France became the first country to retrofit a power plant with carbon capture and storage technology.<sup>962</sup> On 11 January 2010, the first pilot CCS plant was opened in Lacq, France. Present at the plant's opening was Secretary of State at the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, Valerie Letard.<sup>963</sup> The purpose of the plant is to "contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere from major industrial facilities".<sup>964</sup> Additionally, tests at conducted at the plant will provide data about how to efficiently construct and operate

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<sup>958</sup> Canadian Government invests \$4 million in Carbon Capture and Storage Research, The Regina Leader-Post (Regina) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.leaderpost.com/technology/Canadian+government+invests+million+carbon+capture+storage+research/2447550/story.html](http://www.leaderpost.com/technology/Canadian+government+invests+million+carbon+capture+storage+research/2447550/story.html).

<sup>959</sup> Canada's Economic Action Plan: Budget 2009, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.budget.gc.ca/2009/pdf/budget-planbugetaire-eng.pdf](http://www.budget.gc.ca/2009/pdf/budget-planbugetaire-eng.pdf)

<sup>960</sup> Integrated CO<sub>2</sub> Network: A Canadian CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage Initiative, ICO<sub>2</sub>N (Calgary) 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.ico2n.com/index.php](http://www.ico2n.com/index.php).

<sup>961</sup> New era for fossil fuels as first carbon capturing power plant begins work, The Guardian (London) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq).

<sup>962</sup> New era for fossil fuels as first carbon capturing power plant begins work, The Guardian (London) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq).

<sup>963</sup> Carbon Capture and Storage is Firing on all Cylinders, French Embassy to the United Kingdom 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html).

<sup>964</sup> Carbon Capture and Storage is Firing on all Cylinders, French Embassy to the United Kingdom (London) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html).

industrial-scale carbon capture and storage.<sup>965</sup> This individual project cannot be counted as compliance, as it did not come as an increase in scope or creation of a new policy, regulatory framework and incentive scheme focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Thus, France has been assigned a score of -1 for failing to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

*Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz and Jasmine Hamade*

### **Germany: -1**

Germany has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

In 2008, Germany became the first country in the world to install a coal power plant that is “ready to capture and store its own carbon dioxide emissions.”<sup>966</sup> So far, however, “only demonstration projects are operational.”<sup>967</sup> Additionally, the German public is resisting the use of the plant to store carbon underground<sup>968</sup> because they are concerned that the technology will crops and property values.<sup>969</sup> While Germany is planning to unveil a policy that supports CCS later this year, no policy has yet been unveiled.<sup>970</sup>

Therefore, Germany receives a score of -1 for its failure to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

*Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz and Jasmine Hamade*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies and regulatory frameworks for the development of CCS technologies.

The National Action Plan for greenhouse gas emission reduction is expiring in 2010 and, for the period of 2010-2020, the only existing legislation is the 2007 Position Paper of the Italian Government, which sets out a number of targets for the next decade but fails to

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<sup>965</sup> Carbon Capture and Storage is Firing on all Cylinders, French Embassy to the United Kingdom (London) (London) 11 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Carbon-capture-and-storage-is.html).

<sup>966</sup> Carbon Capture Plant Opens in Germany Amid Reservations, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,3628912,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,3628912,00.html).

<sup>967</sup> Carbon Capture courts Copenhagen, United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=2354](http://en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=2354).

<sup>968</sup> Not under our backyard, say Germans, in blow to CO2 plans, The Guardian (London) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jul/29/germany-carbon-capture](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jul/29/germany-carbon-capture).

<sup>969</sup> Locals Try Sinking Plan to Store CO2 Underground, Wall Street Journal (Brandenburg) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [online.wsj.com/article/SB125476964655765445.html](http://online.wsj.com/article/SB125476964655765445.html)

<sup>970</sup> RWE May Built Dutch Carbon Capture Plant Amid German Opposition, Bloomberg News. 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=aOZGhPaq04MY](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601100&sid=aOZGhPaq04MY).

spell out any concrete measures to attain these goals.<sup>971</sup> Italy has shown willingness to support many emerging economies, such as China and India, to make the technological ‘leap’ through the diffusion of CCS technologies.<sup>972</sup> However, there is no apparent or specific policy strategy for the attainment of these goals. Several CCS projects are in the plenary stage in Italy, but they will be undertaken without any policy or regulatory action.<sup>973</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1, since it has not undertaken any action to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

*Analysts: Joelle Westlund and Natalie Antonowicz*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Japan has been an active participant in international cooperation efforts for the development and deployment of CCS technology. In September 2009, Japan participated in the Japan-China-CCS-EOR Workshop in Beijing and in the Japan-Canada Dialogue.<sup>974</sup>

In keeping with the Action Plan for Achieving a Low Carbon Society, Japan has stayed true to its commitment of running CCS test projects in 2009.<sup>975</sup> On 7 August 2009, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry released guidelines on safety and environmental standards that must be implemented while conducting a number of CCS pilot projects. The government action plan for achieving a low carbon society carbon capture and storage will be put into use by 2020.<sup>976</sup> A further report was released by the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Study Group examining safety standards, candidate sites for CCS demonstrations, transport and storage and remedies for potential problems.<sup>977</sup>

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<sup>971</sup> CCS Deployment in Italy at cross roads of stop-and-go and full-stream ahead in climate change battle, Bellona (Rome) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.bellona.org/articles/articles\\_2009/italian\\_ccs](http://www.bellona.org/articles/articles_2009/italian_ccs).

<sup>972</sup> Major Interventions, National level actions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy (Rome) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.esteri.it/MAE/Templates/](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/Templates/).

<sup>973</sup> [sequestration.mit.edu/tools/projects/index\\_projects\\_announced.html](http://sequestration.mit.edu/tools/projects/index_projects_announced.html)

<sup>974</sup> CCS Policy and Development Status in Japan. Date Accessed. 5 December 2009 [www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea\\_2009/\(Session%202-B\)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf](http://www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea_2009/(Session%202-B)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf)

<sup>975</sup> CCS Policy and Development Status in Japan. Date Accessed. 5 December 2009 [www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea\\_2009/\(Session%202-B\)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf](http://www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea_2009/(Session%202-B)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf)

<sup>976</sup> Ministry Releases Safety and Environmental Guidelines of CCs Pilot Project, Japan for Sustainability. 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.japanfs.org/en/pages/029452.html](http://www.japanfs.org/en/pages/029452.html)

<sup>977</sup> Ministry Releases Safety and Environmental Guidelines of CCs Pilot Project, Japan for Sustainability (Toyko) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.japanfs.org/en/pages/029452.html](http://www.japanfs.org/en/pages/029452.html)

The current goals for deployment of CCS in Japan include the investigation of more reservoir candidates and the development of innovative capture technologies, thereby reducing costs and risks of carbon capture and storage.<sup>978</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing the scope of policy and incentive schemes focused on development and deployment of CCS technologies.

*Analyst: Poorva Misra*

### **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment on development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 12-14 October 2009, the delegation of the Russian Federal Agency for Science and Innovation (Rosnauka) participated in the meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) held in London. The main topic of discussion was methods of accelerating development and commercial adoption of carbon sequestration technologies.<sup>979</sup>

Russia has not taken steps to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes towards the development and deployment of CCS technology during the compliance cycle. Therefore, the score of Russia for the fulfillment of this commitment is -1.

*Analyst: Natalia Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 15 July 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change published the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan<sup>980</sup> and the Low Carbon Industrial Strategy<sup>981</sup> (LCIS). In the LCIS, the UK sets out a clear plan for the introduction of a new financial incentive scheme

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<sup>978</sup> CCS Policy and Development Status in Japan., APEC (Toyko) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010.

[www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea\\_2009/\(Session%202-B\)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf](http://www.egcfe.ewg.apec.org/publications/proceedings/CFE/Korea_2009/(Session%202-B)CCS%20Policy%20and%20Development%20Status%20in%20Japan.pdf)

<sup>979</sup> Deputy head of Rosnauka A.V. Klimenko participated in the meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, Federal Agency for Science and Innovation of the Russian Federation 28 October 2009. Date of access: 30 December 2009. [www.fasi.gov.ru/news/press-c/1927/](http://www.fasi.gov.ru/news/press-c/1927/)

<sup>980</sup> Press Release – UK at forefront of a low carbon economic revolution, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn081/pn081.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn081/pn081.aspx).

<sup>981</sup> The UK Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.berr.gov.uk/files/file52002.pdf](http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file52002.pdf).

funded through a levy on electricity suppliers<sup>982</sup>, and with the British government providing financial support for up to four commercial-scale CCS demonstrations in Britain. It also requires any new coal power station in England and Wales to retrofit CCS to their full capacity within five years of CCS becoming technically and economically viable<sup>983</sup>.

In addition, on 8 April 2010, the Energy Bill received Royal Assent, becoming law as the Energy Act 2010<sup>984</sup>. The Energy Act 2010 builds upon the LCIS, creating the framework and detailing future plans for a new CCS financial incentive mechanism for up to four commercial-scale CCS demonstration projects<sup>985</sup>.

The United Kingdom has taken definite action in creating new policy, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes for the development and deployment of CCS and has thus been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, a US Senate Panel, is scheduled to hear two proposed bills regarding CCS technology and related issues on 20 April 2010<sup>986</sup>. S. 1134, the Responsible Use of Coal Act 2009 provides incentives and promotes the research of CCS technologies by taking action to quantify the risks of the technologies and establishing frameworks to manage the liabilities associated with CCS<sup>987</sup>. S. 1856 is a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to clarify the ownership of pore space, underground spaces that can be used for the storage of substances including carbon<sup>988</sup>.

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<sup>982</sup> Government impose 'carbon capture levy' to fund coal-fired power plants, The Times (London) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

[www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6910275.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6910275.ece).

<sup>983</sup> Clean coal push marks reversal of UK energy policy, The Guardian (London) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/23/clean-coal-energy-policy](http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/23/clean-coal-energy-policy).

<sup>984</sup> Press Release – Energy Bill receives Royal Assent, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10\\_058/pn10\\_058.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_058/pn10_058.aspx).

<sup>985</sup> Energy Act 2010, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London), 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/energy\\_act\\_10/energy\\_act\\_10.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/energy_act_10/energy_act_10.aspx).

<sup>986</sup> Committee Hearings and Meetings Scheduled, U.S. Senate (Washington) 19 April 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.senate.gov/pagelayout/committees/b\\_three\\_sections\\_with\\_tasers/committee\\_hearings.htm](http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/committees/b_three_sections_with_tasers/committee_hearings.htm).

<sup>987</sup> S.1134 – Responsible Use of Coal Act 2009, U.S. Congress (Washington) 21 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1134/show](http://www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1134/show).

<sup>988</sup> S.1856 – A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to clarify policies regarding ownership of pore space, U.S. Congress (Washington) 22 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1856/show](http://www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1856/show).

On 9 March 2010, US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu announced up to USD154 million to fund a demonstration CCS project in Thompsons, TX. The funding will go to NRG energy, who will build the demonstration project. However, this funding comes from the Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI), which is a previously standing program from the Department of Energy and cannot be counted in this compliance cycle.<sup>989</sup>

The United States has taken some new action by having legislative committee meetings on bills regarding the issue although neither bill has concretely increased the scope of US policies as of yet. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has made various efforts to increase the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technology.

The EU has outlined two major tasks for deployment of CSS: the demonstration of CCS technology at plants across Europe, and the development of a legal framework and economic incentives.<sup>990</sup> On 7 February 2010, the European Union Climate Change Committee approved a plan to allocate 300 million emission allowances to fund new carbon capture and storage projects.<sup>991</sup> The European Union also joined the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) on 26 January 2010.<sup>992</sup>

On 3 November 2009, it was announced at the 2009 US-EU Summit that the European Union and United States will establish an Energy Council to foster collaboration in a number of key areas, including CCS development and demonstration.<sup>993</sup>

On 16 October 2009, the European Union pledged to operate at least 12 carbon capture and storage projects by 2015.<sup>994</sup> The European Commission approved a EUR1 billion

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<sup>989</sup> Secretary Chu announced up to \$154 Million for NRG Energy's Carbon Capture and Storage Project in Texas, US Department of Energy (Washington DC) 9 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8729.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8729.htm).

<sup>990</sup> CCS in Europe, Europa (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/ccs/work\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/ccs/work_en.htm)

<sup>991</sup> EC beefs up carbon capture and storage funding plan, The Engineer (London) 7 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.theengineer.co.uk/ec-beefs-up-carbon-capture-and-storage-funding-plan/1000873.article](http://www.theengineer.co.uk/ec-beefs-up-carbon-capture-and-storage-funding-plan/1000873.article)

<sup>992</sup> EU joins International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, International Energy Agency (Paris) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.iea.org/index\\_info.asp?id=1192](http://www.iea.org/index_info.asp?id=1192)

<sup>993</sup> US, EU to establish Energy Council, Business Standard (Washington) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.business-standard.com/india/news/%20us-eu-to-establish-energy-council/77510/on](http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/%20us-eu-to-establish-energy-council/77510/on)

<sup>994</sup> Commission unveils support for European carbon capture and storage schemes, EurActive (Brussels) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [pr.euractiv.com/press-release/%20commission-unveils-support-european-carbon-capture-and-storage-schemes-11645](http://pr.euractiv.com/press-release/%20commission-unveils-support-european-carbon-capture-and-storage-schemes-11645)

grant for six carbon capture and storage projects on 9 December 2009 as part of the European Energy Programme for Recovery.<sup>995</sup>

Therefore, the European Union receives a score of +1 for its progress towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

*Analyst: Alex Ognibene*

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<sup>995</sup> European Commission approves EUR1.5 Billion for 15 CCS, off-shore wind projects, Energy Business Review. 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [wind.energy-business-review.com/news/european\\_commission\\_approves\\_eur15\\_billion\\_for\\_15\\_ccs\\_offshore\\_wind\\_projects\\_091209/](http://wind.energy-business-review.com/news/european_commission_approves_eur15_billion_for_15_ccs_offshore_wind_projects_091209/)

## 12. Africa: Official Development Assistance [115]

### Commitment

“In particular, despite the severe impact of the crisis on our economies, we reiterate the importance of fulfilling our commitments to increase aid made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. For Africa, this will include increasing, together with other donors ODA by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union	-1		
Average Score			0.33

### Background

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa first became a priority for the G8 after the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, members agreed to substantially increase ODA in order to provide a funding plan for the MDGs.<sup>996</sup> Each of the G8 members committed to different targets to raise development assistance in terms of Gross National Income (GNI), 2004 aid levels or absolute increase targets.<sup>997</sup> Together, the G8 pledged to raise ODA by US\$50 billion per year by 2010, with half of the amount going to Africa.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, ODA was once again on the G8 agenda but no clear guideline emerged for future ODA spending. Many of the members set a 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI target to be reached by 2015, but this was not a joint G8 commitment.<sup>998</sup>

In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 reiterated its commitment set at Gleneagles and agreed to provide an additional US\$60 billion per year to directly address health issues in

<sup>996</sup> Official Development and Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf)

<sup>997</sup> Africa: Financing Development Annex 1, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html)

<sup>998</sup> Official Development Assistance: Millennium Development Goals, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006-issue-objectives.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006-issue-objectives.pdf)

Africa.<sup>999</sup> At the 2008 Summit, the members of the G8 once again renewed their commitment made at Gleneagles.<sup>1000</sup> Despite the constant reiteration of the commitment, NGOs and critics point out the lack of clear timetables that “show how the G8 individually and collectively will achieve their 2010 targets.”<sup>1001</sup>

### Commitment Features

The commitment calls for ODA provided by G8 members and other donors to be increased by USD25 billion by the 2010 Huntsville Summit. Compliance is to be measured based on the original Gleneagles pledge, and on currency in which pledge was made (utilizing 2009 average exchange rates to convert to USD when necessary).<sup>1002, 1003</sup>

Based on the reporting mechanisms of ODA, debt relief is to be included as an allowable mechanism by which to meet the original 2005 Gleneagles commitment. In order for a country to receive a score of full compliance, they must meet their 2005 pledges (either in GNI/ODA terms or absolute terms) as well as meet, in aggregate, their commitment to Africa.<sup>1004</sup>

### Scoring

-1	Member does not increase absolute value of ODA from previous year in local currency terms or increases only at the rate of inflation in the donor country <b>OR</b> makes a public announcement indicating intentions to decrease ODA. The increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.
0	Member increases ODA slightly, at more than the rate of inflation in local currency terms <b>BUT</b> not enough to meet its individual Gleneagles commitments, either overall or with respect to those on Africa. The increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

<sup>999</sup> We need each other- Africa a continent of the future, Heiligendamm Summit Official Website (Heiligendamm) 6 August 2007. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. [www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_g8-summit/2007-06-08-g8-gipfel-abschluss\\_en.html](http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-g8-gipfel-abschluss_en.html)

<sup>1000</sup> Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html)

<sup>1001</sup> ONE's Analysis of the L'Aquila Summit Statements, ONE. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/2992/](http://www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/2992/)

<sup>1002</sup> Foreign Exchange Rates (Annual), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 4 January 2010. Date of access: 18 May 2010. [www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G5A/current/](http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G5A/current/).

CAD1=USD0.88, EUR1=USD1.39, JPY100=USD1.07

<sup>1003</sup> Based on: Currency: US Dollar from 01/01/2009 to 31/12/2009, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation. Date of access: 18 May 2010. [cbr.ru/eng/currency\\_base/dynamics.asp?VAL\\_NM\\_RQ=R01235&date\\_req1=01%2F01%2F2009&r1=1&date\\_req2=31%2F12%2F2009&C\\_month=12&C\\_year=2009&rt=0&x=69&y=1&mode=1](http://cbr.ru/eng/currency_base/dynamics.asp?VAL_NM_RQ=R01235&date_req1=01%2F01%2F2009&r1=1&date_req2=31%2F12%2F2009&C_month=12&C_year=2009&rt=0&x=69&y=1&mode=1). RUB1 = USD0.03

<sup>1004</sup> G7/G8 Summit Meetings: Gleneagles Official Documents, 8 July 2005 (Gleneagles), Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html)

+1	Member increases absolute value of ODA in local currency terms enough to meet its individual Gleneagles commitments, including those on Africa if made. The increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.
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*Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance (ODA) to Africa. Canada fulfilled its commitment made at Gleneagles to double ODA before the L'Aquila Summit, but it has not announced any further increases in the total value of ODA since the previous year.

On 26 October 2009, the Canadian International Development Agency reaffirmed the Canadian government's commitment to aid in African development. Canada announced plans to maintain the same overall commitment of CAD2.1 billion to Africa from 2008-2009 in 2009-10.<sup>1005</sup> This will not increase Canada's ODA as a share of GNI over the 0.3 per cent level achieved in 2008.<sup>1006</sup> In addition, the federal budget released in March 2010 announced a freeze in Canadian ODA for 2011 at 2010 levels.<sup>1007</sup>

The Government of Canada has stated its intention to focus aid on food security and development. On 3 December 2009, the Ministry of International Cooperation announced its plans to contribute CAD30 million to the World Food Programme in addition to the CAD185 million that has been contributed in 2009. Approximately two thirds of this additional aid will be allocated to seven African countries.<sup>1008</sup> Additionally, on 22 April 2010, Canada announced a USD230 million contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, as part of a three-year, USD600 million package for agricultural development.<sup>1009</sup>

On 28 January 2010, the Government of Canada announced that it would make a CAD6 million contribution "to support the World Health Organization's (WHO) global pandemic relief efforts."<sup>1010</sup> This initiative is aimed at providing H1N1 vaccines to people in developing countries.

<sup>1005</sup> Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA).

<sup>1006</sup> 2009 Federal Budget, Canadian Council for International Cooperation (Ottawa) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.ccic.ca/\\_files/en/what\\_we\\_do/002\\_aid\\_2008-12\\_2009\\_pre\\_budget\\_backgrounder.pdf](http://www.ccic.ca/_files/en/what_we_do/002_aid_2008-12_2009_pre_budget_backgrounder.pdf).

<sup>1007</sup> ONE Baffled by Canada's wavering on development assistance to poor countries, ONE (Washington) 5 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.one.org/c/us/pressrelease/3263/](http://www.one.org/c/us/pressrelease/3263/)

<sup>1008</sup> Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G).

<sup>1009</sup> [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp)

<sup>1010</sup> Government of Canada Announces Significant Contribution to WHO Global Pandemic Relief Efforts, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2010/2010\\_0128-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2010/2010_0128-eng.php).

On 24 September 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper temporarily made available CAD2.8 billion in callable capital to the African Development Bank to increase its lending capacity.<sup>1011</sup>

Between 26 and 29 April 2010, Canada hosted the G8 development ministers for a conference to “lay the foundations on development issues for the G8 Muskoka Leaders’ Summit.”<sup>1012</sup> The ministers, under the leadership of Canadian Development Minister Beverly Oda, determined that more political action is needed to improve aid effectiveness and accountability. The ministers also agreed to make maternal and child health care a priority in the upcoming summit, along with food security and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1013</sup>

Canada has already met its commitment on ODA and to its more specific commitment to Africa, and although it has not yet announced increases in ODA since the L’Aquila Summit, it has maintained the same level of aid as in the previous year. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Samir Siddiqui*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Aid.

At the Gleneagles Summit, France pledged to increase development aid to at least 0.51 per cent of gross national income by 2010. Of this, USD8.398 billion was pledged to sub-Saharan Africa, an increase from 2004 levels of USD3.192 billion.<sup>1014</sup> France’s ODA increased significantly in 2009 according to OECD estimates, as total development assistance levels rose by 16.9 per cent to USD12.4 billion.<sup>1015</sup>

In November 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced an increase in the ODA budget from EUR8.46 billion in 2009 to at least EUR8.66 billion in 2010. This increase sees France committing an estimated 0.46 to 0.48 per cent of GNI to ODA in 2010, an increase from the previous year but falling short from the 0.5 per cent commitment.<sup>1016</sup> France will continue to focus 60 per cent of its assistance on sub-Saharan Africa. This concentration of efforts is congruent with the Millennium

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<sup>1011</sup> G20 nations tentatively agree to limit bankers’ bonuses, CBC News, 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/09/24/g20-pittsburgh-economy481.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/09/24/g20-pittsburgh-economy481.html).

<sup>1012</sup> G8 development ministers’ meeting chair’s summary, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/](http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/)

<sup>1013</sup> G8 development ministers’ meeting chair’s summary, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/](http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/)

<sup>1014</sup> The ONE Data Report: France, ONE International. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.one.org/international/datareport2009/france.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/france.html).

<sup>1015</sup> Official Development Assistance: France’s effort in 2009, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/french-development-policy\\_2589/oda-budget\\_7134/official-development-assistance-france-effort-in-2009-14.04.10\\_13911.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/official-development-assistance-france-effort-in-2009-14.04.10_13911.html)

<sup>1016</sup> ODA Budget: French Official Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/french-development-policy\\_2589/oda-budget\\_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009\\_13395.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009_13395.html).

Development Goals: health, education and vocational training, agriculture and food security, sustainable development and support for growth.<sup>1017</sup>

On 5 November 2009, the French Agency for Development (AFD) pledged EUR500 million for multiple development objectives in Morocco, Vietnam, Mozambique, South Africa and Mauritius.<sup>1018</sup> On 23 November 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs announced their decision to contribute EUR2 million in food aid to Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, in response to the food security crisis in the Horn of Africa.<sup>1019</sup> On 17 December 2009, the AFD announced France would grant EUR9 million to Benin's education sector, EUR7 million to Burkina Faso for water sanitation, EUR6 million and EUR8 million to the Republic of Congo and Togo respectively, for improvements in the health sector.<sup>1020</sup>

On 21 January 2010, the AFD pledged EUR260 million for sustainable development in Nigeria, Mozambique, Vietnam, Gabon, Yemen and Lebanon.<sup>1021</sup> In addition, in April 2010 France sanctioned EUR40.5 million dollars of financing for urban development in Ghana, and a EUR1 million grant for the development of Morocco's fishing sector.<sup>1022</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. While France has increased ODA, the level of aid has not reached 0.51 per cent of GNI in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Dylan Matheson*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa. The Government of Germany has reiterated its intention to continue past development initiatives and has taken an active role in increasing and expanding its aid commitments in Africa. However, Germany's ODA has not yet reached

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<sup>1017</sup> ODA Budget: French Official Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/french-development-policy\\_2589/oda-budget\\_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009\\_13395.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009_13395.html).

<sup>1018</sup> AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, AFD (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105)

<sup>1019</sup> ODA Budget: €2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/french-development-policy\\_2589/oda-budget\\_7134/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09\\_13406.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09_13406.html).

<sup>1020</sup> Board of Directors meeting the 17 December 2009 : AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, AFD (Paris) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/50302](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/50302)

<sup>1021</sup> 21 January board of directors meeting, AFD (Paris) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/53200](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/53200)

<sup>1022</sup> AFD pledges some 600 million euros to support sustainable development at its 1 and 8 April 2010 board meeting, AFD (Paris) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/62600)

0.51 per cent of the country's Gross National Income (GNI), the level agreed upon at the Gleneagles Summit.<sup>1023</sup>

The recently presented German federal budget for 2010 has allocated EUR6.1 billion towards development assistance. This marks an increase of EUR256 million compared to 2009. German Development Minister Dirk Niebel announced that despite the increase, Germany would still be EUR3.5 billion short of meeting its commitment of providing 0.51 per cent of GNI for development aid.<sup>1024</sup>

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identifies Germany as the third largest ODA provider by volume in 2009, but points out a 12 per cent net decrease in German ODA over the past year, as debt relief reduction outweighed any increase in aid levels. As a result, Germany's ODA will only reach 0.4 per cent of the GNI in 2010, short of the promised 0.51 per cent.<sup>1025</sup> The German government has publicly acknowledged Germany's failure to meet the ODA target for 2010 and Development Minister Niebel stated that Germany would continue to "further increase development resources so as to meet international commitments by 2015."<sup>1026</sup>

The Government of Germany has extended its aid to build development relationships with particular African countries. In October 2009, Germany committed nearly EUR22.5 million toward policy reform and the development of water supply and sanitation systems in Burundi.<sup>1027</sup> In addition, Germany has doubled its funding of sustainable economic development in Namibia,<sup>1028</sup> allocated EUR39 million towards development issues in Rwanda,<sup>1029</sup> and committed EUR57 million over the next three years to development cooperation with Senegal.<sup>1030</sup>

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<sup>1023</sup> Germany stands by its commitments, German Information Centre (New Delhi) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=2251](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=2251).

<sup>1024</sup> Germany will miss 2010 development aid target. Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 7 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5329562,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5329562,00.html)

<sup>1025</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1026</sup> Germany stands by its commitments, German Information Centre (New Delhi) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=2251](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=2251).

<sup>1027</sup> Germany gives 22.5 million euros to Burundi, Afrique en Ligne (Bujumbura) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 April 2008. [www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/germany-gives-22.5-million-euros-to-burundi-2009100936136.html](http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/germany-gives-22.5-million-euros-to-burundi-2009100936136.html).

<sup>1028</sup> Germany commit to more development help, The Namibia Economist (Windhoek) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.economist.com.na/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=20948:germany-commit-to-more-development-help&catid=578:general-news&Itemid=60](http://www.economist.com.na/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=20948:germany-commit-to-more-development-help&catid=578:general-news&Itemid=60).

<sup>1029</sup> Archive for Office Rwanda's News and Events, KfW Entwicklungsbank September 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN\\_Home/LocalPresence/Sub-Sahara62/Office\\_Rwanda/News\\_and\\_Events/Archive.jsp](http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home/LocalPresence/Sub-Sahara62/Office_Rwanda/News_and_Events/Archive.jsp).

<sup>1030</sup> Senegal – Development Cooperation, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) March 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Laenderinformationen/01-Laender/Senegal.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Laenderinformationen/01-Laender/Senegal.html).

Through 16-18 November 2009, at the World Food Summit in Rome, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp announced that the German Development Ministry plans to commit “an annual [EUR700 million] over the next three years for the improvement of food security in developing countries.” This marks a EUR200 million annual increase from the commitments of previous years.<sup>1031</sup>

On 8 February 2010, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp announced that he would take on the position of patron for the “Water for Africa” initiative. This project aims to secure access to clean water to improve health standards and ensure that sufficient food is produced.<sup>1032</sup>

The German Government has doubled its aid to Malawi from EUR30 million to over EUR60 million over the next two years. This commitment reflects Germany’s recognition of the progress made by Malawi in its economic and political development.<sup>1033</sup> Similarly, Germany has committed to increase its aid to Ghana by more than 60 per cent as a means of “giving particular support to partner countries that succeed in practising good governance.”<sup>1034</sup>

Despite the significant action Germany has taken in this area, with numerous funding announcements particularly directed toward African countries, Germany’s ODA has not yet reached 0.51 per cent of GNI. Germany has been awarded 0 for slight increases in development assistance.

*Analyst: Samir Siddiqui*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to increase official development assistance (ODA) to 0.51 per cent of GNI by 2010. Italy has decreased its aid levels from previous years.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Italian ODA fell by 31.1 per cent in 2009 because of a decrease in overall aid and reduced debt relief.<sup>1035</sup> The OECD also estimates that Italian ODA/GNI is at 0.20 per

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<sup>1031</sup> This global challenge can only be met by a joint global effort: Germany at the World Food Summit, German Information Centre (New Delhi) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.german-info.com/press\\_shownews.php?pid=1888](http://www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1888).

<sup>1032</sup> Gudrun Kopp becomes patron of Water for Africa initiative, German Information Centre (Pretoria) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2009. [www.germanyandafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_\\_dz/en/\\_pr/2010\\_\\_PR/02/02\\_\\_Wasser\\_\\_f\\_C3\\_BCr\\_Afrika,archiveCtx=2077674.html](http://www.germanyandafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria__dz/en/_pr/2010__PR/02/02__Wasser__f_C3_BCr_Afrika,archiveCtx=2077674.html).

<sup>1033</sup> Germany increases aid to Malawi, Africa News (Lilongwe) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.africanews.com/site/list\\_message/23854](http://www.africanews.com/site/list_message/23854).

<sup>1034</sup> Germany Gives Support to Ghana, Ghana Government (Accra) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010.

[www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1076:germany-gives-support-to-ghana&catid=28:general-news&Itemid=162](http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1076:germany-gives-support-to-ghana&catid=28:general-news&Itemid=162).

<sup>1035</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html).

cent and that Italy will miss its 2010 commitment.<sup>1036</sup> Eckhard Deutscher, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), pointed out that Italy was one of the few notable underperformers in meeting its commitments. As a result, according to Deutscher, overall aid will be short of what was promised.<sup>1037</sup>

Action Aid reports that Italy accounts for 40 per cent of the European Union's financial shortfall in failing to meet its goal as a member of the Organization for Co-operation and Economic Development (OECD). Action Aid considers OECD estimates "overoptimistic" and projects Italian ODA for 2010 at only 0.18 per cent, as opposed to the 0.51 per cent commitment made at Gleneagles. When debt relief is discounted, Italian ODA is expected to fall by 19 per cent between 2009 and 2010.<sup>1038</sup>

On 9 April 2010, the Italian government outlined its strategies for development and cooperation for the period of 2010 to 2012. While the document published by the Foreign Affairs Ministry states that 50 per cent of the total funds available would be allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa, it does not specify what this amount will be, or how such funding will be allocated.<sup>1039</sup>

On 27 October 2009, the Italian government passed a motion to increase development funding by the end of 2010, after cutting out a EUR500 million commitment.<sup>1040</sup> Action Aid reports that if Italy does not announce more funding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ministry will face a 33 per cent reduction in 2011, directly impacting the level of ODA available.<sup>1041</sup>

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to increase ODA to Africa, maintaining a minimum level of aid and failing to meet its commitment of 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI.

*Analyst: Harris Quach*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa. Japan has previously met its Gleneagles commitment (by 2008) and

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<sup>1036</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html).

<sup>1037</sup> Donors' mixed aid performance for 2010 sparks concern, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1038</sup> <sup>1038</sup> EU aid ambitions derailed by Italy, Action Aid (Rome) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2010/02/eu-aid-ambitions-derailed-by-italy.html](http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2010/02/eu-aid-ambitions-derailed-by-italy.html).

<sup>1039</sup> Cooperation: Guidelines for the period 2010-2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010.

[www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409\\_Cooperazione2010\\_2012.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409_Cooperazione2010_2012.htm)

<sup>1040</sup> Government commits to increase in aid allocation before December, Action Aid (Rome) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/10/government-commits-to-increase-aid.html](http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/10/government-commits-to-increase-aid.html).

<sup>1041</sup> Italian ODA in 2009 after G8 Summit, Action Aid (Rome) 5 August 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/08/italian-oda-in-2009-after-g8-summit.html](http://actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/08/italian-oda-in-2009-after-g8-summit.html).

has since continued with its commitment to double aid bilaterally to Africa within three years to 2012.

In 2008 Japan pledged to double its development aid by 2012 and free up to USD2 billion of grant and technical assistance in 2009.<sup>1042</sup> To this end, Japan has extended various aid grants to African countries.

On 4 February 2010, Japan extended a grant of JPY1.11 billion to Botswana for the promotion of renewable energy and JPY570 million to Niger for food aid.<sup>1043</sup> In the same month, Japan announced JPY767 million to fund the training of teachers in Djibouti and JPY2.025 billion for the rehabilitation of treatment plants in Kinshasa, Rwanda.<sup>1044</sup>

On 8 March 2010, Japan announced a grant of JPY1.1 billion for forest preservation in Kenya.<sup>1045</sup> In the same month, Japan also extended a number of grants totaling JPY2.806 billion to Ghana for poverty reduction, clean energy, coping with climate change and forest preservation. In addition, Japan extended a grant of JPY505 million to Nigeria to fund a project for water supply. Also in the month of March, Japan pledged JPY1.64 billion to Burkina Faso and JPY1.22 billion to Benin for both food aid and coping with climate change. Japan extended grants of JPY1.44 billion to Ethiopia for food aid and security and JPY2.4 billion to Ethiopia and the Gabonese Republic for forest preservation. Japan is also providing JPY2.67 billion to Gambia and Senegal for coping with climate change and food security. On 26 March 2010, Japan announced a grant of JPY1.435 billion to Rwanda, in addition to the JPY1.3 billion it is providing to Senegal, for water supply projects.<sup>1046</sup>

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Japan was the fifth largest contributor of ODA in 2009, donating USD9.5 billion. This sum represents a 10.7 per cent decrease from the previous year; however, this is mostly due to reductions in debt relief. The OECD recognizes that although Japan has made significant contributions to international financial institutions, the level of its ODA is only 0.18 per cent of GNI.<sup>1047</sup> Eckhard Deutscher, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), pointed out that Japan was one of the few notable underperformers in meeting its commitments. As a result, according to Deutscher, overall aid will be short of what was

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<sup>1042</sup> The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE International, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html).

<sup>1043</sup> Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html).

<sup>1044</sup> Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html).

<sup>1045</sup> Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html).

<sup>1046</sup> Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html).

<sup>1047</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

promised.<sup>1048</sup> Japan aims to increase its ODA in 2010 but the exact level is not yet known.<sup>1049</sup>

While the OECD has noted a decrease in ODA over the past year, because Japan has previously met its Gleneagles commitment, and has continued to set new funding increases, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Harris Quach*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on official development assistance (ODA). Russia substantially increased the absolute value of ODA in 2009 compared to 2008 and has taken measures to comply with its individual Gleneagles commitment.

According to the Russian Minister of Finance Alexei Kudrin “federal budget funds allocated by Russia to developing countries in 2009 on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which are classified by the OECD Development Assistance Committee as ODA, amounted to about USD800 million.”<sup>1050</sup> This represents an increase of 3.6 times as compared to Russian ODA in 2008 (USD220 million).<sup>1051</sup>

On 3 October 2009, the Russian Government signed a USD50 million grant with the World Bank to help finance its Rapid Social Response (RSR) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility. The Russian grant will be disbursed into the Trust Fund over the course of the next three years.<sup>1052</sup>

On 10 November 2009, Russia declared its readiness to allocate USD3.3 million to the UN bodies. According to Russian representative Alexander Alimov, Russia plans to contribute USD1.1 million to the UN Development Program (UNDP), USD1 million to the UN Children's fund (UNICEF); USD500 thousand to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); USD400 thousand to the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), USD300 thousand to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2010. Specific

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<sup>1048</sup> Donors' mixed aid performance for 2010 sparks concern, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/60/0,3343,de\\_34968570\\_35008930\\_42454588\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/60/0,3343,de_34968570_35008930_42454588_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1049</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1050</sup> Opening Address by Russia's Minister of Finance A.L. Kudrin at the International Conference on New Partnerships in Global Development Finance, New Partnerships in Global Development Finance 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 May 2010. [www.mgdf.ru/eng/press/speeches/opening\\_kudrin](http://www.mgdf.ru/eng/press/speeches/opening_kudrin).

<sup>1051</sup> Opening Address by Russia's Minister of Finance A.L. Kudrin at the International Conference on New Partnerships in Global Development Finance, New Partnerships in Global Development Finance 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 18 May 2010. [http://www.mgdf.ru/eng/press/speeches/opening\\_kudrin](http://www.mgdf.ru/eng/press/speeches/opening_kudrin).

<sup>1052</sup> Russia Signs US \$ 50 million grant for World Bank to Help Developing Countries Protect Poor and Vulnerable People During Crisis, World Bank 3 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [go.worldbank.org/E6OAXYQHC0](http://go.worldbank.org/E6OAXYQHC0).

funding volumes and payment schedules will depend on the actual performance of the Russian federal budget.<sup>1053</sup>

On 17 February 2010, Russia and the World Bank signed two agreements that expand Russia's role as a regional donor to Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The first is a program to increase excellence in effective public financial management, including through a center to deliver professional training to specialists throughout the region. According to the Russian Minister of Finance "the program is planned for five years, and Russia will allocate USD30 million, including USD4 million in 2010."<sup>1054</sup> The second agreement commits Russia and the World Bank to expanding current regional cooperation for low-income countries, focusing on the quality of education and food security, as well as health, infectious diseases control, access to energy, and agriculture.<sup>1055</sup>

Since the L'Aquila Summit, the Russian Government has undertaken numerous actions to provide humanitarian assistance to China,<sup>1056</sup> Democratic People's Republic of Korea,<sup>1057</sup> Guinea,<sup>1058</sup> Haiti,<sup>1059</sup> Sri-Lanka,<sup>1060</sup> Ukraine,<sup>1061</sup> Zimbabwe<sup>1062</sup> and other developing countries.

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<sup>1053</sup> 22 states have promised to allocate USD58 million to finance the UN operational activity, United Nations 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009.

[www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=12637](http://www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=12637).

<sup>1054</sup> World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick Visited Russia upon the Invitation of the Government - Feb 18, 2010, World Bank 17 February 2010. Date of access: 12 May 2010.

[go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60](http://go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60).

<sup>1055</sup> World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick Visited Russia upon the Invitation of the Government - Feb 18, 2010, World Bank 17 February 2010. Date of access: 12 May 2010.

[go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60](http://go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60).

<sup>1056</sup> A message on the second lot of humanitarian assistance to victims of the earthquake in Chinese Tsinghai province, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 1 May 2010. Date of access: 11 May 2010.

[www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/0c147591a53eda21c3257719004d0788/\\$FILE/04.05.2010.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/0c147591a53eda21c3257719004d0788/$FILE/04.05.2010.doc).

<sup>1057</sup> On Russia's humanitarian aid to the DPRK, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation 25 September 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009.

[www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/8a6bacb05a729398c325763c004315b7/\\$FILE/25.09.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/8a6bacb05a729398c325763c004315b7/$FILE/25.09.2009.doc).

<sup>1058</sup> Events in the Republic of Guinea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 21 January 2010. Date of access: 11 May 2010.

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/563e710547a73216c32576b4003558e1](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/563e710547a73216c32576b4003558e1)

<sup>1059</sup> Russian Assistance for Quake-Devastated Haiti, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 21 January 2010. Date of access: 11 May 2010.

[www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3ad03ee5c9a56041c32576b40035983d](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/3ad03ee5c9a56041c32576b40035983d)

<sup>1060</sup> Allocation of humanitarian aid resources to Sri-Lanka, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b2d88a602b733aeec325760300483169/\\$FILE/30.07.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b2d88a602b733aeec325760300483169/$FILE/30.07.2009.doc).

<sup>1061</sup> Government Order of 13 November 2009 No. 1706-p, Government of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55414](http://government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55414).

<sup>1062</sup> Delivery of humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe by Russia, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 21 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005 Russia stated that it “has cancelled and committed to cancel USD11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including USD2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative.”<sup>1063</sup> Given the text of this commitment part of this sum was cancelled before 2005. In January 2010, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Saltanov stated: “Russia is actively engaged in debt relief to African states. During last years Russia had written USD20 billion.”<sup>1064</sup> While the timeline under which this debt relief occurs is unclear, the actions meet the Gleneagles commitment for Russia.

In addition to the completed action, Russia participated in debt relief provided by the Paris Club to the Republic of Congo in March 2010<sup>1065</sup> and to the Central African Republic in September 2009.<sup>1066</sup>

Russia has substantially increased its ODA in 2009 in spite of the crisis and provided debt relief to several African states in compliance with its individual Gleneagles commitment. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Aid to Africa and other regions of the world.

At the Gleneagles Summit, the UK pledged to double African aid between 2004 and 2008. In addition, the UK announced a schedule to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013 and maintain it at that level thereafter.<sup>1067</sup> The UK has already accomplished the first portion of its commitment by the L’Aquila Summit, and is now focused on staying on track with the ODA increase schedule. If it achieves the level set by 2013, the UK will be the first G8 member to reach the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI goal set by the UN.<sup>1068</sup>

On 1 April 2010, the Department for International Development (DFID) released a press statement saying that UK aid in 2009 has reached GBP7.365 billion or 0.52 per cent of

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[www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2a6251508ec0177ac3257619004161fc/\\$FILE/21.08.2009.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2a6251508ec0177ac3257619004161fc/$FILE/21.08.2009.doc).

<sup>1063</sup> Africa: Financing Development Annex 1, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html)

<sup>1064</sup> Interview of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A.V. Saltanov “Russia and the Middle East”, “International Affairs” No. 12, 2009, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 18 May 2010.

[http://www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/44F5671485529C40C32576AA00491FA7](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/44F5671485529C40C32576AA00491FA7)

<sup>1065</sup> The Paris Club agrees to provide 100% debt relief to the Republic of Congo, Paris Club 18 March 2010. Date of access: 18 May 2010.

<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/communication/communiqués/congo2270>.

<sup>1066</sup> The Paris Club cancels almost 100% of the debt of the Central African Republic, Paris Club 15 September 2009. Date of access: 18 May 2010.

<http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/communication/communiqués/congo2270>.

<sup>1067</sup> The ONE Data Report: The United Kingdom, ONE International. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html).

<sup>1068</sup> The ONE Data Report: The United Kingdom, ONE International. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html).

national income.<sup>1069</sup> Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa has also increased by GBP256 million in this period.<sup>1070</sup> Furthermore, the budget announced by Chancellor Alister Darling in March 2010 shows an increase in ODA spending by the UK Government to GBP9.1 billion between 2010 and 2011.<sup>1071</sup> The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates UK aid at 0.60 per cent of GNI for 2010.<sup>1072</sup> This places the UK on track with meeting its commitment of achieving 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013.

The United Kingdom has also scaled up its bilateral aid to African countries. On 27 November 2009, the UK pledged GBP50 million toward the development of clean energy in the world's poorest countries, with particular emphasis on Africa.<sup>1073</sup> On 1 March 2009, International Minister Gareth Thomas announced a grant of GBP20 million to Ethiopia to help tackle the local food crisis.<sup>1074</sup> The DFID granted GBP38 million to Zambia over the next 10 years in order to help a total of 69 000 households out of extreme poverty,<sup>1075</sup> and GBP7.5 million to Somalia for the provision of clean water, medicine and emergency food.<sup>1076</sup> The UK will also contribute GBP20 million of the DFID budget to the World Food Programme's emergency food operation in Sudan.<sup>1077</sup>

In September 2009 Prime Minister Gordon Brown addressed the ODA issue in his keynote speech at the Labour Party convention. He made a commitment that the target of 0.7 per cent of national income spent on development aid from 2013 on would "in the future become law."<sup>1078</sup> To this end, a draft bill was announced in the Queen's Speech on 18 November 2009 proposing to legally bind the UK Government to the suggested

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<sup>1069</sup> UK aid hits 45 year high, DFID (London) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 May 2010.

[www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-aid-hits-45-year-high/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-aid-hits-45-year-high/)

<sup>1070</sup> Statistical Release: Provisional UK Development Assistance as a proportion of national income 2009, DFID (London) 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010.

[www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/ODA%202009%20Statistical%20Release%20-%20publication%20version\\_P1.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/ODA%202009%20Statistical%20Release%20-%20publication%20version_P1.pdf)

<sup>1071</sup> UK budget steers steady course for 0.7, UK Aid Network (London) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010.

[www.ukan.org.uk/index.php?id=62&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=8&tx\\_ttnews\[backPid\]=9&cHash=c823a36486](http://www.ukan.org.uk/index.php?id=62&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=8&tx_ttnews[backPid]=9&cHash=c823a36486)

<sup>1072</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1073</sup> Press Release: £50m puts developing countries at the forefront of green energy revolution, DFID (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50m-puts-developing-countries-at-the-forefront-of-green-energy-revolution/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50m-puts-developing-countries-at-the-forefront-of-green-energy-revolution/).

<sup>1074</sup> UK provides 20 million emergency funding for Ethiopia, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/)

<sup>1075</sup> UK support to tackle extreme poverty in Zambia, DFID (London) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-pledges-major-support-to-tackle-extreme-poverty-in-Zambia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-pledges-major-support-to-tackle-extreme-poverty-in-Zambia/)

<sup>1076</sup> UK announces additional aid for Somalia, DFID (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/)

<sup>1077</sup> Emergency food aid for Sudan, DFID (London) 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Emergency-food-aid-for-Sudan/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Emergency-food-aid-for-Sudan/)

<sup>1078</sup> Gordon Brown's Conference Speech in Full, The Guardian (Brighton) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/sep/29/gordon-brown-labour-conference-speech-in-full](http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/sep/29/gordon-brown-labour-conference-speech-in-full).

target.<sup>1079</sup> In April 2010, the British Conservative Party and Liberal Democrat Party have committed to introducing the new legislation in parliament, should either side form the next government after the May 2010 elections.<sup>1080</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1. The UK has pursued both its Gleneagles commitment, and broader objectives on ODA.

*Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment made at Gleneagles to double Official Development Aid (ODA) to Sub-Saharan Africa by 2010 compared to 2004 levels.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United States was the largest provider of ODA in 2009, with USD28.7 billion in total. This sum marks a 5.4 per cent increase in real terms and a rise from 0.19 to 0.20 per cent ODA/GNI in 2009 compared to the previous year.<sup>1081</sup> In 2010, the United States' contribution to global development has increased to USD34.2 billion, as detailed in the federal budget sheet.<sup>1082</sup> Total net US ODA flows to Sub-Saharan Africa consequently increased by 10.5 per cent in 2009, reaching USD7.5 billion. According to OECD calculations, the United States has attained its goal of doubling aid to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2009, one year early from the projected target 2010.<sup>1083</sup>

The Obama administration has announced further increases in US development spending for the following years. President Barack Obama's budget request for 2011 includes a significant increase of USD3.16 billion (or 69 per cent) in foreign aid directed specifically toward Least Developed Countries.<sup>1084</sup> The budget request demands USD36.4 billion for total foreign assistance, out of which USD1.28 billion would be allocated to the Millennium Challenge Corporation and USD156 million to the African Development Fund.<sup>1085</sup>

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<sup>1079</sup>New bill proposed to secure spending on international aid, The UK Committee for UNICEF (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009.

[www.unicef.org.uk/press/news\\_detail\\_full\\_story.asp?thesource=rssnews&news\\_id=1423](http://www.unicef.org.uk/press/news_detail_full_story.asp?thesource=rssnews&news_id=1423).

<sup>1080</sup> Conservatives commit to 0.7% legislation in manifesto, UK Aid Network (London) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010.

[www.ukan.org.uk/index.php?id=62&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=10&tx\\_ttnews\[backPid\]=9&cHash=64286c5bd6](http://www.ukan.org.uk/index.php?id=62&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=10&tx_ttnews[backPid]=9&cHash=64286c5bd6)

<sup>1081</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1082</sup> ONE's analysis of the President's FY2011 budget request, ONE (Washington DC) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/](http://www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/)

<sup>1083</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1084</sup> ONE's analysis of the President's FY2011 budget request, ONE (Washington DC) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/](http://www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/)

<sup>1085</sup> Obama administration unveils plan to kick start US aid reform, Devex, 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.devex.com/articles/obama-administration-unveils-plans-to-kickstart-us-aid-reform](http://www.devex.com/articles/obama-administration-unveils-plans-to-kickstart-us-aid-reform)

The United States has extended its aid to build development relationships with particular countries in Africa. On 26 January 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) donated USD465 thousand worth of protective clothing kits for influenza preparedness in Zimbabwe.<sup>1086</sup> On 11 February 2010, USAID provided USD1.7 million in grants to fund three health related development programs in Madagascar.<sup>1087</sup> USAID has also made contributions to developing nations outside of Africa, with an estimated USD574 million in humanitarian assistance going to Haiti after the earthquake in January 2010.<sup>1088</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1. The US has successfully doubled ODA to Africa in this compliance cycle, while building bilateral relations with developing nations and planning extensive budgetary increases in aid levels for the future.

*Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

### **European Union: -1**

The European Union has not yet complied with its commitment to increase official development aid to Africa.

At the Gleneagles Summit the EU pledged to increase its level of aid to 0.56 per cent of GNI by 2010, nearly doubling its 2004 ODA level. At least 50 per cent of this increase was pledged to Sub Saharan Africa.<sup>1089</sup> Although the European Union continues to provide more than half of development aid worldwide, total ODA for 2009 fell down to USD67.1 billion, marking a slight but noticeable decrease of 0.2 per cent from the previous year, according to OECD.<sup>1090</sup> The European Commission reports that current ODA levels correspond to 0.42 per cent of EU GNI, placing the European Union “still far from meeting the intermediate collective target of 0.56 per cent GNI [in] 2010, before reaching 0.7 per cent EU GNI by 2015.”<sup>1091</sup>

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<sup>1086</sup> US donates protective clothing for influenza preparedness and response to Zimbabwe, USAID Zimbabwe(Harare) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010.

[www.usaid.gov/zw/012610\\_influenza\\_response.html](http://www.usaid.gov/zw/012610_influenza_response.html)

<sup>1087</sup> Increasing community access to health services and strengthening the role of civil society organizations in promoting health, USAID Madagascar (Antananarivo) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/mg/communique/press\\_santenet2.html](http://www.usaid.gov/mg/communique/press_santenet2.html)

<sup>1088</sup> Haiti Earthquake Factsheet, USAID (Washington D.C.) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/countries/haiti/template/fs\\_sr/fy2010/haiti\\_eq\\_fs50\\_04-16-2010.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/haiti/template/fs_sr/fy2010/haiti_eq_fs50_04-16-2010.pdf)

<sup>1089</sup> G8 Gleneagles 2005: Africa, UNAIDS (Geneva) 2005. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [data.unaids.org/Topics/UniversalAccess/postg8\\_gleneagles\\_africa\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/Topics/UniversalAccess/postg8_gleneagles_africa_en.pdf)

<sup>1090</sup> Developmentaid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1091</sup> Development aid and Millennium Development Goals: EU Commission calls Member States to get back on track for and better aid, European Union at United Nations (Brussels) 21 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_9681\\_en.htm](http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9681_en.htm)

The European Commission recognizes that a number of EU members have already met and surpassed their country specific targets. Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have exceeded the UN goal of devoting 0.7 per cent of GNI to development aid, with Sweden achieving a level of 1.0 per cent ODA/GNI.<sup>1092</sup> However, drastic aid budget cuts in Italy and Ireland of 31.1 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively, account for the overall decrease in EU ODA.<sup>1093</sup>

On 21 April 2010, the European Commission adopted a twelve-point action plan to speed up progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs declared that the plan is meant to coordinate policies of member states in order to bring the EU back on track towards fulfilling its commitments. In his statement Piebalgs added that the 2015 targets are still achievable, “provided there is financial effort and political will from EU member states.”<sup>1094</sup>

The European Union has been awarded a score of -1 for decreasing official development aid and failing to meet its target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI in this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

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<sup>1092</sup> Press Release: Getting the Millennium Development Goals back on track: a twelve points EU action plan, Europa (Brussels) 21 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/147&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en#footnote-1](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/147&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en#footnote-1)

<sup>1093</sup> Official Development Assistance 2009: Poverty on the up as EU aid falls, European Network on Debt and Development (Brussels) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=4082](http://www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=4082)

<sup>1094</sup> Development aid and Millennium Development Goals: EU Commission calls Member States to get back on track for and better aid, European Union at United Nations (Brussels) 21 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_9681\\_en.htm](http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9681_en.htm)

### 13. Aid Effectiveness: The Accra Agenda for Action [119]

#### Commitment

“The financial crisis makes it doubly important that we improve the effectiveness of our aid. We are firmly committed to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), to ensure development effectiveness.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

#### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score			0.33

#### Background

Development has long been a cornerstone of G8 policy making, making major strides and beginning to dominate the G8 agenda leading into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in response to major UN-led international initiatives. The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action are two accords that work to draw attention to and work to enhance aid efficiency and effectiveness.

The Paris Declaration, which was first endorsed by the G8 at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, delineates methods and conventions within which to deliver and manage aid.<sup>1095</sup> In concert with original support of the Declaration, the G8 countries have furthermore pledged to meet a set of implementation goals by 2010.<sup>1096</sup>

The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), which was first endorsed by the G8 at the 2009 Italian Summit, adds to the principles of the Paris Declaration, is designed to help member countries reach the goals of the Paris Declaration within the prescribed timeline.<sup>1097</sup>

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<sup>1095</sup> The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 12 January 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_3236398\\_35401554\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1096</sup> Indicators of Progress, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 12 August 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/60/36080258.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/60/36080258.pdf)

<sup>1097</sup> The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 12 January 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_3236398\\_35401554\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html)

The accords call for reform of the financial practices, organizational policies, and aid distribution procedures pertaining to developing nations and donor states. As well, states pledge to provide greater transparency in the way aid is managed. Signatories are further required, as donor states, to make aid relevant to the specific needs of each individual developing country, ensuring that the aid will be used as effectively as possible.

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment calls for an improvement of existing development practices through the full implementation of the Paris Declaration and the AAA. The AAA lists three specific principles of development that are to be adhered to if the international community is to meet the Paris Declaration's 2010 goals. These principles are as follows:

8. Country ownership is key through the active engagement of country governments and citizens, through the support of country priorities, investment in human resources, and the creation of a system of probable and predictable aid.
9. Building of more effective and inclusive partnerships through the engagement of several development partners including middle-income countries, global funds, the private sector, civil society organizations. All development actors must work together in more inclusive partnerships to enable these efforts to have a greater impact on reducing poverty.
10. Achieving and accounting for development results to citizens and taxpayers of all countries. Accountability to respective parliaments/governing bodies must exist for all outcomes.

Given that these commitments are critical to the implementation of the Paris Declaration, assessing members' progress in complying with the commitments will be indicative of their overall progress regarding implementation of the Paris Declaration and the AAA.

### **Scoring Guidelines**

-1	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met none of the three core principles outlined in the AAA.
0	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met one or two (of the three) core principles outlined in the AAA.
+1	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met all three core principles outlined in the AAA.

*Lead Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitments regarding the Accra Agenda for Action for aid effectiveness.

On 16 October 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda outlined Canada's aid agenda, stating that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will pursue "projects and programs that are sustainable and include building local

capacity, are developed through consultations with government and local communities, projects and programs that are integrated with national or regional poverty reduction strategies and agricultural plans where they exist and clearly identify expected outcomes both quantifiable and qualitative that can be reported to all Canadians.”<sup>1098</sup> As well, the minister called for “greater cooperation among governments, donors and NGO organizations.”<sup>1099</sup> Together, these statements reiterate the three core principles of the AAA. However, this declaration itself cannot be considered compliance.

On 3 November 2009, the Auditor General of Canada tabled a report to the federal government recommending several changes to Canada’s aid program. Recommendations included “taking into account recipient country needs and capacities”<sup>1100</sup> and evaluating and monitoring “progress against targets and performance indicators on an annual basis.”<sup>1101</sup> These recommendations echo AAA commitments 8 and 10. CIDA has agreed to implement all recommendations.

On 8 April 2010, The Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, announced that Canada would support the Haitian government’s efforts to rebuild after the January earthquake.<sup>1102</sup> Funding will be focused on financing humanitarian organizations, rebuilding hospitals and training police officers. The government has pledged CDN20 million dollars for the creation of a provincial hospital in Gonaives in conjunction with the Haitian Government’s Action plan.<sup>1103</sup> Further, another donation of CDN65 million to the Canadian Red Cross, UN, and other humanitarian organizations is for small projects including water sanitation and emergency education.<sup>1104</sup> An addition donation for CDN34.1 million dollars is for the construction of a Haitian National Police Academy and training for officers.<sup>1105</sup> These donations conform to both article 8 and 9 of the Accra Agenda for Action. The Canadian government has focused its efforts on the needs of the Haitian people and is partnering with other organizations to maximize aid effectiveness. There is no evidence that article 10 has been addressed to date.

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<sup>1098</sup> The Food Security Strategy, CIDA (Ottawa) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7)

<sup>1099</sup> The Food Security Strategy, CIDA (Ottawa) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7)

<sup>1100</sup> Government Accepts Auditor General’s Recommendations, CIDA (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF)

<sup>1101</sup> Government Accepts Auditor General’s Recommendations, CIDA (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF](http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF)

<sup>1102</sup> Government of Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Assistance and Key Projects to Support Haiti Action Plan, CIDA (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ)

<sup>1103</sup> Government of Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Assistance and Key Projects to Support Haiti Action Plan, CIDA (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ)

<sup>1104</sup> Government of Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Assistance and Key Projects to Support Haiti Action Plan, CIDA (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ)

<sup>1105</sup> Government of Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Assistance and Key Projects to Support Haiti Action Plan, CIDA (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ)

On 2 March 2010, The Minister of International Cooperation announced that the Canadian government would donate CDN2 million to Chile for urgent humanitarian assistance for the earthquake that took place in February.<sup>1106</sup> The government has announced that it will continue to work in partnership with the Chilean government to ensure an appropriate response.<sup>1107</sup> This aid donation conforms to article 8 of the commitment. The use of this donation will center on the priorities of the Chilean government to maximize support for affected peoples. Though the government has indicated they are working with partners in their efforts in Chile, there is no evidence that article 9 has been addressed. As this is a work in progress, there is no proof of implementation of article 10.

On 6 March 2010, the Canadian government announced that it would be renewing funding for Burmese refugees and displaced peoples.<sup>1108</sup> The previous funding of CDN12.4 million for the past five years is being renewed for another five at the amount of CDN15.9 million.<sup>1109</sup> The original donation proved effective in treating approximately one million cases of malaria and tuberculosis among other ailments.<sup>1110</sup> Health care services have been provided to 500,000 refugees and food aid has been provided to nearly 145,000 refugees.<sup>1111</sup> The success of this program and its subsequent renewal conforms to article 10 of the commitment. The government hopes to continue working alongside humanitarian organizations to build upon past successes.<sup>1112</sup> This spirit of cooperation conforms to article 9 of the commitment. There is no evidence that article 8 has been implemented.

On 31 March, The Canadian government pledged an addition CDN400 million to support Haiti's rebuilding efforts.<sup>1113</sup> Coordination of these funds will take place between humanitarian officials, Canadian officials and Haiti's government.<sup>1114</sup> This further donation conforms to Canada's previous commitment to articles 8 and 9 of the Accra Action for Agenda. Canada has continued to deliver aid in a predictable role that Haiti's government requires for development initiatives in the wake of the January earthquake.

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<sup>1106</sup> Government of Canada Announces Assistance to Chile, CIDA (Ottawa) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-32175221-UTT](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-32175221-UTT)

<sup>1107</sup> Government of Canada Announces Assistance to Chile, CIDA (Ottawa) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-32175221-UTT](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-32175221-UTT).

<sup>1108</sup> Canada Renews Support for Burmese Refugees and Displaced People, CIDA (Ottawa) 6 March 2010. Date if Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7)

<sup>1109</sup> Canada Renews Support for Burmese Refugees and Displaced People, CIDA (Ottawa) 6 March 2010. Date if Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7).

<sup>1110</sup> Canada Renews Support for Burmese Refugees and Displaced People, CIDA (Ottawa) 6 March 2010. Date if Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7).

<sup>1111</sup> Canada Renews Support for Burmese Refugees and Displaced People, CIDA (Ottawa) 6 March 2010. Date if Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7)

<sup>1112</sup> Canada Renews Support for Burmese Refugees and Displaced People, CIDA (Ottawa) 6 March 2010. Date if Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-3694947-KE7).

<sup>1113</sup> Canada Pledges Further Support for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction in Haiti, CIDA (Ottawa) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-33195022-J92](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-33195022-J92)

<sup>1114</sup> Canada Pledges Further Support for Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction in Haiti, CIDA (Ottawa) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-33195022-J92](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-33195022-J92).

For its ongoing implementation of all aspects of the Accra Action Agenda, Canada is receiving a score of +1 for this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Salahuddin Raffiquddin*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

On 1 October 2009 the Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD) pledged EUR230 million to support a range of countries and projects;<sup>1115</sup> likewise, they pledged a further EUR500 million on 5 November 2009.<sup>1116</sup> France also reports various small-scale contributions such as EUR1.06 million on 18 November to support flood relief in Burkina Faso,<sup>1117</sup> and on 24 November for EUR2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa region.<sup>1118</sup> Within these commitments, aid can be seen to support article 8 (country ownership), as most funds of money are being directed into areas of need as identified by the recipient country. For example, of the EUR200 million pledged in October, EUR65 million is being allocated to the Republic of Mauritius to support the country's National Sanitation Plan, and a further EUR20 million has been allocated to the Republic of Pakistan to assist Pakistani authorities in their bid to address the energy crisis in that country.<sup>1119</sup> However, it appears these projects fail to meet articles 8 and 10, there is no identification of the development of more inclusive partnerships, nor do the allocations of funding address the need for increased transparency in aid effectiveness and allocation.

On 14 April 2010, France Diplomatie published its Official Development Assistance budget for 2009.<sup>1120</sup> This action supports article 10 of the AAA by increasing transparency of aid allocations, but does not constitute full compliance to this article, as it

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<sup>1115</sup> AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Francaise de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900)

<sup>1116</sup> AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Francaise de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105).

<sup>1117</sup> Press Release: Bilan de l'aide française au Burkina Faso, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.appablog.wordpress.com/2009/11/18/bilan-del%e2%80%99aide-francaise-au-burkina-faso-17-novembre-2009](http://www.appablog.wordpress.com/2009/11/18/bilan-del%e2%80%99aide-francaise-au-burkina-faso-17-novembre-2009)

<sup>1118</sup> EUR2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/countryfiles\\_156/africa\\_2286/events\\_4123/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09\\_13407.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/countryfiles_156/africa_2286/events_4123/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09_13407.html).

<sup>1119</sup> AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Francaise de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900)

<sup>1120</sup> Official Development Assistance: France's effort in 2009, France Diplomatie (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/french-development-policy\\_2589/oda-budget\\_7134/official-development-assistance-france-effort-in-2009-14.04.10\\_13911.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/official-development-assistance-france-effort-in-2009-14.04.10_13911.html).

does not support increased transparency on the part of recipient governments and aid organizations.

Thus, for partially realigning development aid within the framework of the AAA principles, France has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

*Analyst: Meara Deutsch-Goulet & Harlan Tufford*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

On 5 October 2009 at the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank annual meetings in Istanbul, the German Development Ministry (BMZ) executed a Memorandum of Understanding with the IMF pledging funding to assist their joint development of strengthened tax systems in developing countries. Contributions will include EUR9 million to enhance tax structures supporting development and poverty reduction, and a supplementary allocation to the multi-donor Initiative on Tax Policy and Administration. BMZ's funding of EUR3 million to assist regional training centres in Africa for public finance sector development will be expanded to include Central America.<sup>1121</sup> These actions fulfill article 9 by working to build effective partnerships between the private and public sectors, and through supporting further multi-donor initiatives.

On 16 October 2009 in Phnom Penh, Germany pledged EUR34 million to Cambodia for 2009-10, to help improve rural road networks, support social protection mechanisms, reestablish lawful land ownership regulations, and create a court of auditors to foster decentralization and improved administration,<sup>1122</sup> thereby supporting article 10 in supporting improved accountability.

In November 2009 Germany announced two new contributions to regional economic integration in Africa. On 4 November 2009 it renewed support to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), to which it had committed EUR48 million for 2008-09. Both parties cited the Paris and Accra accords in focusing on transborder water/resource use and protection, and promotion of common regional markets.<sup>1123</sup> On 29 November 2009 Germany pledged EUR15.05 million to the East Africa Community (EAC), in addition to the EUR33.5 million already contributed since 1997, to promote peace, security, and infrastructural cohesion within the EAC region.<sup>1124</sup>

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1121 Press Release: Improving developing countries' tax revenues, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm\\_20091005\\_90.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091005_90.html).

1122 Press Release: Strengthening human rights in Cambodia, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm\\_20091016\\_94.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091016_94.html).

1123 Press Release: Germany strengthens regional cooperation in southern Africa, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm\\_20091104\\_95.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091104_95.html).

1124 Cash Flows in for Economic Integration, The Arusha Times (Arusha, Tanzania) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.allafrica.com/stories/200912010720.html](http://www.allafrica.com/stories/200912010720.html).

On 24 March 2010, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel stated that the German government was making progress on reforming three of the country's principle development implementation agencies, with the intent to make their efforts "more effective and more visible."<sup>1125</sup> This reform is in line with the 10th directive of the AAA.

Since January 2010, Germany has embarked upon several efforts that bring the country further in line with principle 9. On 8 February 2010, Germany pledged support for the "Water for Africa" initiative, with Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp stating that "people must work together at all levels – from local village communities to national governments and international donors."<sup>1126</sup> As well, on 25 February 2010, Germany announced that it would redouble efforts to encourage the private sector "to invest in developing countries" in order to better "achieve sustainable economic development."<sup>1127</sup> Finally, On 4 April 2010, Germany committed EUR8.5 million toward NGO Population Services International (PSI), funds which will be used improve health-related education programs in Tanzania.<sup>1128</sup>

Although Germany has shown significant gains in aid ownership and untying, the metrics for accountability and program results remain less clear. Recent international aid action by Germany has been in line with articles 9 and 10, but appears to have failed to address article 8 (country ownership). Thus, Germany has been assigned a score of 0 for its satisfaction of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

*Analyst: Meara Deutsch-Goulet & Harlan Tufford*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

On 22 March 2010, the Italian government pledged USD16.3 million to support the state budget of Mozambique for 2010-2012.<sup>1129</sup> According to the agreement, the aid received by the Mozambique government would alleviate poverty, fight corruption and consolidate democracy. The government of Mozambique hopes to use economic, cultural and social sectors to ensure their goals are met. The two governments hope to work together to achieve these goals. This donation fits articles 8 and 9 of the framework as

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<sup>1125</sup> Reform of German development organisations making good progress, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm\\_20100324\\_46.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm_20100324_46.html).

<sup>1126</sup> Gudrun Kopp becomes patron of "Water for Africa" initiative, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/february/pm\\_20100208\\_22.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/february/pm_20100208_22.html).

<sup>1127</sup> "We will not reach our goals unless the private sector does its part," Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/february/pm\\_20100225\\_33.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/february/pm_20100225_33.html).

<sup>1128</sup> During visit to Tanzania, Niebel commits additional funding for health, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm\\_20100408\\_52.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100408_52.html).

<sup>1129</sup> Italy Confirms Budget Support, *allAfrica.com* (Maputo) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 April 2010. [allafrica.com/stories/201003231397.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201003231397.html).

outlined by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. There is no evidence that this donation fits article 10.

On 29 September 2009, the Italian government announced that it would issue a soft-term loan of EUR20 million to Pakistan in order to promote technical and vocational education in the marble sector in NWFP and Balochistan.<sup>1130</sup> However, there is no evidence that any aspect of this loan will be presented within an aid framework correlating to the AAA recommendations.

On 8 December 2009, The Steering Committee of the General Directorate for Development Cooperation at the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry pledged EUR4.8 million toward improving conditions in Lebanon. Of this package, EUR1.8 million will be put toward United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) "Water Table Map of Lebanon" project, EUR1.48 million will be put toward the United National Industrial Development Program (UNIDO) in the framework of the Project "Community Empowerment," EUR1.3 million will be allocated toward improving public health care systems with a focus on maternal-infant care, and EUR200 thousand will be invested in tourism.<sup>1131</sup> Again, however, there is no evidence that the recommendations of the AAA have been applied to these programmes.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to the Paris Declaration and AAA protocols.

*Analyst: Salahuddin Raffiquddin*

#### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reform aid allocation, partially complying with all three principles of the AAA in allocating new aid and developing new programs.

In September 2009, the Study Panel for Preventing a Recurrence of ODA-Related Corruption put forward a report entitled Towards Preventing a Recurrence of Corruption Related to Official Development Assistance. The report calls on the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take a more active role in cooperation with NGOs, recipient countries, and private firms, while reaffirming that developing countries have an onus to stave off corruption. However, there is no indication that the Japanese government has implemented these recommendations.<sup>1132</sup>

Over the course of January and February 2010, Japan committed funds through UNICEF to development projects in several countries, including JPY159 million for the Republic

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1130Australia, Italy pledge more aid to Pakistan, Dawn Media Group (Pakistan) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/07-australia-italy-pledge-more-aid-to-pakistan-ha-08](http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/07-australia-italy-pledge-more-aid-to-pakistan-ha-08).

1131 Italy donates over \$7 million in development aid, The Daily Star (Beirut) 8 2009 December. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition\\_id=1&categ\\_id=1&article\\_id=109543](http://www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=1&article_id=109543).

1132 Towards Preventing a Recurrence of Corruption Related to Official Development Assistance (ODA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/anti-corrupt/prevention.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/anti-corrupt/prevention.pdf).

of Congo,<sup>1133</sup> JPY125 million for Zimbabwe,<sup>1134</sup> and JPY124 million for Burundi.<sup>1135</sup> This funding works to support article 9 by building more inclusive partnerships, as the action partners with UNICEF, however it is only partially compliant as it does not engage several partners.

During this same period, Japan has reinforced its commitment to article 9, building bilateral partnerships with other governments through pledges of JPY36 million to Kenya,<sup>1136</sup> JPY60 million to Tanzania,<sup>1137</sup> and JPY25.822 billion to Vietnam in order to improve transport infrastructure. As well,<sup>1138</sup> Japan has announced JPY540 in aid to Burundi,<sup>1139</sup> JPY970 million to Egypt,<sup>1140</sup> and JPY2.955 billion Laos toward clean energy and environmental projects.<sup>1141</sup> Finally, Japan announced JPY2.025 billion toward water purification facilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,<sup>1142</sup> JPY767 million toward education facilities in Djibouti,<sup>1142</sup> and JPY250 million toward food aid in Sao

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1133 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Congo (The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Congo) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0127\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0127_01.html).

1134 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zimbabwe (The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0126\\_05.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0126_05.html).

1135 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Burundi (The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0118\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0118_02.html)

1136 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Kenya (The Project for the Construction of Nairobi Western Ring Roads [Detailed Design]), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0223\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0223_01.html).

1137 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the United Republic of Tanzania (the Project for Widening of the New Bagamoyo Road [Detailed Design]), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0226\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0226_02.html).

1138 Exchange of Notes for Environmental Program Grant Aid for the Republic of Burundi (The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0118\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0118_01.html).

1139 Exchange of Notes for Environmental Program Grant Aid for the Arab Republic of Egypt (The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212_01.html).

1140 Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Grant Aid for the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/laos/en\\_grant1003.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/laos/en_grant1003.html).

1141 Exchange of Notes for General Project Grant Aid for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (le projet de réhabilitation de l'usine de traitement des'eaux de Ngaliema dans la ville de Kinshasa en République Démocratique du Congo and le projet d'extension de l'usine de traitement des'eaux de Ngaliema dans la ville de Kinshasa [le Concept Détaillé]), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0216\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0216_01.html).

1142 Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Djibouti (the Project for Construction and Provision of the Training Facility for Basic Education Teachers), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212_02.html).

<sup>1143</sup> Tome and Principe. Once again, this action is only partially compliant with article 9, as multiple partners have not been identified. These funds are directed toward projects designed or supported by the recipient governments, thus this demonstrates Japanese compliance with AAA principles 8 (country ownership).

On 9 March 2010,<sup>1144</sup> Japan published a white paper detailing aid expenditures over the course of 2009. This action supports article 10 of the AAA by increasing transparency of aid allocations, but only constitutes partial compliance as it does not support increased transparency on the part of recipient governments and aid organizations.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance to the core principles of the AAA and the Paris Declaration.

*Analyst: Michelle Lee & Harlan Tufford*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) to ensure development effectiveness, having implemented two of three core principles outlined in AAA.

The Russian Government has taken action to increase country ownership, adopting a series of joint declarations with the Government of Mongolia during the official visit of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to Ulan-Bator on 25-26 August 2009. The documents aim to develop a strategic partnership between Russia and Mongolia and develop private and public sectors of Mongolian economy. The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia on the creation of the Dornod Uran limited liability company, and the memorandum on cooperation between the joint-stock company Ulan-Bator Railways, the joint-stock company Russian Railways, and the closed joint-stock company Transmashholding, will contribute to the further development of this partnership.<sup>1145</sup>

On 17 February 2010 Russia and the World Bank signed two agreements that expand Russia's role as a regional donor to Eastern European and Central Asian countries. One is a program to increase excellence in effective public financial management, including through a center to deliver professional training to specialists throughout the region. According to the Russian Minister of Finance "the program is planned for five years, and Russia will allocate USD30 million, including USD4 million in 2010". The second agreement commits Russia and the World Bank to expanding current regional

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<sup>1143</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid (Food Aid) for the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0115\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0115_01.html).

<sup>1144</sup> Official Announcement of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) White Paper 2009, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0309\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/3/0309_01.html).

<sup>1145</sup> Official visit of Russian President D. Medvedev to Ulan-Bator, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 25 August 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/abaaa9de0ffef893c325761d0046f13e/\\$FILE/25.08.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/abaaa9de0ffef893c325761d0046f13e/$FILE/25.08.2009.doc)

cooperation for low-income countries, focusing on the quality of education and food security, as well as health, infectious disease control, access to energy, and agriculture.<sup>1146</sup> This action is in line with article 8, in implementing greater country ownership of aid and development action.

On 27 November 2009, Minister of Russian Federation Alexei Kudrin declared that Russia would allocate 10 per cent of its general contribution (USD750 million) to the Anti-Crisis fund of the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC), which was established at the initiative of Russia to resist economic recession in EAEC countries in February 2009. This will help to engage developing countries, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to work in inclusive partnership to reduce poverty,<sup>1147</sup> thereby implementing the second core principle (article 9).

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexei Borodavkin headed the Russian delegation, which participated in the regional conference on friendship and cooperation in the Heart of Asia, which took place in Istanbul on 26 January 2010. It was also attended by the Presidents of Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the First Vice President of Iran, and high-ranking officials from other states and organizations playing an important role in Afghan settlement. The conference again demonstrated the strong resolve of the world community to assist the revival of Afghanistan as a peaceful, stable, independent and economically prosperous state,<sup>1148</sup> and once again highlight compliance with article 9 of the AAA.

The measures of the Russian Government to implement the third core principle of AAA on achieving and accounting for development results were not sufficient to comply with a commitment. However some steps to comply with this part of commitment were made.

At present the Russian Ministry of Finance is engaged in implementing a joint project with the World Bank and UK Department for International Development (DFID) “Russia as a Donor Initiative” (RDI), which aims at strengthening Russia’s capacity of managing official development assistance. The program also includes strengthening statistics and reporting of Russia’s development aid, assistance to Government agencies in organization of aid projects monitoring, efficiency and impact evaluation.<sup>1149</sup> Within the framework of the program a conference “New Partnerships in Global Development Finance” was held in Moscow on 17-18 February 2010. The conference aimed at sharing

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<sup>1146</sup> World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick Visited Russia upon the Invitation of the Government - Feb 18, 2010, World Bank 17 February 2010. Date of access: 12 May 2010. [go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60](http://go.worldbank.org/F2ZTSBPB60).

<sup>1147</sup> Russia will allocate USD750 million to the Anti-crisis fund of the Eurasian Economic Community until the end of the year, Prime-Tass Business News Agency 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.prime-tass.ru/news/0/per cent7B5F50A1D9-022B-407A-97CB-77B27B21EFB4 per cent7D.uif](http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/0/per cent7B5F50A1D9-022B-407A-97CB-77B27B21EFB4 per cent7D.uif)

<sup>1148</sup> Regional Conference on Friendship and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 26 January 2010. Date of access: 12 May 2010. [www.ln.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/145f2bbb5f27be38c32576b80058746b](http://www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/145f2bbb5f27be38c32576b80058746b).

<sup>1149</sup> Russia Cares: the First Session of World Bank - DFID Program Advisory Council “Russia as a Donor Initiative (RDI)”, World Bank 14 May 2009. Date of access: 9 February 2009. [go.worldbank.org/O3TNN7YRR0](http://go.worldbank.org/O3TNN7YRR0).

development knowledge, experiences and best practices and focused on development finance.<sup>1150</sup>

On 17 February 2010 during the meeting held within the conference on “New partnerships in global development finance” held in Moscow on 17-18 February 2010, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Alexander Yakovenko and OECD Development Assistance Committee Chair Eckhard Deutscher expressed their mutual interest in promoting and deepening bilateral cooperation, particularly with respect to improving the statistical accounting of development assistance.<sup>1151</sup>

Russia has met two of the three core principles outlined in the AAA: the principle of country ownership and the principle of building more effective and inclusive partnerships, but has failed to implement the principle of achieving and accounting for development results. Thus Russia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments regarding the Accra Agenda for Action for aid effectiveness.

On 30 September 2009, Sue Wardell, regional director in charge of North East Asia for the Department for International Development (DFID), pledged GBP20 million the Vietnamese Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) and GBP17 million toward School Education Quality Assurance Programme (SEQAP) in Vietnam. The PRSC credit will be transferred directly to the government’s budget, allowing it to use the funds as efficiently as possible.<sup>1152</sup> This falls within the framework of AAA principle 8.

On 2 October 2009, DFID announced a partnership with British NGO Comic Relief to launch The Common Ground Initiative, a programme designed to stimulate economic growth in Africa through for small and Diaspora organizations. The fund is valued at GBP20 million, and is in cohesion with AAA principle 9.<sup>1153</sup> As well, on 5 October 2009, DFID announced that, as part of a greater GBP39 million aid program to the Horn of Africa, GBP5 million would be entrusted to UNICEF and other organizations.<sup>1154</sup> Further,

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<sup>1150</sup> A conference “New partnerships for development finance”. Date of access: 9 February 2009. [www.mgdf.ru/eng/about](http://www.mgdf.ru/eng/about)

<sup>1151</sup> Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko Meets with Eckhard Deutscher, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 17 February, 2010. Date of access: 11 May 2010. [www.in.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/5395780d63cbe4c4c32576ce002bec18?OpenDocument](http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/5395780d63cbe4c4c32576ce002bec18?OpenDocument)

<sup>1152</sup> J37 million support for poverty reduction and quality schooling, DFID (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/37-million-Support-for-Poverty-Reduction-and/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/37-million-Support-for-Poverty-Reduction-and/)

<sup>1153</sup> Comic Relief launches a new J20 million fund, DFID (London) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Comic-Relief-launches-a-new-20-million-fund/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Comic-Relief-launches-a-new-20-million-fund/)

<sup>1154</sup> J39m funding to prevent humanitarian disaster in Africa, DFID (London) 5 October 2009. Date of

on 3 December 2009, DFID announced that GBP 50 million would be set aside in 2010-11 and given to NGOs in order to pursue development goals.<sup>1155</sup>

On 11 December 2009, DFID and the British High Commission published a brochure entitled “Towards a Better Future: Working With Kenya to Tackle Corruption.” Within the document, the British Government states that it will “improving accountability by working with other donors to support the Kenyan Government’s public financial management and public sector reforms,”<sup>1156</sup> and to “increasing transparency of government spending. . . by providing support to Parliament.”<sup>1157</sup> This initiative constitutes fruition of the AAA recommendation 10.

On 1 March 2010, the United Kingdom pledged \$20 million to address Ethiopia’s food crisis building upon their previous donation of \$200 million in January.<sup>1158</sup> The UN World Food Programme will use these new funds to provide needed support in the country.<sup>1159</sup> Also on 1 March 2010, the United Kingdom donated £250,000 to the Red Cross for use in Chile in the wake of February’s earthquake.<sup>1160</sup> In both instances, the UK government will work in cooperation with other organizations to assist the respective recipients.<sup>11611162</sup> These donations conform to article 9 of the AAA.

On 8 March 2010, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced that the United Kingdom would be supporting people affected by conflict in Pakistan.<sup>1163</sup> The aid package will support reconstruction efforts by the international community and

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Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/)

<sup>1155</sup> Extra support to civil society organizations, DFID (London) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Extra-support-to-civil-society-organizations/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Extra-support-to-civil-society-organizations/)

<sup>1156</sup> Towards a better future: working with Kenya to tackle corruption, DFID (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/)

<sup>1157</sup> Towards a better future: working with Kenya to tackle corruption, DFID (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/)

<sup>1158</sup> UK provides emergency funding for Ethiopia, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/)

<sup>1159</sup> UK provides emergency funding for Ethiopia, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/)

<sup>1160</sup> UK support for Red Cross following Chilean earthquake, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-support-for-Red-Cross-following-Chilean-earthquake/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-support-for-Red-Cross-following-Chilean-earthquake/)

<sup>1161</sup> UK support for Red Cross following Chilean earthquake, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-support-for-Red-Cross-following-Chilean-earthquake/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-support-for-Red-Cross-following-Chilean-earthquake/)

<sup>1162</sup> UK provides emergency funding for Ethiopia, DFID (London) 1 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-provides-20-million-emergency-funding-for-Ethiopia/)

<sup>1163</sup> UK helps rebuild Pakistan’s conflict affected areas, DFID (London) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/)

the Pakistani government focusing on temporary bridges, schools and food aid.<sup>1164</sup> The United Kingdom is using this donation to fulfill Pakistan's needs as the government works in the NWFP and FATA regions. This donation conforms to article 8 and 9 of the AAA.

On 10 March 2010, the United Kingdom announced the creation of The Business Innovation Facility.<sup>1165</sup> This new facility will be supporting businesses in developing countries and is already working in countries such as India, Zambia, Malawi and Bangladesh providing information to create more jobs and a stronger economy.<sup>1166</sup> Because of knowledge transfer brought through this organization, 2,600 distribution businesses have already been established and are generating \$500 million in revenue.<sup>1167</sup> The creation of this new facility and its successes conform to article 10 of the AAA for accountability of development initiatives.

Because the United Kingdom has implemented all of the aspects outlined in the Accra Agenda for Action, they are receiving a score of +1 for this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Salahuddin Raffiquddin*

#### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with the commitment to implement the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA).

On 28 September 2009, the United States put forward a consultative document outlining the government's aid strategy. The document states that "the principles established at L'Aquila will be the same principles that guide this strategy."<sup>1168</sup> The strategy calls for: "supporting country-led plans," thus satisfying principle 8 of the AAA; "coordination between and within individual governments, international institutions, and nongovernmental actors,"<sup>1169</sup> thus satisfying principle 9 of the AAA report; and

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<sup>1164</sup> UK helps rebuild Pakistan's conflict affected areas, DFID (London) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/).

<sup>1165</sup> Support for businesses in developing countries, (DFID) (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/)

<sup>1166</sup> Support for businesses in developing countries, (DFID) (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/)

<sup>1167</sup> Support for businesses in developing countries, (DFID) (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100423085705/www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Support-for-businesses-in-developing-countries-/)

<sup>1168</sup> Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm).

<sup>1169</sup> Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm).

“[increasing] the coordination and accountability of our investments,”<sup>1170</sup> thus satisfying principle 10 of the AAA report. However, the declaration of the policy does not constitute compliance, as it does not represent a practical application of the AAA principles.

The first actualization of the policy was announced also on 28 September 2009.<sup>1171</sup> The state department announced that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) would partner with General Mills, an American food company, in order to increase the production of food businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. The State Department declared that the program “could potentially reach a value of \$21 million, will also benefit an estimated 1.6 million smallholder farmers who supply these businesses.”<sup>1172</sup> This proposal clearly falls within the auspices of the 9th AAA principle. However, principles 8 and 10 have not been addressed through this programme.

On 2 October 2009, the State Department issued a document reiterating goals made at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit. The United States government stated that it would work with “other governments, multinational institutions, NGOs, private companies, and the poor themselves,”<sup>1173</sup> as well as supporting “country-led plans [which] enable countries to identify their own solutions, increase the sustainability of investments, and strengthen local, regional and global coordination.”<sup>1174</sup>

On 2 March 2010, Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton pledged to support Chile with helicopters, water purification units and portable kitchens in the wake of the 27 February 2010 earthquake.<sup>1175</sup> The United States has pledged to continue aid as Chile’s needs grow and are dictated by the Chilean administration. This conforms to articles 8 and 9 of the AAA. There is no evidence that article 10 has been addressed.

In the wake of the recent earthquake in Haiti, PEPFAR has been working closely with Haitian government officials and other NGO’s to ensure aid for HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis suffers is delivered.<sup>1176</sup> The United States government is working closely

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1170 Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm](http://www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm).

1171 Public-Private Partnership to Improve Food Processing in Africa, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf](http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf).

1172 Public-Private Partnership to Improve Food Processing in Africa, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf](http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf).

1173 Global Hunger and Food Security, US Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm).

1174 Global Hunger and Food Security, US Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm).

1175 Remarks With Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, US Department of State (Washington) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. [www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/03/137555.htm](http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/03/137555.htm).

1176 U.S. Health Partners Play Key Role in Haiti Earthquake Response, US Department of State (Washington) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010.

[blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/pepfar\\_haiti](http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/pepfar_haiti).

with Haitians to ensure the needs of this demographic are addressed in the wake of the earthquake. PEPFAR's activity in this crisis adheres to principles 8 and 9 of the AAA.

Thus, for partially complying to the commitment by realizing two of the three core principles of the AAA, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Salahuddin Raffiquddin*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve aid effectiveness.

On 10 September 2009, the European Commission proposed an aid strategy for helping developing countries to deal with climate change. One of the principal sources of finance for this system will be "domestic finance (public and private) in developing countries." This would be in compliance with the 9th principal of the AAA. At this point, however, the proposal remains only a blueprint, and a potential source of action. Therefore, it cannot be considered practical compliance.<sup>1177</sup>

On 2 December 2009, the first Assises of Decentralised Cooperation was co-hosted by the Committee of Regions and the European Commission. The debates at the conference focused on: local and regional authorities for greater aid effectiveness; local and regional governance; access to energy for sustainable development; and contribution of local and regional authorities towards the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1178</sup> These debates are in line with all three key principals of the AAA. However, no new programs or funding emerged from the debates.

On 4 March 2010, the EU Commission on Development published a report outlining the results of funding for transit provided over the course of 2009.<sup>1179</sup> Although the announcement carried no new funding pledges, it does constitute compliance with core principle 10 of the AAA.

On 18 March 2010, the EU announced a partnership between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) with the intent to improve infrastructure development in Africa. The partnership will address "the need for national and local infrastructure agencies to be able to prepare and implement high

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1177 Questions and Answers on the Communication Stepping up international climate finance: A European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal, Europa (Brussels) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/384&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/384&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

1178 Local and regional authorities: fully fledged actors in EU development policy, European Commission (Brussels) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured\\_20091202\\_en.cfm](http://www.ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20091202_en.cfm).

1179 New regional roads, ports, airports and power generation schemes in Africa: examples of the 11 new projects funded by the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund in 2009, Europa (Brussels) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/233&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/233&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN).

quality and viable projects capable of gaining public and private financial support.”<sup>1180</sup>  
This partnership constitutes compliance with principle 8 of the AAA. Given, however, the wholly public natures of the partnered institutions, the agreement does not constitute compliance under principle 9.

On 19 March 2010, the European Commission and the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) group concluded the second Cotonou Partnership Agreement, the intent of which is to address poverty in ACP states. The second revision of the agreement provides greater involvement for “national parliaments, local authorities, civil society and [the] private sector,” as well as incorporating “internationally agreed aid effectiveness principles, in particular donor coordination.”<sup>1181</sup> These pledges address AAA principles 8 and 10 respectively.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its full compliance with the three core principles of the AAA and Paris Declaration.

*Analyst: Michelle Lee & Harlan Tufford*

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<sup>1180</sup> European Investment Bank and Development Bank of Southern Africa to fund programme to improve infrastructure project preparation and implementation, Europa (Brussels) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/10/43&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/10/43&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1181</sup> Renewed impetus in the fight against poverty: the EU and ACP states initial the revised Cotonou Partnership Agreement, Europa (Brussels) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 14. Water and Sanitation [146]

### Commitment

“For the Asia-Pacific region, we will continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score			0.33

### Background

This commitment has its origins in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), commonly called the Earth Summit, which made a number of concrete commitments towards improvements in water. These include: halving, by 2015, the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water; the development of national programs that allow countries to satisfy basic public needs, including water; prioritizing water and sanitation needs in existing development programs with the goal cutting child mortality; and integrating sanitation assistance in existing water programs.<sup>1182</sup> It furthermore reiterates the 2003 Water Declaration from the Evian Summit by reaffirming a core element of the Evian Plan of Action,<sup>1183</sup> and by extension, its five pillars.

In 2008, at the Hokkaido Summit, the G8 leaders requested that their water officials prepare a report for presentation in L'Aquila. The report was made public on 12 June 2009: it highlighted areas of success, including increases in funding for Official Development Assistance since 2002, such as the tripling in bilateral disbursements from G8 countries to the water and sanitation sector. The report also laid out the details of financial support to developing nations and proposed concrete next steps.<sup>1184</sup> Suggestions

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<sup>1182</sup> Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg). Date of Access: 7 January 2010

[www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD\\_POI\\_PD/English/WSSD\\_PlanImpl.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf)

<sup>1183</sup> Water – a G8 Action Plan (Evian). Date of Access: 17 December 2009

[www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003\\_g8\\_summit/summit\\_documents/water\\_-\\_a\\_g8\\_action\\_plan.html](http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/water_-_a_g8_action_plan.html)

<sup>1184</sup> G8 Water Experts Group – Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan

included promoting better governance, an improved capacity for local governments to develop water and sanitation programs, as well as increased cooperation between the G8 and appropriate African bodies, such as the African Union.

In addition to making this commitment, G8 leaders also issued a joint statement at L'Aquila titled "A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation."<sup>1185</sup> The statement articulated the G8's belief in the importance of making substantial progress on water and sanitation issues, citing the role of effective water services in eradicating poverty, promoting school attendance, creating wealth and empowering women as reasons for action. It expressed concern over the fact that many African countries are not on pace to meet major international goals for water and sanitation development, and suggested a wide range of bi-lateral and multi-lateral solutions that the leadership hopes to see implemented in the future, many of which form the backbone of compliant actions for the 2009 compliance cycle.

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment states that G8 member countries are expected to continue to implement the Evian Plan of Action, which was first introduced by G8 leaders in 2003 at the Evian Summit in France. The plan centers around five core pillars that seek to address access to water and means of sanitation by addressing root causes and taking practical steps.

The five pillars of the Evian Plan of Action that will be utilized in the determination of compliance for G8 member countries, and are as follows: (1) the promotion of good governance; (2) utilization of all financial resources; (3) building infrastructure to empower local authorities and communities; (4) strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and (5) reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. As it is unlikely that member initiatives will meet all five pillars simultaneously, full compliance in this area should be understood to encompass a majority, but not all, of the pillars.

The commitment identifies "integrated water resource management" and "regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management" as the focus of the G8 commitment. For full compliance, action taken must address at least two of: (1) water resource management; (2) climate change adaptation; and (3) transboundary river basin management.

Only those actions taken in the Asia-Pacific region are eligible for compliance.

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(L'Aquila) 12 June 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009

[www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/Water\\_Group,0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group,0.pdf)

<sup>1185</sup> A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation (L'Aquila). Date of Access: 18 December 2009 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-water.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-water.html)

### Scoring

-1	The G8 member takes no steps to implement the Evian Plan of Action, OR action taken stands in contrast to the stated commitment.
0	The G8 member takes minimal steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action, with tangible progress evident in one of: integrated water resource management; climate change adaptation; or transboundary river basin management AND implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars.
+1	The G8 member takes concrete and measureable steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action by taking action that addresses at least two of: water resource management; climate change adaptation; and transboundary river basin management AND implementation of these actions occurs with consideration of at least three of the five pillars.

*Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper*

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement the Evian Plan of Action<sup>1186</sup> in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 22 March 2010, International Cooperation Minister Beverley Oda, responsible for Canada's overseas development assistance through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), in her message on World Water Day noted that the Canadian "government has invested approximately [CDN208 million] in the areas of water supply and sanitation worldwide between 2006 and 2009"<sup>1187</sup> but did not announce any new investment funding in these areas for 2010.

On 28 November 2009, Canada, as a member of The Commonwealth, endorsed "the idea for a fund to help poorer countries cope with the effects of a warming planet"<sup>1188</sup> at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

Canada has maintained funding for CIDA programs in integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan that seek to address access to water and means of sanitation by addressing root causes and taking practical steps. The Canadian International Development Agency's website lists a number of ongoing programs that satisfy the Evian Plan of Action priority areas, however none have been initiated since the L'Aquila Summit. These projects include the Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods project in Sulawesi, Indonesia, which is funded by CIDA to a

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<sup>1186</sup> Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html)

<sup>1187</sup> Minister's Message: World Water Day. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-322142641-PMQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-322142641-PMQ)

<sup>1188</sup> Commonwealth Nations call for climate deal. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 28 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/28/commonwealth-climate.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/28/commonwealth-climate.html)

maximum contribution of CAD19.7 million until 2015.<sup>1189</sup> This project, which began in 2008, meets three of the five pillars of implementation by addressing issues of effective environmental stewardship by governments (i.e. good governance), linking different levels of government to local resource uses, and implementing the program in partnership with international private sector corporations.

Canada's adherence to old pledges and its continued implementation of ongoing programs within the parameters and expectations of the Evian Plan of Action remain positive. However, in the absence of new funds or strategies to further intensify Canada's commitment to the Evian Plan of Action, Canada has yet to take tangible action towards satisfying its commitment in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nehal Tolia*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement the Evian Plan of Action<sup>1190</sup> in the Asia-Pacific region. France has supported a climate change adaptation fund and pledged new development funding to address integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation of this funding meets at least three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan.

At its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors meeting, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) endorsed "the allocation of a [EUR65 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to finance sanitation in Grand Bay."<sup>1191</sup> The loan will be directed to financing water infrastructure through the development of a wastewater treatment plan, with the aim of completing a comprehensive sanitation program for the northwest region of Mauritius Island.

Moreover, at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, the AFD "approved the allocation of a [EUR125 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to support its Mauritius Sustainable Island (MSI) environment program."<sup>1192</sup> The two-phase project will focus on energy management and climate change adaptation.

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<sup>1189</sup> Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4D0120AF542E08D6852571FF003C93EE?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4D0120AF542E08D6852571FF003C93EE?OpenDocument)

<sup>1190</sup> Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html)

<sup>1191</sup> AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting. 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40900](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40900)

<sup>1192</sup> AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting. 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105)

On 1 November 2009, the Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Marine Affairs, Jean-Louis Borloo, proposed a “justice-climate” plan to finance climate change adaptation by the world’s poorest countries.<sup>1193</sup>

These two funding announcements demonstrate concrete and measurable steps to meet the Evian Plan of Action commitment through integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation. Moreover, actions integrate local authorities and promote greater oversight and accountability. Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Nehal Tolia*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action. It continues to implement programs for water sanitation most of which are based in Central Asia and Africa.

On 16 October 2009, Germany pledged EUR34 million to Cambodia to assist in strengthening human rights protection. Part of the aid, to cover the 2009-2010 period, is meant to increase access to clean drinking water.<sup>1194</sup>

On 17 March 2010, the German Ministry of Environment initiated the Rainforest pilot project with KfW Entwicklungsbank and Yayasan KEHI. The project aims to restore the Harapan Rainforest of Indonesia. As stated by Uwe Ohls, Senior Vice President Asia, “This project will protect and restore this important rainforest, but also improve the livelihoods of communities in and around Harapan Rainforest.”<sup>1195</sup>

Ongoing actions by the German government include the German Water Partnership, which is a joint initiative between Germany’s public and private sectors, and is inclusive of government, not-for-profit organizations, research institutions, and the private sector. The Partnership makes German expertise in the water sector available to partners and clients all over the world. It is made up of German private and public sectors who, as stated on their website, “make the outstanding German engineering, know-how and experience in the water sector easily available to partners and clients all over the world.” This includes research and aid in the area of water sector development.<sup>1196</sup> However, based on the organization’s website, no funding announcements or partnerships with countries in the Asia-Pacific region have been announced in the 2009 compliance cycle.

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<sup>1193</sup> France proposes climate plan for poorest countries. Reuters UK. 1 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. [uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL116539420091101](http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL116539420091101)

<sup>1194</sup> Strengthening human rights in Cambodia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm\\_20091016\\_94.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091016_94.html)

<sup>1195</sup> Rainforest pilot project is protecting climate and species, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety 3 March 18. Date of Access: April 19, 2010 [www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/45778.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45778.php)

<sup>1196</sup> Solutions to Global Challenges - Made in Germany, German Water Partnership 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en](http://www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en)

Germany also funds International Climate Initiative projects in the Asia-Pacific region. No new projects have been initiated since the L'Aquila summit. All projects began in 2008 and early 2009 and continue as far as 2014.<sup>1197</sup> The goal of these projects is to prepare industrializing and developing countries for climate change.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its limited promotion of the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia Pacific region.

*Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region during the 2009 compliance cycle.

The bulk of Italy's water and sanitation aid spending has gone towards Africa, including a USD1.32 million contribution unveiled on 2 November 2009 dedicated towards pressing humanitarian needs in Somalia,<sup>1198</sup> as well as a USD300 thousand joint project in Kenya between UN-HABITAT and the Italian government and implemented through Sustainable Aid in Africa (SANA), a Kenyan NGO. The latter project, announced 2 February 2010, committed to providing "clean water and better sanitation facilities to over 15,000 pupils in Kenya through the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks and latrines."<sup>1199</sup> While these commitments fulfill the principles of the Evian Plan of Action, they do not fall within the Asia-Pacific region and therefore do not count towards compliance.

The ONE campaign, which focuses on poverty eradication in Africa, identifies Italy in particular as an underperforming country when it comes to development goals and calls on other G8 leaders to "call out" those who do not meet the group's mutual commitments.<sup>1200</sup> ONE further criticized Italy for failing implement a meaningfully increase in its development aid since 2005 and stating that the country risks losing any remaining credibility as a world leader in development issues.<sup>1201</sup>

Italy has therefore been awarded a score of non-compliance for its minimal support for the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia-Pacific region.

*Analyst: Melanie Clarke*

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<sup>1197</sup> International Climate Initiative Projects in Asia, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.bmu.de/english/climate\\_initiative/international\\_climate\\_initiative/projects/doc/43518.php?query=&start=&order=Duration\\_desc](http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_initiative/international_climate_initiative/projects/doc/43518.php?query=&start=&order=Duration_desc)

<sup>1198</sup> Somalia: Multilateral contribution to UNICEF (Rome) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: December 15 2009. [reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/JBRN-7XFDJY?OpenDocument](http://reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/JBRN-7XFDJY?OpenDocument).

<sup>1199</sup> UN-HABITAT and Government of Italy join hands in schools' sanitation, UN-HABITAT (Nairobi) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010. [www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?catid=270&typeid=6&subMenuId=0&cid=7845](http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?catid=270&typeid=6&subMenuId=0&cid=7845).

<sup>1200</sup> ONE Data Report 2009. Date of Access: December 15<sup>th</sup> 2009.

[www.one.org/international/datareport2009/about.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/about.html)

<sup>1201</sup> ONE Data Report 2009: Italy. Date of Access: 15 December 2009.

[www.one.org/international/datareport2009/italy.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/italy.html)

## Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its 2009 L'Aquila Summit commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan has undertaken a wide range of bilateral and multilateral initiatives with underdeveloped regions.

On 1 October 2009, on behalf of the Hatoyama administration, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada endorsed an increase in active cooperation between Japan and Vietnam. The “Japanese-style Official Development Assistance (ODA)” has provided assistance by strengthening local industry by building infrastructure and offering technological aid.<sup>1202</sup> Further, Mr. Akira Iwanade, Japan’s charge d’Affairs, committed SBD587 thousand to assist in the “construction of the six water supply facilities”<sup>1203</sup> in the Central Province of the Solomon Islands to improve public health and ensure local access to fresh clean water. “The project’s main priorities are to improve development in the rural areas”<sup>1204</sup> and will involve local community participation in the construction and implementation of the project.

The Japanese government also granted USD56,349 worth of new piping and tap facilities to the people of the Nadralla Village in Fiji for a village water supply project to “replace all cement pipe works built in 1964”<sup>1205</sup> under Japan’s Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) programme. This program is “specifically designed to address basic human needs, which include water supply, health, basic education, vocational training and rural infrastructure.”<sup>1206</sup>

On 24 September 2009, The Asian Development Bank, of which Japan is a member, announced a USD45.1 million grant to Nepal, specifically targeted at increasing access to water and sanitation services. Projects stemming from the grant will emphasize progress in small towns.<sup>1207</sup> A key initiative will be the second Small Town Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, “which is expected to bring significant health and hygiene benefits to residents, particularly through the reduction of waterborne diseases.”<sup>1208</sup> The Nepalese government will contribute along with local governments and the ASB. This project is “expected to bring the country closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals

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<sup>1202</sup> Japan and Vietnam relationship, Asahi Shimbun 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. [www.asahi.com/english/asianet/hatsu/eng\\_hatsu091015.html](http://www.asahi.com/english/asianet/hatsu/eng_hatsu091015.html)

<sup>1203</sup> Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

[www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project](http://www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project)

<sup>1204</sup> Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

[www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project](http://www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project)

<sup>1205</sup> Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadralla Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523](http://fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523).

<sup>1206</sup> Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadralla Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523](http://fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=25523).

<sup>1207</sup> ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/](http://www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/).

<sup>1208</sup> ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/](http://www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/).

(MDG) for environmental sustainability.”<sup>1209</sup> However, because this is not country-level action, or country-led action by Japan, it does not count towards compliance. Through its participation in bilateral and multilateral initiatives on water and sanitation in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Melanie Clarke*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on implementing the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia-Pacific region.

Since the L’Aquila Summit, Russia has continued to collaborate on transboundary river basin management with China. On 29-30 October 2009, the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The partners discussed the following issues: performance of joint monitoring of the transboundary waters’ quality; setting up a working group on water resource management and another working group on transboundary waters monitoring and defense; and the exchange of hydrological information from Russian and Chinese monitoring stations in the Amur basin. The parties agreed to continue exchange of views on the “project of water resources allocation and aquatic environment management of the Lake Hulunhu”.<sup>1210</sup>

On 24 November 2009, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of Environment Protection of Kazakhstan, Nurgali Ashimov. The parties reached an agreement for launching a trilateral collaboration mechanism (Russia-Kazakhstan-PRC) for the transboundary river Irtysh.<sup>1211</sup>

On 15-17 December 2009, Russian and Chinese delegations have held the fifth meeting of the Joint Commission for Coordination and Joint Experts’ Working Group devoted to the issue of joint monitoring of the transboundary water bodies’ quality. The parties examined and approved the Programme of actions on joint Russian-Chinese monitoring of the transboundary water bodies’ quality in 2010.<sup>1212</sup>

On 3-6 February 2010, the first Meeting of the working group on water resources management of the Joint Russian-Chinese Commission on rational use and protection of

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<sup>1209</sup> ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. [www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/](http://www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/).

<sup>1210</sup> On 29 October 2009 the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in PRC, Federal Agency for Water Resources of Russia 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6736&pid=108](http://voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6736&pid=108).

<sup>1211</sup> Russian Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of environment protection of Kazakhstan Republic Nurgali Ashimov, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6532&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6532&pid=11).

<sup>1212</sup> On 15-17 December 2009 in Sanya, PRC the fifth meeting of the Joint coordination commission and Joint experts’ working group took place, Federal Agency for Water Resources of Russia 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6465&pid=108](http://voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6465&pid=108).

transboundary waters took place.<sup>1213</sup> And on 29-31 March 2010, the first Meeting of the working group on quality monitoring and transboundary water protection of the Joint Russian-Chinese Commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters was held.<sup>1214</sup>

On 27 August 2009, the Russian Government approved the Water Management Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2020, which calls for engagement of international organizations in solving water use problems and development of bilateral and multilateral treaties on joint use of water bodies.<sup>1215</sup> On 12 January 2010, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection accepted the Action Plan on implementation of the Water Management Strategy.<sup>1216</sup> On 25 February 2010, a working group for the Action Plan implementation was created.<sup>1217</sup>

On 12 February 2010, the Federal Service for the Oversight of Natural Resources and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding. It provides for transboundary collaboration in the environment protection area, protection of large marine ecosystems and transboundary watercourses; implementation of the innovative clean technologies, and prevention of natural ecosystems destruction.<sup>1218</sup>

In the compliance period, Russia has met two out of the five pillars of the Evian Plan of Action: strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. Russia has taken steps to implement the Evian Plan of Action by taking action that addresses water resource management; and transboundary river basin management in the Asia-Pacific region. Consequently, Russia is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

*Analyst: Anna Vekshina*

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<sup>1213</sup> On 3-6 February 2010 in Sanya, PRC the first meeting of the working group on water resources management of the Joint Russian-Chinese Commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place, Federal Agency for Water Resources of Russia 9 February 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6621&pid=108](http://voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6621&pid=108).

<sup>1214</sup> On 29-31 March 2010 in Blagoveshchensk the first meeting of the Working group on quality monitoring and transboundary water protection of the Joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary took place, Federal Agency for Water Resources of Russia 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6767&pid=108](http://voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6767&pid=108).

<sup>1215</sup> Government Order of of 27 August 2009 No. 1235-p, Government of the Russian Federation 27 August 2009. Day of access: 6 May 2010. [www.government.ru/gov/results/7729/](http://www.government.ru/gov/results/7729/).

<sup>1216</sup> Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation Yury Trutnev signed the order for approval of the Plan of actions on realization of the Water Strategy of the RF for the period till 2020, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation 12 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6485&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6485&pid=11).

<sup>1217</sup> Working group for realization of the plan of actions of the Water Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period till 2020 created, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6651&pid=11](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6651&pid=11).

<sup>1218</sup> On signing of a memorandum of understanding between and UNIDO, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 May 2010. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/96BF2FB9CD040768C32576CD0035C4F1](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/96BF2FB9CD040768C32576CD0035C4F1).

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia-Pacific Region with a particular focus on water resource management and climate change adaptation. The government has implemented these operations with emphasis on the five core pillars of the Evian Plan of Action.

On 13 July 2009, the UK launched a major action plan to protect people's lives and livelihood from the devastating effects of climate change and to provide practical support to help them adapt.<sup>1219</sup> In the announcement of funding the Minister of International Development highlighted the fact that people in villages across Bangladesh are living on the frontline of climate change, which threatens their everyday lives. The project funding is to total a maximum of GBP75 million and is a part of a new Bangladeshi plan that sets out the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)'s goal to bring millions of people out of poverty. The key components of the plan seek to provide focus on disaster prevention and preparation methods. It will also empower the Bangladeshi Government to strengthen institutions that will more effectively keep track of registered more taxpayers, in order to augment revenues to pay for basic services.

In October 2009, DFID published a Country Business Plan for Nepal, raising awareness about the poverty in the region and possible solutions.<sup>1220</sup> The plan recognizes the importance of the negative impact of climate change on the people living near the Ganges River Basin (due to melting Himalayan ice caps), and sheds light on future programme commitments in helping the Nepalese government. In the country plan, DFID states its commitment to providing assistance in designing and implementing the Nepalese National Adaptation Plan of Action to mitigate effects of climate change, while also engaging in regional water resource development through the South Asia Water Initiative with the World Bank and other partners.

In mid-September 2009, the UK government also announced new funding totaling GBP150 thousand for a project in the Maldives.<sup>1221</sup> The aim of the project is to support the Maldives government in hosting Climate Vulnerable Countries Forum that will help these countries to raise their concerns in international negotiations.

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<sup>1219</sup> UK launches new plan to support Bangladesh's fight against climate change, Department for International Development (London) 13 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-launches-new-plan-to-support-Bangladeshs-fight-against-Climate-Change/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-launches-new-plan-to-support-Bangladeshs-fight-against-Climate-Change/)

<sup>1220</sup> DFID Nepal country business plan 2009-2012, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Publications/Country-Plans/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Publications/Country-Plans/)

<sup>1221</sup> DFID Project Details, Climate Vulnerable Countries Forum. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. [projects.dfid.gov.uk/ProjectDetails.asp?projcode=201165-101&RecordsPerPage=10&keywordSelect=&statusSelect=All&CondAttach=All&continentSelect=4-Asia&SDmonthSel=07&aidflow=All&ispba=All&countrySelect=All&nat3proc=All&sectorSelect=Grp~410-GENERAL%2BENVIRONMENTAL%2BPROTECTION,+Grp~140-WATER%2BSUPPLY%2BAND%2BSANITATION&Submit1=Search&NatureFundingSelect=All&procp art=All&SDyearSel=2009&budgetSelect=All&PageNo=1&jsEnabled=true](http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/ProjectDetails.asp?projcode=201165-101&RecordsPerPage=10&keywordSelect=&statusSelect=All&CondAttach=All&continentSelect=4-Asia&SDmonthSel=07&aidflow=All&ispba=All&countrySelect=All&nat3proc=All&sectorSelect=Grp~410-GENERAL%2BENVIRONMENTAL%2BPROTECTION,+Grp~140-WATER%2BSUPPLY%2BAND%2BSANITATION&Submit1=Search&NatureFundingSelect=All&procp art=All&SDyearSel=2009&budgetSelect=All&PageNo=1&jsEnabled=true)

During the 2009 Copenhagen Summit, the UK Government gave made a GBP50 million commitment to provide “fast start” climate finance to the developing countries.<sup>1222</sup> The new programme aims to improve the renewable energy sector in low-income countries, thus putting them at the forefront of the green energy revolution.

In January 2010, the DFID announced that together with international donors, they raised GBP17 million to improve water and sanitation in Vietnam.<sup>1223</sup> The fundraising project highlights the fact that countless lives are needlessly lost every year in Vietnam as people lack basic toilets and hygiene facilities. The programme focuses on the rural population and aims to provide them with basic sanitation and the means to achieve healthier lives.

On 2 February 2010, the International Development Minister Mike Foster introduced a new programme to help eight million people living in the slums of India to have access to water, better sanitation and shelter.<sup>1224</sup> GBP14.5 million funding will support India’s Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) programme and will initially be utilized in 20 Indian cities. The programme seeks to provide more piped water to slum households and better sanitation facilities by improved sewerage, waste management and drains.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening monitoring, assessment and research, promoting good governance, and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaption and water resource management in the Asia-Pacific region.

*Analyst: Ece Yagman*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management. Its work on key regional issues such as climate change (through energy projects) in the Asia-Pacific region fall outside the scope of climate change adaptation and thus do not contribute to overall compliance.

On 18 November 2009, U.S. Senator John Kerry highlighted the importance of rejoining the international effort in order to fight climate change at a World Bank meeting.<sup>1225</sup> The senator drew attention to existing climate change success stories, such as in Bangladesh,

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<sup>1222</sup> £50m puts developing countries at the forefront of green energy revolution, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 10 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50m-puts-developing-countries-at-the-forefront-of-green-energy-revolution/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50m-puts-developing-countries-at-the-forefront-of-green-energy-revolution/)

<sup>1223</sup> UK announces major support for sanitation project in Vietnam, Department for International Development (London) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-major-support-for-sanitation-project-in-Vietnam/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-major-support-for-sanitation-project-in-Vietnam/)

<sup>1224</sup> New slum programme to help eight million Indian poor, Department for International Development (London) 02 February 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2010.

<sup>1225</sup> Building a Twenty-First Century Development Bank: New Challenges, New Priorities by U.S. Senator John Kerry (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22394696~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html](http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22394696~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html)

which were rendered possible by the Bank's help, and emphasized America's continued willingness to cooperate with the World Bank to define a path toward clean energy.

On 24 November 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed two Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the Corporate Sector Organizations (CSOs) in Pakistan to support safe drinking water.<sup>1226</sup> The three-year, USD17.9 million, Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project will support Pakistan's Clean Drinking Water for All initiative striving to install water filtration plants to provide improve access to clean drinking water.

In mid-December 2009, USAID's Regional Development Office in Asia helped launching a USD75 million Philippine Clean Energy Project.<sup>1227</sup> The project aims to bring clean energy and improve rural lives in the Western Visayas region of the Philippines by building an innovative biomass power plant. The mentoring and the facilitation of the USAID-supported Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) rendered the launch of the project possible. This action is related to the development of clean energy rather than to climate change adaptation, and thus does not count towards compliance.

Therefore, the U.S. has been awarded a score of +1 recognizing its efforts in utilizing financial resources, strengthening research, and encouraging engagement of international organization to realize its commitment on water resource management and climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Ece Yagman*

### **European Union: +1**

Since the L'Aquila summit, the European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action.

The European Union has developed strategy papers for each of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The strategies will be implemented between 2007 and 2013.<sup>1228</sup> This includes continuing the ACP-EU (Africa Caribbean Pacific - European Union) Water Facility "which aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets in the water sector" in African, Caribbean and pacific countries. The European Investment Bank's "thorough appraisal process is being continued, notably to account for projects' cost recovery, through appropriate technology and tariff setting."<sup>1229</sup>

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<sup>1226</sup> U.S. Signs MoUs With Pakistan's Corporate Sector For Provision of Clean Drinking Water (Islamabad) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/health/091124.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/health/091124.html)

<sup>1227</sup> USAID Helps Launch \$75 Million Clean Energy Project in the Philippines, USAID RDM/A Regional Environment Office Weekly Report. 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 10 April 2010. [usaid.eco-asia.org/tools/weekly\\_reports/news-detail.php?id=177](http://usaid.eco-asia.org/tools/weekly_reports/news-detail.php?id=177)

<sup>1228</sup> External Cooperation Programmes, European Commission 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm)

<sup>1229</sup> The ACP-EU Water Facility, European Investment Bank 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.eib.org/projects/regions/acp/water\\_facility/index.htm](http://www.eib.org/projects/regions/acp/water_facility/index.htm)

On 26 August 2009, the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) reiterated its commitment to “to improving access to water and sanitation all over the world.” EUR200 million was set aside to assist in implementing phase two of the ACP-EU Water Facility, which began in 2010.<sup>1230</sup> The EU and ACP established this new Water Facility under the 10th European Development Fund (2008-2013), and the new program was launched on 9 February 2010.<sup>1231</sup>

The EU launched two proposals through the ACP-EU Water Facility: “Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for the Millennium Development Goals” was published 11 February 2010 and “Partnerships for Capacity Development in the ACP Water and Sanitation Sector” was published 24 February 2010. These proposals are meant to allocate grants to projects focusing on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1232</sup>

After the September 2009 typhoons in the south pacific, an EU water management expert was sent to help assess the damage caused to infrastructure. The European commission sent humanitarian aid to assist those affected by the disasters.<sup>1233</sup>

The European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of the Evian Plan of Action. It continues to work along previous guidelines set prior to 2008 as well as new initiatives stemming from the new ACP-EU Water Facility.

*Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo*

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<sup>1230</sup> World Water Week, EU Water Initiative 26 August 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009  
[www.euwi.net/news/press-release-world-water-week-2009](http://www.euwi.net/news/press-release-world-water-week-2009)

<sup>1231</sup> Second Water Facility- 10th EDF, European Commission External Cooperation Programmes 2010. Date Accessed: 18 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/water/second-water-facility\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/water/second-water-facility_en.htm)

<sup>1232</sup> ACP-EU Water Facility, European Commission External Cooperation Programmes 2010. Date Accessed: 18 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/water/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/water/index_en.htm)

<sup>1233</sup> EU assists Asian and Asia-Pacific nations in aftermath of tropical storm Ketsana and earthquakes in the Pacific, Europa 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009  
[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1407&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1407&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

## 15. Health: Health Systems [147]

### Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa and we note the 2008 Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Actions launched by the Global Health Workforce Alliance.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Health*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			0.56

### Background

The scarcity of global health workforce personnel in developing countries has long been a priority of the G8, gaining greater prominence with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000.<sup>1234</sup> Three of the eight MDGs make reference to issues pertaining to health care and the health workforce in developing nations and they necessitate improvements in the numbers, distribution, access to education, and research capabilities of health workers.<sup>1235</sup>

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 adopted the *G8 Action Plan on Health* in response to the Millennium Development Goals. The plan emphasized that in order to deal with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, “adequate support and financing of health care are needed to increase the number and retention of health care personnel.”<sup>1236</sup> In 2005 at Gleneagles, the G8 discussed the retention of medical professionals in developing countries.<sup>1237</sup> In order to help mitigate the effects of the migration of healthcare workers away from Africa, the members of the G8 committed to

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<sup>1234</sup> Health and the Millennium Development Goals, WHO (Geneva). Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.who.int/mdg/en/](http://www.who.int/mdg/en/)

<sup>1235</sup> Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html)

<sup>1236</sup> Health- A G8 Action Plan, 2003 Evian Summit Official Website (Evian) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003\\_g8\\_summit/summit\\_documents/health\\_-\\_a\\_g8\\_action\\_plan.html](http://www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/health_-_a_g8_action_plan.html)

<sup>1237</sup> Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html)

“helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers,”<sup>1238</sup> recognizing that such actions may in turn encourage donors to invest in African health systems and expand their capacities.

In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 reiterated its commitment to address the “shortfall in human resources [that] undermines the provision of adequate health care in Africa.”<sup>1239</sup> The members pledged to work with African governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Health Workforce Alliance to improve working conditions, salaries, and access to education of medical professionals. In 2008 the G8, in consideration of WHO recommendations, agreed to work towards increasing the number of health workers to 2.3 per 1000 people in partnership with African countries.<sup>1240</sup> Most G8 members have since engaged in multilateral development projects and initiatives aimed at strengthening health systems in Africa, in adherence to the 2008 Kampala Declaration guidelines.

### Commitment Features:

The commitment on health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending in developing countries. To qualify, funding must go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities, as stated in the 2008 Kampala Declaration.<sup>1241</sup> In addition, efforts must be especially focused on Africa.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not introduce initiatives <b>OR</b> increase funding to strengthen health systems or address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.
0	Member either makes public statement announcing new initiatives to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries <b>OR</b> increases funding in this direction.
+1	Member introduces new initiatives <b>AND</b> increases funding to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.

*Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu*

<sup>1238</sup> Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html)

<sup>1239</sup> Strengthening Health Systems in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html)

<sup>1240</sup> Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html)

<sup>1241</sup> Kampala Declaration, Global Health Workforce Alliance and World Health Organization (Kampala) 7 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.paho.org/English/D/KD&AGA.pdf](http://www.paho.org/English/D/KD&AGA.pdf)

## Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. It has directed funding and introduced initiatives towards training pediatric nurses, health systems reconstruction in Haiti, and improving health care infrastructure in El Salvador.

As president and host of the G8 Muskoka 2010 Summit, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada's G8 priorities on 26 January 2010. Harper declared that maternal and child health in developing countries will be a priority, emphasizing the importance of clean water, nutrition, vaccinations, and the training of healthcare workers.<sup>1242</sup> He stated: "Canada will champion a major initiative to improve the health of women and children in the world's poorest regions. Members of the G8 can make a tangible difference in maternal and child health and Canada will be making this the top priority in June... Canada will look to mobilize G8 governments and non-governmental organizations as well as private foundations"<sup>1243</sup> to achieve this goal.

Minister of International Cooperation Beverly J. Oda announced on 20 November 2009 that CIDA's current *Children and Youth Strategy* would focus largely on increasing child survival and developing maternal healthcare. CIDA has allocated up to CAD2.4 million for a three-year program in partnership with the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and the associated SickKids Foundation.<sup>1244</sup> This program will focus on training pediatric nurses in Ghana, Ethiopia and Tanzania, with the ultimate goal of providing improved healthcare to children in these countries.

On 8 April 2010, Minister Oda confirmed that a portion of the Canadian government's CAD400 million contribution to Haiti's recovery and reconstruction following the devastating earthquake will be directed towards health systems.<sup>1245</sup> CAD20 million has been designated for the construction of a Provincial Hospital in Gonaives, which "represents an important step in rebuilding the city of Gonaives' main health services."<sup>1246</sup>

On 3 December 2009, Minister Oda stated that Canada will provide CAD30 million of funding to the World Food Programme (WFP), a portion of which will be dedicated to

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<sup>1242</sup> Canada's G8 Priorities, Muskoka 2010 G8 (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/](http://g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/).

<sup>1243</sup> Canada's G8 Priorities, Muskoka 2010 G8 (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/](http://g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/).

<sup>1244</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7).

<sup>1245</sup> Donors' Conference on Haiti Recovery and Reconstruction, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-331115246-LMJ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-331115246-LMJ).

<sup>1246</sup> Government of Canada Announces Additional Funding for Humanitarian Assistance and Key Projects to Support Haiti Action Plan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-4874638-FTQ).

improving health systems in developing countries in Africa.<sup>1247</sup> Of this funding, CAD10 million has been allocated to Kenya, CAD6 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo, and CAD4 million to Zimbabwe.<sup>1248</sup>

On 4 December 2009, Minister Oda announced that CIDA would increase funding by CAD300 thousand in El Salvador, to victims of the devastation of Hurricane Ida, to be delivered through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Working through CIDA, Canada will increase funding to PAHO by CAD1.9 million, and has confirmed support of the program until July 2011.<sup>1249</sup> This funding will be utilized in a number of ways including financing an improved disease surveillance system, an emergency surgery referral system, and filling the gap in services resulting from the country's damaged health care infrastructure.<sup>1250</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to strengthen health systems in developing countries.

*Analyst: Niamh Fitzgerald*

### **France: +1**

France has complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries and announcing new program initiatives to support this policy area in Afghanistan, Morocco, the Congo, Lebanon and the Union of the Comoros.

On 1 October 2009, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved the allocation of EUR8 million toward the improvement of equipment and training available to maternal health care specialists in Kabul, Afghanistan.<sup>1251</sup> On 5 November 2009, AFD additionally loaned EUR35 million to Morocco, in order to help the country's health sector. The loan will be utilized mainly to train workers in primary health care.<sup>1252</sup>

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<sup>1247</sup> Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G).

<sup>1248</sup> Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G).

<sup>1249</sup> Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ).

<sup>1250</sup> Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ).

<sup>1251</sup> Press Release: AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors

Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900)

<sup>1252</sup> Press Release: AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105)

At the directors' meeting in December 2009, AFD approved a EUR6 million grant to the Republic of Congo to "strengthen human resources in the health sector."<sup>1253</sup> EUR8 million was also allocated to improve health infrastructure and the pharmacy sector in the Republic of Togo, one of the poorest countries in the world.<sup>1254</sup> AFD will also be granting EUR5.8 million to the Palestinian Authority to support its Reform and Development Plan to improve the distribution of medication and the quality of the healthcare system.<sup>1255</sup>

On 21 January 2010, AFD approved the allocation of a EUR18 million loan to Lebanon. The loan is directed toward improving Lebanon's private hospitals in order to provide the population with greater access to healthcare services. The loan will also be used to improve the management by the hospitals of waste with risk of infection.<sup>1256</sup>

As of 9 February 2010, France has concentrated its efforts to help those devastated by the earthquake in Haiti. In addition to evacuating thousands of people from the island, French efforts have remained in Haiti to support the survivors remaining in field hospitals.<sup>1257</sup>

On 1 March 2010 AFD announced the establishment of a new project in the Union of the Comoros. Its overall purpose is to "help improve the health status of the population of Comoros, particularly the most vulnerable."<sup>1258</sup> This program will create a self-sustainable health force that is properly trained and has the capacity to increase its staff. It will also improve already existing health entities and ensure proper working conditions and hospital environments, as well as improve overall organization and planning in the facilities. This will be done over the course of three years, with funding amounting to EUR995 065.<sup>1259</sup>

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<sup>1253</sup> Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB)

<sup>1254</sup> Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB)

<sup>1255</sup> Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB)

<sup>1256</sup> 21 January 2010 Board of Directors meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/53200](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/53200)

<sup>1257</sup> Update on the French effort, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files\\_156/haiti\\_473/france-and-haiti\\_2641/political-relations\\_6180/earthquake-in-haiti-19.01.10\\_13514.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/earthquake-in-haiti-19.01.10_13514.html)

<sup>1258</sup> Press Release: Project to improve the healthcare services and strengthen the capacities of Caritas Comores. Agence Française de Développement (Paris) March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/60301](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/60301)

<sup>1259</sup> Press Release: Project to improve the healthcare services and strengthen the capacities of Caritas Comores. Agence Française de Développement (Paris) March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/60301](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/60301)

Therefore, France has been assigned a score of +1 for its action to address the scarcity of health workers and improve health systems in developing countries through new funding announcements and new program initiatives.

*Analyst: Tara Stankovic*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in Africa. Germany has announced new funding to Malawi to support health systems development, and has highlighted health systems as a key focus in the Sector Strategy. However, it has failed to take significant action in the form of new programming.

On 8 December 2009, Germany's Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced that it would double its commitment to Malawi, committing EUR64 million for the 2009-2010 period. While this aid is not solely directed to health systems development, some of the funding will go towards improving basic health services by addressing health infrastructure.<sup>1260</sup>

In August 2009, BMZ released their Sector Strategy outlining the aims of development in the African health sector. These aims included: increasing provision of health professionals; adequate training and development for health workers; improving the organization, structure, and management of health systems; and the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure.<sup>1261</sup> At this time, BMZ also contributed EUR550 000 towards a new research and development laboratory for HIV/AIDS pharmaceutical needs in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, in concert with The German Society for Technical Cooperation.<sup>1262</sup>

Germany has also previously pledged to channel approximately EUR500 million annually into efforts aimed at halting and reversing the spread of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2015, as described in the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1263</sup> Program implementation is based on four principles, including mainstreaming the response in development cooperation and capacity development. However, there is no information about Germany expanding on these funds during the 2009-2010 compliance cycle.

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<sup>1260</sup> Germany doubles its commitment for Malawi. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009.  
[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm\\_20091208\\_109.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091208_109.html)

<sup>1261</sup> Sector Strategy: German Development Policy in the Health Sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) August 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.  
[www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/konzept187.pdf](http://www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/konzept187.pdf)

<sup>1262</sup> Aids Medication for Developing Countries, German Information Center (Pretoria) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_dz/en/02\\_GA/Germany\\_in\\_Africa/Aids\\_medication\\_for\\_developing\\_countries.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/02_GA/Germany_in_Africa/Aids_medication_for_developing_countries.html)

<sup>1263</sup> The German contribution in the fight against AIDS, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.  
[www.bmz.de/en/issues/Health/HIVAIDS/arbeitsfelder/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/Health/HIVAIDS/arbeitsfelder/index.html)

Between 26 and 29 April 2010, Germany participated in the G8 Development Ministers' meeting in Canada. Although no monetary commitments were made, all participants including Germany agreed on expanding programs to train health workers and fund local health systems in the developing world, especially in the field of child and maternal health.<sup>1264</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for introducing new funding to address the scarcity of health workers and build health care infrastructure, but failing announce substantial program development in this direction.

*Analyst: Sabeeca Ali*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. Despite a strong focus on development assistance to Africa and the strengthening of health systems at the 2008 L'Aquila G8 Summit,<sup>1265</sup> Italy has not made significant progress in this area.

In a recently published document by the Italian Development Cooperation, a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Italian government outlined its commitments and strategies for development cooperation for the period of 2010 to 2012.<sup>1266</sup> The document, published on 9 April 2010, states that 50 per cent of Italy's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for this period will go to Sub-Saharan Africa; however, it does not state what this amount will be, or how such funding will be allocated.<sup>1267</sup> In addition, Italy has announced its support for sustainable healthcare development projects and programs that promote global health, but there is no evidence that it has introduced any new initiatives related to such programs. Although the Italian government stated that "health protection and poverty alleviation"<sup>1268</sup> would receive particular attention, it acknowledged that there would be cutbacks in ODA, claiming that "the limitations of funds for the next three years do not imply a disengagement from the front of development."<sup>1269</sup>

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<sup>1264</sup> G8 Development Ministers' meeting chair's summary, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/](http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/)

<sup>1265</sup> Chair's Summary, G8 Summit 2009 (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.g8summit.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/Chair\\_Summary,1.pdf](http://www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary,1.pdf).

<sup>1266</sup> Cooperation: Guidelines for the period 2010-2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409\\_Cooperazione2010\\_2012.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409_Cooperazione2010_2012.htm).

<sup>1267</sup> Cooperation: Guidelines for the period 2010-2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409\\_Cooperazione2010\\_2012.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409_Cooperazione2010_2012.htm).

<sup>1268</sup> Cooperation: Guidelines for the period 2010-2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409\\_Cooperazione2010\\_2012.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409_Cooperazione2010_2012.htm).

<sup>1269</sup> Cooperation: Guidelines for the period 2010-2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

Italy has made some minor contributions to aid elsewhere in the developing world. On 18 January 2010, Undersecretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vincenzo Scotti, pledged EUR5.7 million in aid for Haiti in the wake of the earthquake. He further announced plans to cancel Haiti's debt to Italy, which is approximately EUR40 million.<sup>1270</sup> At least EUR500 thousand of the funds will go to the International Federation of the Red Cross for emergency medical aid, but this does not count towards health systems compliance which is aimed at being longer-term and sustainable.<sup>1271</sup>

Italy's only direct contribution to improving health systems in developing countries to this date was a donation of EUR500 thousand to medical relief in Haiti. Meanwhile, Italy has cut its funding to Africa by approximately 31.1 per cent<sup>1272</sup> and has yet to make any other announcements for new funding or initiatives in this compliance cycle to fulfill 2008 commitments and those made at the L'Aquila Summit. Thus Italy has been awarded a score of -1. *"Toyako Framework for Action"*.

*Analyst: Niamh Fitzgerald*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to health systems, providing substantial funding to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and address health worker scarcity in developing countries.

On 22 February 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the donation of up to JPY183 million dollars to the Government of the Republic of Haiti, through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The funding grant will improve the immunization capabilities of Haiti's health care system after the earthquake in January 2010.<sup>1273</sup>

On 17 December 2009, Japan announced that it would help improve Albania's medical system by donating JPY718 million. Japan's grant will "provide ambulances and

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[www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409\\_Cooperazione2010\\_2012.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100409_Cooperazione2010_2012.htm).

<sup>1270</sup> Italy's Commitment to Haiti: 5.7 million euro in the initial phase, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100119\\_ImpegnoItalia\\_perHaiti.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100119_ImpegnoItalia_perHaiti.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1271</sup> Italy's Commitment to Haiti: 5.7 million euro in the initial phase, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100119\\_ImpegnoItalia\\_perHaiti.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100119_ImpegnoItalia_perHaiti.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1272</sup> Development aid rose in 2009 and most donors will meet 2010 aid targets, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010.

[www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_44981579\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34487_44981579_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1273</sup> Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Grant Aid for the Republic of Haiti (The Project for Reinforcement of the Immunization Program) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0222\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0222_03.html).

emergency surgical equipment [for] fourteen medical facilities that serve as centers for Albania's emergency medical system".<sup>1274</sup>

On 11 December 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its decision to extend a general project grant to aid in the implementation of the Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment for university medical teaching hospitals. The funding grant of JPY324 million is to be directed to the Republic of Zambia, and will focus on upgrading equipment at the Zambia University educational hospital, for both medical treatment and research.<sup>1275</sup>

On 10 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the extension of JPY1.925 billion to the Republic of Peru for the construction of a new rehabilitation facility, to replace the current aging facilities.<sup>1276</sup>

In January 2010, Japan pledged JPY159 million<sup>1277</sup> and JPY125 million to the Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe respectively.<sup>1278</sup> These grants will be used to help provide various vaccines for young children and nursing mothers and to help create a more efficient system of provision for these medications. By providing the aforementioned grants to Zambia, Peru, Zimbabwe and the Republic of Congo, Japan has followed through with its commitment to "The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children" announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in 2008.<sup>1279</sup>

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<sup>1274</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Albania (The Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the Regional Level Emergency Centers), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1217\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1217_02.html).

<sup>1275</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html)

<sup>1276</sup> Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Peru (Proyecto de construcción de la Nueva Sede del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación "Dra. Adriana Rebaza Flores"), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 2 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/11/1197259\\_1146.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/11/1197259_1146.html).

<sup>1277</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Congo (The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children in the Republic of Congo) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0127\\_01.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0127_01.html).

<sup>1278</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zimbabwe (The Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0126\\_05.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/1/0126_05.html).

<sup>1279</sup> Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html).

In addition to fulfilling the commitments made in 2009, Japan has also announced further financial contributions to building healthcare infrastructure in developing countries. Hence, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to address the scarcity of health workers and improve health infrastructure in developing countries. It has announced new funding towards health systems but has not indicated any new programming in this area. On 2 October 2009, Russia stated in a Government Order that it would allocate RUB627.5 million (USD21 million) for its participation in the initiative to fight tropical diseases adopted at G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in 2008. Specific activities in this field include R&D, international cooperation and foreign specialists training.<sup>1280</sup>

On 3 October 2009, the Russian Government signed a USD50 million grant with the World Bank to help finance its Rapid Social Response (RSR) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility. The RSR is designed to help low-income countries promote social safety nets, develop job creation programs, and maintain key social services in education, health, and nutrition during times of crisis.<sup>1281</sup> This funding thus provides indirect support of health systems, and is only partially compliant in nature.

At the International Donors' Conference towards a New Future for Haiti on 31 March 2010, the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, stated that Russia would allocate USD8 million to the reconstruction of Haiti mainly through the international organizations (World Food Programme – USD4.2 million, International Civil Defence Organisation – USD1.8 million, World Health Organisation (WHO) – USD1 million, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund – USD1 million). V. Churkin said that restoration of Haitian public health sector would be one of the priorities.<sup>1282</sup> This statement represents a new funding commitment, but not new program initiatives taken on by the Russian government, and thus constitutes partial compliance.

During the compliance cycle Russia has allocated new funds to strengthening health systems and addressing the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, but has not introduced new initiatives and programs in this direction. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

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<sup>1280</sup> Government Order of 2 October 2009 No. 1426-p, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 29 December 2009. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1029493>.

<sup>1281</sup> Russia Signs US \$ 50 million grant for World Bank to Help Developing Countries Protect Poor and Vulnerable People During Crisis, The World Bank 3 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. <http://go.worldbank.org/E6OAXYQHC0>.

<sup>1282</sup> Statement of the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, V.I.Churkin, at the International Donors Conference on Haiti, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations 31 March 2010. Date of access: 7 June 2010.

[www.un.int/russia/new/MainRootrus/Statements/ga/GA64/ga\\_docs/statement310310ru.htm](http://www.un.int/russia/new/MainRootrus/Statements/ga/GA64/ga_docs/statement310310ru.htm)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems in developing nations. The UK has increased its financial commitments in this area and has remained engaged in multilateral discussions on health care in developing countries.

On 23 September 2009, the UK announced that it would provide GBP250 million to invest in “struggling health systems through the International Financial Facility for Immunizations.”<sup>1283</sup> Along with this financial contribution, the UK is working with other states as part of the International Health Partnership (IHP) to help give 10 million more people in Africa access to free health care.<sup>1284</sup> UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, who co-chaired the IHP meeting, stated that the USD5.3 billion raised represents “a historic step towards the goal of universal health care in Asia and Africa.”<sup>1285</sup>

On 18 November 2009, the Department for International Development (DFID) announced the development of a new emergency health program for Sierra Leone, to be backed by GBP34 million in UK funding. This funding boost will work to enable free health care for pregnant and lactating women, and children under the age of five by 2010, and to other vulnerable groups by 2015.<sup>1286</sup> The funding aims to support the introduction of a social health insurance plan, provide better equipment and more drugs, increase the number of trained health workers, raise awareness of the new health plan, and perform monitoring and evaluation of the program.<sup>1287</sup>

On 8 March 2010, International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander announced that the DFID would be providing GBP20 million for short-term assistance to zones affected by armed conflict in Pakistan. The donation will be used in part to supply and improve health care systems in the area. An additional GBP10 million will go to affected areas bordering Afghanistan and a part of this sum will be used to “get 91 health units back up and running.”<sup>1288</sup>

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<sup>1283</sup> UK Secures £3.2 Billion Health Investment to Help World’s Poor, Department for International Development (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Unga-health/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Unga-health/).

<sup>1284</sup> Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news](http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news).

<sup>1285</sup> Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news](http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news).

<sup>1286</sup> UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/).

<sup>1287</sup> UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/).

<sup>1288</sup> UK to help rebuild Pakistan’s conflict affected border areas, DFID (London) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-to-help-rebuild-Pakistans-conflict-affected-border-areas/)

At the beginning of 2010, DFID published a report on the progress achieved by the UK and US Health Ministries in collaboration with IHP and the President's Emergency Programme for AIDS relief. The report outlines future plans to increase the total number of health workers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia by 2013 and to cooperate with the World Health Organization in monitoring the movement of workers in and out of the health sector.<sup>1289</sup>

In addition to these actions, other recent funding announcements include: a three-year funding package of GBP12 million to Liberia for improvements in the country's health system, including the training of more nurses and doctors, improved equipment, and the provision of life saving drugs;<sup>1290</sup> and a joint UK-Australia Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF) totaling GBP18.3 million on mother and child health in Pakistan.<sup>1291</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing new international initiatives and increasing financial contributions towards the improvement of health systems in developing nations.

*Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in the developing world.

Earlier in 2009, President Barack Obama requested in his 2010 Budget proposal that "USD8.6 billion — and USD63 billion over six years — [be used] to shape a new, comprehensive global health strategy" through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).<sup>1292</sup> On 30 November 2009 Secretary of State Hillary Rodham-Clinton added: "In its next phase, PEPFAR programs will support a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in many countries, to increase awareness, reduce stigma, and get services to people at earlier stages."<sup>1293</sup> In 2009, PEPFAR committed USD6.6 billion to efforts against the global AIDS pandemic, about 60 per cent of which was administered

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<sup>1289</sup> Taking Forward Action on Human Resources for Health in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia: Synthesis and Measures of Success, DFID (London) January 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/human-resources-health-report.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/human-resources-health-report.pdf)

<sup>1290</sup> UK pledges £12 million to help to deliver free healthcare in Liberia, Department for International Development (London) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-pledges-12-million-to-help-to-deliver-free-healthcare-in-Liberia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-pledges-12-million-to-help-to-deliver-free-healthcare-in-Liberia/).

<sup>1291</sup> Department for International Development (London) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Finding-new-health-solutions-for-mothers-and-babies-in-Pakistan/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Finding-new-health-solutions-for-mothers-and-babies-in-Pakistan/).

<sup>1292</sup> Obama Proposes Massive Global Health Initiative, America.gov (Washington D.C) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. [www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/May/20090507095154dmslahrellek0.7992975.html](http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/May/20090507095154dmslahrellek0.7992975.html).

<sup>1293</sup> America's Commitment to Fight Against Global Aids, U.S Department of State: Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/November/20091130151510eafas0.1425396.html](http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/November/20091130151510eafas0.1425396.html).

by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).<sup>1294</sup> Moreover, from 2010 onward, PEPFAR will report on partner countries' national achievements in service delivery and health systems strengthening, as well as PEPFAR direct contributions to those achievements.<sup>1295</sup>

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has also made major contributions to improving the health sector in Africa. PMI's goal is to reduce malaria mortality by 50 per cent in 15 sub-Saharan African countries by 2010. To this end, on 12 November 2009 the US announced a grant of USD40 million over the next 3 years to assist the government of Ethiopia in providing malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment facilities.<sup>1296</sup> In addition to these actions, by the end of 2009 USAID will have provided more than USD1.8 million to support health activities in Somalia, such as improving access to critical basic health care services, and enhancing the capacity of health care providers by means of further health worker training.<sup>1297</sup> However, this amount is noted in terms of provision of funds per fiscal year, which does not align with the G8 compliance cycle. It is thus difficult to determine how much of that funding was delivered during the compliance cycle, and when the commitment to this funding was initially made.

On 22 March 2010, the United States government provided protective equipment and laboratory kits to help Vietnamese health workers respond more quickly to influenza outbreaks.<sup>1298</sup> A similar donation was made by USAID to improve the efficiency of health workers in Zimbabwe on 26 January 2010.<sup>1299</sup>

The United States was found to be the largest donor of aid to the developing world in 2009. According to a report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published on 14 April 2010, the US provided a total of USD28.7 billion.<sup>1300</sup> On 22 April 2010, the US Government released a six-year strategy to combat malaria globally through PMI.<sup>1301</sup> This strategy will work towards halving malaria related

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<sup>1294</sup> Fast Facts, HIV/AIDS, USAID (Washington) November 2009. Date of Access: 10 November 2009. [www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/global\\_health/aids/News/hiv\\_fastfacts.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/hiv_fastfacts.pdf).

<sup>1295</sup> World AIDS Day: Latest PEPFAR Results, U.S President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/133033.pdf](http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/133033.pdf).

<sup>1296</sup> USAID Provides \$40 Million Grant To Prevent And Treat Malaria, Embassy of the United States in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [ethiopia.usembassy.gov/pr4409.html](http://ethiopia.usembassy.gov/pr4409.html).

<sup>1297</sup> Somalia-Complex Emergency, USAID (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/somalia/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/somalia/).

<sup>1298</sup> US supports Vietnam's avian influenza preparedness with protective suits and laboratory supplies, USAID Vietnam (Hanoi) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [vietnam.usaid.gov/?q=node/156](http://vietnam.usaid.gov/?q=node/156)

<sup>1299</sup> US donates protective clothing for influenza preparedness and response to Zimbabwe, USAID Zimbabwe (Harare) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/zw/012610\\_influenza\\_response.html](http://www.usaid.gov/zw/012610_influenza_response.html)

<sup>1300</sup> Aid to Developing Countries Picking Up Despite Financial Crisis, Epoch Times (Sweden) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 23 April 2010

[www.theepochtimes.com/n2/content/view/33468/](http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/content/view/33468/)

<sup>1301</sup> U.S. Releases Six-Year Strategy to Combat Malaria Globally, USAID (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010

[www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100422.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100422.html)

illnesses and deaths in sub-Saharan Africa, and will aim to accelerate malaria prevention and treatment efforts, train health workers and strengthen key health systems.<sup>1302</sup>

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to address the scarcity of workers and improve health systems in Africa.

*Analyst: Sabeeca Ali*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa, by introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to this end.

As part of a broader initiative to support research for Africa, the European Union pledged that up to EUR63 million will be distributed to various research projects across the continent in 2010, with a main focus on the improvement of health conditions.<sup>1303</sup> The projects will “foster capacity-building through the promotion of academic research and training, the setting up of networks, and the building of sustainable capacity for health research.”<sup>1304</sup> They will also be responsible for addressing the treatment of infection-caused cancers, maternal and infant health care, and the shortage of health workers in Africa. Approximately EUR39 million will be allocated to health sector projects in the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership.<sup>1305</sup>

On 16 October 2009, the Secretary General of the European Public Health Alliance, Monika Kosinska, member of Action for Global Health, addressed the need for more direct engagement in health initiatives in developing countries. The EU Health Policy Forum discussed its agenda and addressed questions about “the increasing significance of chronic disease burdens across the globe, and how non-communicable diseases may feature in the Millennium Development Goals in the future.”<sup>1306</sup>

On 1 December 2009, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment in the fight against AIDS and stressed the need for support in increasing and improving health systems in order for “long-term effective initiatives to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and the health related Millennium Development Goals targets by 2015.”<sup>1307</sup> In a statement made in Brussels on World AIDS Day, the EU emphasized

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<sup>1302</sup> U.S. Releases Six-Year Strategy to Combat Malaria Globally, USAID (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010  
[www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100422.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100422.html)

<sup>1303</sup> EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html](http://www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html)

<sup>1304</sup> EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html](http://www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html)

<sup>1305</sup> EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html](http://www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html)

<sup>1306</sup> Global Health on the Agenda of the EU Health Policy Forum, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009.

[www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/global\\_health\\_on\\_the\\_agenda\\_of\\_the\\_eu\\_health\\_policy\\_forum](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/global_health_on_the_agenda_of_the_eu_health_policy_forum)

<sup>1307</sup> EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of

the importance of reinforcing the response to HIV/AIDS at both national and global levels, and that this would mean an effort by all partners, including public, private and international organizations.<sup>1308</sup> The European Union reaffirmed its leading role in this initiative as well as its commitment to numerous previously established programs to fight HIV/AIDS globally.<sup>1309</sup>

On 31 March 2010 the European Commission announced proposals to boost the EU's role in global health by finding a more effective way to achieve the previously established health-related Millennium Development Goals. The European Commission's plan of action includes a strong focus on helping developing nations build sustainable health systems, monitoring the division of labour in both private and public health care and improving research and funding in the health sectors of such nations.<sup>1310</sup> European Foreign Ministers met on 11 May 2010 to approve the Commission's proposal and attempt to form cohesive, collaborative health development projects in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the United Nations.<sup>1311</sup>

The European Union has introduced new initiatives and provided funding to go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities. Furthermore, these efforts have been especially focused on Africa. Because of this, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Tara Stankovic*

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Access: 2 December 2009. [www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu\\_statement\\_on\\_world\\_aids\\_day\\_2009](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009)

<sup>1308</sup> EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu\\_statement\\_on\\_world\\_aids\\_day\\_2009](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009)

<sup>1309</sup> EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu\\_statement\\_on\\_world\\_aids\\_day\\_2009](http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009)

<sup>1310</sup> Global Health: Commission calls on EU to gear up on health actions (Brussels) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article\\_9642\\_en.htm](http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9642_en.htm)

<sup>1311</sup> Citizens' summary: EU policy papers on global health and universal healthcare coverage, European Commission (Brussels) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/CITIZENS\\_SUMMARY\\_COM\\_2010\\_0128\\_EN.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/CITIZENS_SUMMARY_COM_2010_0128_EN.pdf)

## 16. Health: Child Mortality [151]

### Commitment

“We will accelerate progress on combating child mortality, including through intensifying support for immunization and micronutrient supplementation, and on maternal health, including through sexual and reproductive health care and services and voluntary family planning.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average Score			0.22

### Background

Child mortality was first addressed at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, and it has been brought up again in some form at every consecutive summit. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the *Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health* was published. This document called for substantial action on child mortality, focusing on nutrition, disease prevention, medication to combat acute respiratory infections, and reproductive health.<sup>1312</sup>

While the report noted that some progress had been made regarding the issue more generally, efforts to reduce maternal and newborn deaths showed little progress. The document emphasized the importance of trained health workers during birth and early childhood, reiterating the commitment of having 90 per cent of all births be administered by a trained health professional by 2015, a goal laid out at the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD+5) Summit of 1999.<sup>1313</sup>

The 2009 L'Aquila Summit's *G8 Health Experts' Report* gave the following recommendation regarding child mortality: “To reduce child mortality, work has to be done toward: universal access to essential newborn care; increase uptake of the WHO

<sup>1312</sup> Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.

[www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_09\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf)

<sup>1313</sup> Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.

[www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708\\_09\\_en.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf)

integrated management of childhood illness strategy including immunization, breast-feeding and pneumonia care; incorporate measures to combat under-nutrition, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria. With regard to the implementation of maternal health care and services, an increased access to skilled birth attendants, emergency obstetric care, prevention and management of haemorrhage, family planning and sexual and reproductive health is essential. To that end, women human rights, their freedom of choice and the capacity to exercise those rights need to be ensured.”<sup>1314</sup>

### Commitment Features

The 2009 L’Aquila commitment focuses on two components of combating child mortality: (1) infant/child health (through nutrition supplementation and immunization); and (2) maternal health (through sexual and reproductive health care and services, and family planning). These two categories provide a clear means for assessing G8 progress regarding child mortality.

With these distinctions in mind, these categories should be considered intrinsically linked; both are equally important in the reduction of child mortality, and both must be pursued with vigor. The commitment is very clear in stating that progress on the reduction of child mortality must be “accelerated” and “intensified,” and as such, new funding and/or program implementation must take place on the part of the member countries. Given these parameters, country action will only be considered fully compliant if it has dealt with both categories of the commitment.

### Scoring

-1	Member has not made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition AND through action pertaining to maternal health issues including family planning and reproductive health services.
0	Member has made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition OR through action pertaining to maternal health issues including family planning and reproductive health services.
+1	Member has made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition AND through action pertaining to maternal health issues.

*Lead Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

<sup>1314</sup> “Promoting Global Health” L’Aquila G8 Health Experts’ Report, G8 Summit 2009 (L’Aquila) 11 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.  
[www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8%20Health%20Experts%20Report%20and%20Accountability\\_30%2012%20%202009-%20FINAL\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8%20Health%20Experts%20Report%20and%20Accountability_30%2012%20%202009-%20FINAL[1],0.pdf)

## **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improve maternal health and combat child mortality by announcing a new program to train pediatric nurses to provide access to maternal and infant health services, providing funding for the Micronutrient Initiative and pledging to make child and maternal health a focal issue at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

On 26 January 2010 Prime Minister Stephen Harper highlighted child and maternal health as a top priority for Canada in the upcoming G8 summit, and pledged to push for substantial progress in this field. Specifically, he mentioned that Canada's role would be to "mobilize G8 governments and non-governmental organizations as well as private foundations"<sup>1315</sup> around the issue.

On 20 November 2009, the Minister of International Cooperation, Honorable Beverley Oda, announced that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) would pledge CAD2.4 million toward a three-year program to train pediatric nurses in Ghana, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. CIDA has partnered with the SickKids Foundation and the Hospital for Sick Children, based in Toronto, in order to provide this training, which is intended to improve maternal health by increasing access to professionally assisted births.<sup>1316</sup> Minister Oda also announced at that time, funding of CAD150 million toward the Micronutrient Initiative, a Canadian non-profit organization. The funding will be used to provide infants in the developing world with vitamin A supplements and salt iodization, which reduces mortality rates and mental impairment, respectively.<sup>1317</sup>

On 27 April 2010, at the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting in Halifax, Minister Oda reinforced Canada's commitment to making maternal and child health a focal issue at the Muskoka G8, stating that "Canada would champion an initiative to increase the number of healthy pregnancies, healthy mothers and healthy children"<sup>1318</sup> by focusing on the continuum of care for both mothers and children.

Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for addressing both the issues of maternal health through increasing access to health care services, and infant mortality through micronutrient supplementation.

*Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath*

## **France: 0**

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<sup>1315</sup> Canada's G8 Priorities (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093](http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093).

<sup>1316</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7).

<sup>1317</sup> Micronutrient Initiative Receives Renewed Canadian Support to Expand Life-Saving and Life-Enhancing Programs, The Micronutrient Initiative (Ottawa) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.micronutrient.org/English/view.asp?x=656&id=21](http://www.micronutrient.org/English/view.asp?x=656&id=21).

<sup>1318</sup> Statement by Minister Oda, Muskoka 2010 G8, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 May 2010. [g8.gc.ca/6473/statement-by-minister-oda/](http://g8.gc.ca/6473/statement-by-minister-oda/)

France has partially complied with its commitments to improve maternal and infant health care, by addressing maternal health in Morocco though funding for primary care services.

On 5 November 2009, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) announced a loan of EUR35 million to the Kingdom of Morocco in order to improve the Moroccan primary health care system. The funds will be directed toward staff training programs in basic health care centers, with a focus on improving maternal and infant health treatment.<sup>1319</sup>

Although France has provided support for maternal health, the French government has failed to allocate funding for immunization or nutrition programs for infants and children in developing nations.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance to the commitment.

*Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitments to reduce child mortality and address issues of maternal health. Germany has taken action on maternal health through financing programs for reproductive health, but to date has taken no appreciable action on infant and child health through either of immunization or nutrition programming.

On 8 April 2010, during a visit to Tanzania, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel pledged EUR8.5 million toward Population Services International (PSI), an NGO which provides “education programs on malaria, reproductive health, child health, and HIV,” as well as “subsidized products such as condoms, hormonal contraceptives, mosquito nets and water treatment products.”<sup>1320</sup> The funding of access to contraceptives and reproductive health education fulfills one (of the two) components of the 2009 commitment.

At the G8 meeting of development ministers in Halifax on 27 and 28 April 2010, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel “strongly welcomed Canada’s proposal to make maternal and child health one of the main issues on the agenda of this year’s G8 summit.”<sup>1321</sup> The Minister stated that “Germany favours a comprehensive approach to the issue that covers not only sexual and reproductive health but also the strengthening of health systems as a whole. It is also important to improve people’s access to a modern

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1319 AFD Pledges some 500 Million Euros for Development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105).

1320 During visit to Tanzania, Niebel commits additional funding for health, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm\\_20100408\\_52.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100408_52.html).

1321 Niebel attends meeting of G8 development ministers in Halifax, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm\\_20100428\\_74.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100428_74.html)

range of high-quality contraceptives.”<sup>1322</sup> However, no new funding was announced at that time.

On 10 December 2009, International Human Rights Day, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Development Minister Dirk Niebel stated: “too many children are still dying in the poorest regions of the world as a result of contaminated water.”<sup>1323</sup> However, the issues of maternal health, nutrition, and immunization were not raised.

While new programming to address reproductive health care and services (maternal health) has been pledged, Germany has made no apparent progress on child nutrition and/or immunization (or announced other actions on child health), and as such has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitments to reduce child mortality and address issues of maternal health, pledging funds directed to public health systems to focus on maternal-infant health, but failing to provide substantial action on immunization or nutrition for infants and children.

On 8 December 2009, The Steering Committee of the General Directorate for Development Cooperation at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs pledged EUR4.8 million toward improving conditions in Lebanon. Of this package, EUR1.3 million will be allocated toward improving public health care systems with a focus on maternal-infant care.<sup>1324</sup>

On 21 December 2009, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation pledged EUR530 thousand to UNICEF in response to the Eritrean food crisis.<sup>1325</sup> The aid is to be directed towards alleviating serious malnutrition, reducing child mortality rates, and lessening the risk of epidemics. The aid includes the distribution of vitamin- and mineral-enriched cereals.<sup>1326</sup>

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1322 Niebel attends meeting of G8 development ministers in Halifax, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm\\_20100428\\_74.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100428_74.html)

1323 Human rights: For a life in dignity and free from poverty International Human Rights Day 2009, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/091209-Tag-der-MR.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/091209-Tag-der-MR.html).

1324 Italy donates over \$7 million in development aid, The Daily Star (Beirut) 8 2009 December. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

[www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition\\_id=1&categ\\_id=1&article\\_id=109543](http://www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=1&article_id=109543).

1325 Humanitarian aid for Eritrea to combat child malnutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

[www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221\\_aiuto\\_bambini\\_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221_aiuto_bambini_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN).

1326 Humanitarian aid for Eritrea to combat child malnutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

[www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221\\_aiuto\\_bambini\\_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221_aiuto_bambini_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN).

On 18 January 2010, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced EUR620 thousand in aid for victims of the Haitian earthquake. This aid included “medicines, blankets, family-sized tents, kitchen units, plastic sheeting, water containers and purifiers, energy biscuits, and hygiene kits and pneumatic tents supplied by the Italian Red Cross.”<sup>1327</sup> Although this aid broadly supports maternal health by reinforcing health systems, it is separate from Italy’s overall development strategy and does not constitute further compliance.

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for complying with the development of long-term pledges to improve maternal and infant health, but taking only moderate steps in child nutrition in response to the food crisis.

*Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to address child mortality and maternal health issues. It has pledged significant funds towards immunization programs, and has announced new programming in support of maternal health through access to services.

Over the course of this compliance cycle, the Government of Japan has signed new agreements to provide USD5.6 million to Sudan,<sup>1328</sup> USD8.5 million to Nigeria,<sup>1329</sup> and USD2.95 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo,<sup>1330</sup> USD1.42 to Burundi,<sup>1331</sup> and USD1.4 million to Zimbabwe.<sup>1332</sup> The purpose of these funds is to finance health programmes that provide immunization activities (polio and measles immunization campaigns) and vaccines, and strengthen the capacities of medical and health institutions. The Japanese Government has also provided USD1.3 million to Sierra Leone to support “efforts in reducing maternal and child mortality throughout the country by improving health and nutrition services and improving access to them.”<sup>1333</sup> A grant of USD1.8

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1327 Haiti emergency: Humanitarian flight dispatched by the DGCS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 May 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/01/20100118\\_DGCS\\_HAITI.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/01/20100118_DGCS_HAITI.htm?LANG=EN)

1328 Government of Japan Provides \$5.6 Million to Health Programmes in Sudan, UNICEF (New York) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.unicef.org/media/media\\_50395.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_50395.html).

1329 Grant from the Government of Japan Supports Child Survival in Nigeria, UNICEF (New York) 19 August 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria\\_50868.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_50868.html)

1330 Government of Japan Provides \$2.95 Million to Health Programmes to Fight Infectious Diseases in DR Congo, UNICEF (New York) 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.unicef.org/media/media\\_51085.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_51085.html).

1331 Japan Gives USD1.4 M to UNICEF for Children’s Health in Burundi, BINUB (Bujumbura) 20 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[binub.turretdev.com/en/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=410&Itemid=1](http://binub.turretdev.com/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=410&Itemid=1).

1332 Japan Joins Fight Against Measles, The Standard (Zimbabwe) 30 January 2010. Date of Access 19 April 2010. [www.thestandard.co.zw/local/23043-japan-joins-fight-against-measles.html](http://www.thestandard.co.zw/local/23043-japan-joins-fight-against-measles.html).

1333 Japan Provides US\$1.3 to Reduce Maternal & Child Mortality, The Exclusive News Paper (Sierra Leone) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [exclusivepress.net/app/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1053&Itemid=37](http://exclusivepress.net/app/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1053&Itemid=37).

million was also given to Liberia as a continuation of the Japanese Government's Infectious Diseases Prevention in Children project since 2005.<sup>1334</sup>

Through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government of Japan expanded development aid to Haiti on 22 February 2010 providing USD2 million to strengthen immunization services for women and children against infectious diseases in post-earthquake Haiti.<sup>1335</sup>

On 8 November 2009, the Government of Japan announced a donation of USD4.6 million to Afghanistan for the expansion of immunization programmes with the aim of improving better access to "essential supplies, including vaccines necessary for National Immunization Days and routine immunization."<sup>1336</sup>

On 5 October 2009 at the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ambassador Shigeki Sumi reiterated Japan's "fight against disease and promotion of maternal, new born and child health" as being among one of the most important aspects of the MDGs. He also stressed that Japan will take a comprehensive approach "which would strengthen health systems."<sup>1337</sup>

This priority was further reiterated on 13 October 2009, at the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (IPD), when the Japanese Representative Takeshi Osuga emphasized the importance of implementing health care services to improve maternal and child health.<sup>1338</sup> He further stressed the need for universal access to health care as a key factor in combating this issue and indicated that "Japan planned to contribute to human resource development in the health sector of developing countries and had committed to train up to 100,000 health-care workers."<sup>1339</sup>

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1334 Liberia: Government of Japan Grants USD1.8 Million to UNICEF in Support of Prevention of Infectious Diseases, ReliefWeb (Geneva) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-82KF5F?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-82KF5F?OpenDocument).

1335 Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Grant Aid for the Republic of Haiti (The Project for Reinforcement of the Immunization Program) through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0222\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0222_03.html).

1336 Japan Provides US\$4.6 Million to Support Infectious Disease Prevention, ReliefWeb (Geneva) 8 November 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/AZHU-7XM3SD?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/AZHU-7XM3SD?OpenDocument).

1337 Statement by Ambassador Shigeki Sumi, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations General Debate of the Second Committee 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2009/un0910-2.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2009/un0910-2.html).

1338 Statement by Representative Takeshi Osuga at the 19th Meeting, 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm).

1339 Statement by Representative Takeshi Osuga at the 19th Meeting, 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm).

On 19 March 2010, the Japanese Government donated USD750 thousand to support the training of women in Madhya Pradesh, India “to play an active role in delivering health care services and improving child nutrition.”<sup>1340</sup>

On 25 February 2010, Chargé d’Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Japan in the Kingdom of Cambodia, Mr. Kawamura Hiroshi and Ms. Sato Mami, Country Representative of the Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions (SHARE) signed the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO’s Projects.<sup>1341</sup> The grant contract stipulates that Japan will provide USD275,439 to SHARE for the Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Services in Svay Antor Operational District, Prey Veng Province, Cambodia.<sup>1342</sup> The grant will aid in “trainings for staffs of six health centers, health volunteers and traditional birth attendants to improve their skills and knowledge in the target areas.”<sup>1343</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased funding and commitment to addressing child mortality and maternal health issues.

*Analyst: Farhana Rahman*

#### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on combating child mortality.

In 2009, Russia contributed USD26.8 million to the World Food Program (WFP),<sup>1344</sup> an increase from its contribution of USD15 million in 2008.<sup>1345</sup> By 24 April 2010 Russia has contributed USD24.2 million to the WFP.<sup>1346</sup> On 22 September 2009, WFP adopted a new approach to nutrition in which children under two and pregnant or lactating mothers

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<sup>1340</sup> Government of Japan to Support Health care Workers and Child Nutrition, WFP (Rome) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/stories/government-japan-support-healthcare-workers-and-child-nutrition](http://www.wfp.org/stories/government-japan-support-healthcare-workers-and-child-nutrition).

<sup>1341</sup> Japan Provides US\$275,439 for Maternal and Child Health Services, Embassy of Japan in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf](http://www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf).

<sup>1342</sup> Japan Provides US\$275,439 for Maternal and Child Health Services, Embassy of Japan in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf](http://www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf).

<sup>1343</sup> Japan Provides US\$275,439 for Maternal and Child Health Services, Embassy of Japan in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf](http://www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2010/20100224-e.pdf).

<sup>1344</sup> Contributions to WFP in 2009 (in US\$) as of 29 November 2009, World Food Programme. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009](http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009).

<sup>1345</sup> Contributions to WFP in 2008 (in US\$) as of 14 June 2009, World Food Programme. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/node/7359](http://www.wfp.org/node/7359).

<sup>1346</sup> Contributions to WFP 2010, World Food Programme 7 February 2010. Date of access: 16 February 2010. [www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010](http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010)

are prioritized,<sup>1347</sup> however, as this is not an example of Russian prioritization of infant and child nutrition it does not count towards compliance.

On 17 September 2009, the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare, the Department for Health of Vologda Oblast and the Institute for Family Health held a practical conference entitled “20 years fighting HIV/AIDS in Russia: achievements, problems and prospects.” The Institute for Family Health presented results of its work on measures to prevent transition of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. These measures included: training medical personnel, preparing information and methodical stuff, recommendations on medical aid for HIV/AIDS positive women and their children.<sup>1348</sup> However, as this was a presentation of work that had taken place prior to the L’Aquila compliance cycle, the actions do not count towards compliance.

At the International Donors' Conference towards a New Future for Haiti on 31 March 2010 the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, stated that child protection and development would be one of priorities of Russia’s assistance to reconstruction of Haiti. V. Churkin declared that Russia would allocate USD8 million to Haiti (to fund its priority pieces: food aid, rehabilitation of the health sector, water sanitation and supply, shelter, protection of children and children’s development issues). Of the total funding announcement, USD1 million is to be allocated the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), to fulfill its prioritization of children’s health and wellness.<sup>1349</sup>

Russia has committed to allocate funds to child health in Haiti but has not taken measures to fight maternal mortality, thus it receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to combat child mortality by helping to expand access to health for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, and by announcing funding for the expansion of the International Financing Facility for Immunization.

On 29 September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a GBP250 million pledge to advance health care in developing nations.<sup>1350</sup> As part of a larger international pledge worth GBP3 billion, the program will improve access to health care for mothers and young infants in Nepal, Malawi, Ghana, Liberia, Burundi and Sierra Leone. Specifically, the United Kingdom’s contribution will go towards the GBP600 million

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<sup>1347</sup> World Food Programme Executive Director Josette Sheeran A Call to Action on Nutrition Forum, World Food Programme 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp208282.pdf](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp208282.pdf).

<sup>1348</sup> Jubilee Activities took place in Vologda, Institute for Family Health 18 September 2009. Date of access: 11 June 2010. [www.ifhealth.ru/news/1033.html](http://www.ifhealth.ru/news/1033.html)

<sup>1349</sup> Statement of the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, V.I.Churkin, at the International Donors Conference on Haiti, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations 31 March 2010. Date of access: 7 June 2010.

[www.un.int/russia/new/MainRootrus/Statements/ga/GA64/ga\\_docs/statement310310ru.htm](http://www.un.int/russia/new/MainRootrus/Statements/ga/GA64/ga_docs/statement310310ru.htm).

<sup>1350</sup> UK pledges £250 million to health care initiative, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page20721](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page20721).

expansion of the International Financing Facility for Immunization. Brown also stated that the United Kingdom will share medical expertise through the Centre for Progressive Health Financing.<sup>1351</sup>

On 9 September 2009, British International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander urged leaders of developing nations to scrap health care user fees for women and children. He chided the international community for being “significantly off track” in complying with this development goal.<sup>1352</sup>

On 27 March 2010, Britain announced that it will partner with Sierra Leone to deliver free health care to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under the age of five.<sup>1353</sup> The deal is part of Sierra Leone’s Free Health Care Initiative, and will come into effect on 27 April 2010.<sup>1354</sup> The UK has also proposed funding through the Department for International Development to help increase the salaries of health workers in the country.<sup>1355</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a compliance score of +1 for working to improve access to health care and immunization for mothers and young children.

*Analyst: Abdi Aidid*

#### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to address child mortality and maternal health issues.

Under his 2010 budget, President Obama proposed a 6 per cent increase in spending for maternal and child health.<sup>1356</sup> This budget aims to fund significant maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, micronutrients, safe delivery, and “other basic health services that save the lives of children and women.”<sup>1357</sup> President Obama has

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<sup>1351</sup> PM’s article on universal health care, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page20720](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page20720).

<sup>1352</sup> UK: Gordon Brown leads push to bring free health care to tens of millions, International Planned Parenthood Federation (London) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.ippf.org/en/News/Intl+news/UK+Gordon+Brown+leads+push+to+bring+free+healthcare+to+tens+of+millions.htm](http://www.ippf.org/en/News/Intl+news/UK+Gordon+Brown+leads+push+to+bring+free+healthcare+to+tens+of+millions.htm)

<sup>1353</sup> UK Reinforces its commitment to the delivery of Sierra Leone’s Free Health Care Initiative, Sierra Express Media (Freetown) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. [www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/6924](http://www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/6924).

<sup>1354</sup> UK reinforces its commitment to the delivery of Sierra Leone’s Free Health Care Initiative, Cocorioko (Freetown) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.cocorioko.net/national/2637-uk-reinforces-its-commitment-to-the-delivery-of-sierra-leones-free-health-care-initiative](http://www.cocorioko.net/national/2637-uk-reinforces-its-commitment-to-the-delivery-of-sierra-leones-free-health-care-initiative).

<sup>1355</sup> UK Reinforces its commitment to the delivery of Sierra Leone’s Free Health Care Initiative, Sierra Express Media (Freetown) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. [www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/6924](http://www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/6924).

<sup>1356</sup> As Donors Focus on AIDS, Child Illnesses Languish, The New York Times (New York) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse).

<sup>1357</sup> U.S. Investments in Global Health an Analysis of the President’s Fiscal Year 2010 Budget Request (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.globalhealth.org/images/pdf/budget\\_analysis\\_fy10.pdf](http://www.globalhealth.org/images/pdf/budget_analysis_fy10.pdf).

further promised to put greater emphasis on fighting child mortality by spending money to fight malaria and has asserted that AIDS remains “America’s global health priority, constituting over 70 percent of its global health spending.”<sup>1358</sup> However, further steps to implement this budget have not been taken during this compliance cycle, therefore constituting partial compliance.

On 15 August 2009, a Maternal and Child Health programme was launched in the district of Hissor, Tajikistan by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in partnership with Mercy Corps. The program aims to “expand the use of proven methods that reduce infant and maternal mortality by improving the health of women and of children under the age of five.”<sup>1359</sup> This program will further work to promote healthy behavior to improve nutrition choices for children under the age of two.<sup>1360</sup>

On 28 October 2009, the Global Child Survival Act introduced by Senators Chris Dodd, Dick Durbin, and Bob Corker was passed. The Act calls for the implementation of a strategy that emphasizes the importance of using cheap and effective treatments that will “improve the health of, and reduce the mortality rates among, newborns and children in developing countries.”<sup>1361</sup> The bill reiterates further commitment to combat child mortality and post-natal care for women.<sup>1362</sup>

In her 8 January 2010 speech at the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Secretary of State Hilary Clinton actively supported the Cairo Programme of Action pledging to renew commitments to reducing infant and child mortality, “a three-fourths reduction in global maternal mortality,” and access to reproductive and sexual health services by 2015.<sup>1363</sup>

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1358 As Donors Focus on AIDS, Child Illnesses Languish, The New York Times (New York) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?\\_r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse).

1359 USAID Expands Program to Improve Maternal and Child Health to Hissor, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 15 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757](http://centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757).

1360 USAID Expands Program to Improve Maternal and Child Health to Hissor, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 15 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757](http://centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757).

1361 Dodd, Durbin, and Corker Introduce the Global Child Survival Act: Bill Seeks to Improve the Health of Children in the World’s Poorest Countries, Global Network Neglected Tropical Diseases (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act](http://globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act).

1362 Dodd, Durbin, and Corker Introduce the Global Child Survival Act: Bill Seeks to Improve the Health of Children in the World’s Poorest Countries, Global Network Neglected Tropical Diseases (Washington, D.C.) 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act](http://globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act).

1363 Investing in Women the Right Thing to Do, Clinton Says, America.gov (Washington, D.C.) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.america.gov/st/develop-english/2010/January/20100113163830WCyeroC0.9965631.html](http://www.america.gov/st/develop-english/2010/January/20100113163830WCyeroC0.9965631.html).

President Obama's Fiscal Year 2011 Budget released on 1 February 2010 proposed increased "funding for the President's Global Health Initiative, including increased efforts to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five."<sup>1364</sup> Under the proposed budget, the Obama Administration has requested \$700 million for maternal and child health and \$590 million for family planning and to improve nutrition.<sup>1365</sup>

While the United States has proposed several sweeping initiatives to address child mortality and maternal health, the programs remain merely proposals at this point. Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of funding and programming to address child mortality and maternal health concerns.

*Analyst: Farhana Rahman*

### **European Union: -1**

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to combat child mortality. Since the L'Aquila Summit, no specific funding or programming commitments have been made addressing child mortality or maternal health.

On 12 October 2009, the Swedish State Secretary for international development cooperation, Joakin Stymne, addressed the General Assembly on the Commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.<sup>1366</sup> On behalf of the European Union, he remarked that worldwide child mortality rates had declined, and urged the international community to pursue further action to combat child mortality.<sup>1367</sup> However, there was no mention of potential funding or programming initiatives.

Early in September 2009, Malam Musa Mohamed, the chairman of Coalition of Civil Society Organizations, stated that the EU was set to collaborate with 20 NGO's to help curb infant and maternal mortality in Nigeria.<sup>1368</sup> However, there is no evidence to suggest that this collaboration has materialized.

On 31 March 2010, the European Commission adopted proposals to combat child mortality, particularly concerning immunization. The EU has begun supporting the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, an organization which has helped to

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1364 US Coalition for Child Survival – E-mail Update, US Coalition for Child Survival (Arlington) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.child-survival.org/bwupdate/bw-2010-02-a.html](http://www.child-survival.org/bwupdate/bw-2010-02-a.html).  
1365 Obama's FY 2011 Budget Gives Global Health Funding Boost, SAfAIDS (Pretoria) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.safaid.net/?q=node/1201](http://www.safaid.net/?q=node/1201).

1366 Address by Swedish State Secretary Joakim Stymne at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (New York) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. [www.swedenabroad.com/Page\\_\\_\\_\\_97986.aspx](http://www.swedenabroad.com/Page____97986.aspx).

1367 EU statement in the UN on the Commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

[www.se2009.eu/en/meetings\\_news/2009/10/14/eu\\_statement\\_in\\_the\\_un\\_on\\_the\\_commemoration\\_of\\_the\\_15th\\_anniversary\\_of\\_the\\_international\\_conference\\_on\\_population\\_and\\_development](http://www.se2009.eu/en/meetings_news/2009/10/14/eu_statement_in_the_un_on_the_commemoration_of_the_15th_anniversary_of_the_international_conference_on_population_and_development)>.

1368 Reducing maternal mortality in Nigeria, Sunday Trust (Abuja) 6 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.triumphnewspapers.com/res992009.html](http://www.triumphnewspapers.com/res992009.html).

prevent nearly 3.5 million deaths. EU donors contribute an estimated one-third of the organization's total funding.<sup>1369</sup>

Additionally, the European Union has made efforts to assist in maternal health goals by supporting the Maputo Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health. The agreement, first made in 2006 by African Union Health Ministers, calls for assistance in family planning and specific action related to the accessibility of contraceptives. The European Union has been supporting the initiative, which assisted a record twenty-seven countries to develop Maternal and Newborn Health Road Maps.<sup>1370</sup>

None of these announcements, however, have included funding or new programming announcements. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a compliance score of -1 for failing to address the issues of maternal health and child mortality.

*Analyst: Abdi Aidid*

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1369 Commission calls on EU to gear up on health actions, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured\\_20100408\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20100408_en.cfm).

1370 Commission calls on EU to gear up on health actions, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured\\_20100408\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20100408_en.cfm).

## 17. Education [157]

### Commitment

“We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilizing predictable bilateral and multilateral resources in order to fulfill the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI at \$1.2 billion over the coming 18 months, and to close gaps in education data, policy and capacity to accelerate action on EFA.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			0.56

### Background

In 1990, The World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand saw delegates from 155 countries and 150 organizations agree to work towards achieving universal primary education (UPE) and significant illiteracy reduction by 2000.<sup>1371</sup> The World Declaration on Education for All generated at this conference included, among others, articles on universalizing access and promoting equity, developing policy and mobilizing resources,<sup>1372</sup> which are issues still relevant on the G8 agenda for Education for All (EFA). The commitment for UPE was reiterated in April 2000 at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal. At the Forum it was agreed that the Dakar Framework for Action would be adopted, and that UNESCO leadership would coordinate all international stakeholders for UPE achievement by 2015.<sup>1373</sup>

Following the development consensus at Monterrey, the Education for All (EFA) – Fasttrack Initiative (FTI) was introduced at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002 as a global partnership between UNESCO, the World Bank, and donor and developing countries to ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal of UPE by 2015. The

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<sup>1371</sup> The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Paris), 5-9 March 1990. Date of Access: 30 November 2009.

[www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/world\\_conference\\_jomtien.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml)

<sup>1372</sup> World Declaration on Education for All, UNESCO (Paris), 5-9 March 1990.. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed\\_for\\_all/background/jomtien\\_declaration.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml).

<sup>1373</sup> World Education Forum: The Dakar Framework for Action, UNESCO (Paris) 2000. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001211/121147e.pdf](http://www.unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001211/121147e.pdf)

initiative presented a sustainable framework, which harmonizes donor and developing country action to ensure effective aid delivery, and the development of educational sectors by the developing country itself. The coordination also works to close gaps in finance, data, policy and capacity.<sup>1374</sup> The G8 endorsed this initiative, and took the responsibility of co-chairing the partnership on a rotating basis, which has kept the issue on the agenda in consequent summits.

Three years after establishing the EFA-FTI initiative at Kananaskis, the commitment to reaching UPE by 2015 was reiterated at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, with the G8 countries emphasizing the need to strengthen the support to African countries.<sup>1375</sup> Further affirmation to the commitment was made at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg in 2006.

The summit document Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century called for “greater concerted action” to achieve UPE and eliminate gender disparities.<sup>1376</sup> Throughout the next three summits, the G8 countries committed to fulfill the financial shortfalls reported by the FTI-Secretariat. The G8 countries reiterated their commitment for Education for All at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, and committed to working with partner countries to meet the FTI estimated shortfall of USD500 million.<sup>1377</sup> At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 countries emphasized support to countries affected by crises and conflict, reaching girls and marginalized populations who remain out of school, but also quality education and program effectiveness. They also acknowledged the need to mobilize resources to fulfill the financial shortfall to the FTI endorsed countries, estimated at US1 billion by the FTI Secretariat.<sup>1378</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment states that the G8 countries are to mobilize resources and work together to meet the financial shortfalls in countries endorsed by the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). Close collaboration between the developing and donor countries is crucial for donor countries to appropriately assess the needs of FTI recipient countries, enabling the donor support to consistently and effectively to achieve successful outcomes. Moreover, it requires some financial commitment on the part of FTI-endorsed states, as well as the mobilization of bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors. The support to the FTI recipient countries must be in the areas of the generation of education data, policy development, and capacity building. For full compliance, G8 countries must increase

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<sup>1374</sup> Education for All: Fast-track Initiative 2009, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/themes/capacity-development/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/themes/capacity-development/).

<sup>1375</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html).

<sup>1376</sup> Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html](http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html).

<sup>1377</sup> Summit Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Heiligendamm Summit (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl\\_C3\\_A4rungen/WV-afrikaen,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en](http://www.g8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrikaen,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en).

<sup>1378</sup> Summit Declaration on Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709\\_03\\_en.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html).

funding to meet the shortfall to the FTI recipient countries, as well as provide support in the areas mentioned.

### Scoring

-1	Member takes no effort to increase funding to meet their commitment and cover their financial shortfall AND does not support the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.
0	Member increases funding to meet or exceed the financial shortfall, OR supports the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.
+1	Member increases funding to meet or exceed the financial shortfall, AND supports the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.

*Lead Analyst: Hana Bokshi*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. It has announced a new program that will provide more funding for FTI-endorsed countries, aid in policy development and capacity-building, and has increased its funding to both of the FTI's multi-donor funds. On 20 November 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Children and Youth Strategy.<sup>1379</sup> In her speech, Minister Oda declared that the program will involve a commitment of CAD60 million over five years to the FTI.<sup>1380</sup> In addition, the Children and Youth Strategy will contribute to the development of curriculum and learning resources, teacher capacity building, and national educational reforms.<sup>1381</sup> Thus, this initiative constitutes compliance with both aspects of the commitment.

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). By 5 November 2009, Canada had increased its funding for 2009 to USD8.2 million, and USD9.2 million for each of the years 2010-2013; furthermore, the full commitment for 2009 had been disbursed.<sup>1382</sup> As of 31 March 2009, Canada had made funding commitments to the EPDF of USD1.62 million for 2009, and USD6.48 million over the period 2010-2013.<sup>1383</sup> By 30 September 2009, the 2009

<sup>1379</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7).

<sup>1380</sup> Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, to Launch the Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-112382657-HSF](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-112382657-HSF).

<sup>1381</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7).

<sup>1382</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDAT E\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDAT E_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1383</sup> Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Interim Progress Report, FTI Secretariat (Copenhagen) April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EPDF\\_Interim\\_Progress\\_Report\\_April\\_2009\\_final.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EPDF_Interim_Progress_Report_April_2009_final.pdf).

commitment had been increased to USD1.65 million, and the increase for the period 2010-2013 had been to USD7.4 million.<sup>1384</sup> These funding increases constitute further compliance in this cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding increases to the Catalytic Fund and the EPDF, and its announcement of Children and Youth Strategy.

*Analyst: Andrew Lynes*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its financial commitment to the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), and has supported external projects to support the development of policy and capacity building in the education sector in Africa. It has increased its funding to both the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund.<sup>1385</sup> It has also started a new program called '1 Goal' to raise awareness about the problem of access to education through the World Cup in 2010.<sup>1386</sup>

In 2009, France increased its funding by USD50 million for education in Africa,<sup>1387</sup> while supporting both the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund. The October 2009 Fast Track Initiative report state that in September, France pledged an additional USD8.6 million towards FTI funding, but as of September 2009, that funding has not yet been received.<sup>1388</sup>

France has consistently been one of the highest funders of the World Bank's Catalytic Fund, pledging USD21.8 million from 2008-2010 and USD 8.7 million in 2009. France donated USD6.96 million to the Education Program Development Fund since 2005 and it has pledged USD1.74 million for 2009.<sup>1389</sup>

In its emphasis to provide more sustainable and predictable financing for basic education in low-income countries,<sup>1390</sup> France announced on 31 December 2009 an additional

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<sup>1384</sup> Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Financial Update, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_EPDF\\_UPD\\_ATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPD_ATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1385</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1386</sup> Partners, 1 Goal 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. [www.join1goal.org/en/supporters/partners](http://www.join1goal.org/en/supporters/partners).

<sup>1387</sup> French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/international-stakes\\_2706/french-positions\\_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009\\_13290.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html).

<sup>1388</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1389</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1390</sup> Financing and FTI Trust Funds, Fast Track Initiative 22 December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/about-fti/faqs/financing-and-fti-trust-funds/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/about-fti/faqs/financing-and-fti-trust-funds/).

USD70 million towards the FTI fund.<sup>1391</sup> France has contributed USD23.3 million to the fund since 2003.<sup>1392</sup>

France has played a leading role in designing and implementing the Fast Track Initiative, and is also involved in the Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems (PASEC) and Dakar Pole projects. France's role in PASEC establishes its commitment to determining the most effective education systems. PASEC is a cooperative international program that analyses the quantitative and qualitative aspects of educational systems.<sup>1393</sup> France's continued role in Dakar Pole, a platform on education policy analysis at UNESCO's regional office for Education in Africa,<sup>1394</sup> also establishes its continued support in this policy area. Additionally, France is part of the Finance Working Group that focuses on the selection of lending instruments tailored to country-specific needs.<sup>1395</sup> This gives France added influence in the planning and decision making process surrounding policy development for education initiatives.

The Resume du Rapport report written by Francois Perret and supported by a group of experts provides an annual look into France's contributions to global education amelioration. At the annual Conference of Ministers of Education in countries sharing the French language (CONFEMEN) in Dakar, France emphasized its commitment to reinforce PASEC.<sup>1396</sup> The report also calls for France to develop a global French strategy covering different levels of education and training systems, concentrate French education resources, and review monitoring procedures.<sup>1397</sup> France is also committed to contribute more to strategic management on multilateral projects. This will be accomplished through a greater role in the definition of criteria of eligibility in addition to a monitoring role within FTI.<sup>1398</sup>

On 20 August 2009, the Franco-British partnership signed on to start the project '1 Goal'. As announced on 6 October 2009, 1 Goal will fund the schooling for 16 million children by 2011. The initiative will use the World Cup to raise awareness about the need for

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<sup>1391</sup> EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Financial Update, FTI Secretariat December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf).

<sup>1392</sup> EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Financial Update, FTI Secretariat December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf).

<sup>1393</sup> Son Programme D'analyze: PASEC, CONFEMEN (France). Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.confemen.org/spip.php?rubrique3](http://www.confemen.org/spip.php?rubrique3).

<sup>1394</sup> French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/international-stakes\\_2706/french-positions\\_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009\\_13290.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html).

<sup>1395</sup> Draft Synthesis Report Volume 2 - Annexes, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03\\_FTI\\_SR\\_Volume\\_2\(Annexes\)v9b.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTI_SR_Volume_2(Annexes)v9b.pdf).

<sup>1396</sup> French Cooperation and the Challenge of Education in Africa. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume\\_du\\_rapport\\_en\\_anglais.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume_du_rapport_en_anglais.pdf).

<sup>1397</sup> French Cooperation and the Challenge of Education in Africa. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume\\_du\\_rapport\\_en\\_anglais.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume_du_rapport_en_anglais.pdf).

<sup>1398</sup> French Cooperation and the Challenge of Education in Africa. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume\\_du\\_rapport\\_en\\_anglais.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Resume_du_rapport_en_anglais.pdf).

EFA.<sup>1399</sup> The French President Nicolas Sarkozy has played a leading role in the program and continues to emphasize the need to prioritize educational development.<sup>1400</sup>

France has increased its funding to meet its full funding requirements and has also played a significant role with the new 1 Goal initiative, supporting initiatives that enhance policy development. Thus, it has been awarded a full compliance score of +1.

*Analyst: Sima Atri*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to the Fast Track Initiative. Germany has promised additional funding to fulfill its commitments to the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI). It is also involved in a number of capacity building projects. Although the government emphasizes its commitment to global education, it fails in providing full funding for the FTI.<sup>1401</sup>

In 2009, Germany increased its funding for education in Africa through the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). The October 2009 Fast Track Initiative report states that in September Germany pledged USD3.7 million towards FTI funding.<sup>1402</sup> It has funded the World Bank's FTI Catalytic Fund since 2008, pledging USD9.9 million from 2008-2010 and USD 3.9 million in 2009. Germany has made no commitment to the Education Program Development Fund.<sup>1403</sup> Additionally, Germany is part of the Finance Working Group that focuses on the policy development around the selection of lending instruments tailored to country-specific education needs.<sup>1404</sup> One recipient FTI country that Germany has focused on is Burkina Faso.<sup>1405</sup>

In its commitment to provide financing for basic education to low-income countries,<sup>1406</sup> Germany announced on 31 December 2009 an additional USD7.4 million for the FTI

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<sup>1399</sup> French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/international-stakes\\_2706/french-positions\\_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009\\_13290.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html).

<sup>1400</sup> Official Development Assistance – Reply by Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, to a written question in the National Assembly 6 October 2009. Date of Access 27 May 2010. [www.ambafrance-uk.org/Bernard-Kouchner-on-French-ODA-for.html](http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Bernard-Kouchner-on-French-ODA-for.html)

<sup>1401</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1402</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1403</sup> Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_A\\_fast\\_track\\_to\\_2015\\_10-1-09.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf).

<sup>1404</sup> Draft Synthesis Report Volume 2 - Annexes, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03\\_FTI\\_SR\\_Volume\\_2\(Annexes\)v9b.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTI_SR_Volume_2(Annexes)v9b.pdf).

<sup>1405</sup> Mid-Term Evaluation of the EFA Fast Track Initiative, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/GFE/GFE%20Paper.pdf](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/GFE/GFE%20Paper.pdf).

<sup>1406</sup> Financing and FTI Trust Funds, Fast Track Initiative 22 December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/about-fti/faqs/financing-and-fti-trust-funds/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/about-fti/faqs/financing-and-fti-trust-funds/).

fund.<sup>1407</sup> Germany donated USD7.4 million in 2009 and has contributed USD27.1 million to the fund since 2003.<sup>1408</sup>

In May 2009, Germany hosted the UN Conference on Education for Sustainable Development.<sup>1409</sup> Since the conference, Germany has emphasized its priorities for long-term sustainable projects focused on tertiary education. The education minister, Dr. Annette Schavan, reemphasized Germany's prioritization for education as one of the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1410</sup> On 23 July 2009, Schavan emphasized that education is important for sustainable development, stating that "it is both nationally and internationally important to reach a greater visibility of Education for Sustainable Development" and that "there must be an intensified exchange between participating countries."<sup>1411</sup> Germany must play an active role to follow through with this declaration in order to achieve full compliance.

The German government's 'Aktion Afrika' project promotes cultural dialogue and a new direction for education policy engagement in Africa.<sup>1412</sup> In 2009, EUR20 million in federal funding were provided for the Aktion Afrika program. The project promotes capacity building by giving the opportunity for African youth to go on exchange in German undergraduate institutions. It also supports schools in Africa that provide a course in German.<sup>1413</sup> However, it is difficult to ascertain a timeline for this aid to Africa, and thus the funding provided may fall outside the compliance cycle. Therefore, for uniformity in compliance scoring, this action will be discounted in final scoring.

In June 2009 at the Interministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development, Germany renewed its commitment to education priorities in Africa. Germany's ODA budget has been increased by EUR679 million, an increase of 13.23 per

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<sup>1407</sup> EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Financial Update, FTI Secretariat December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf).

<sup>1408</sup> EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Financial Update, FTI Secretariat December 2009. Date of access: 10 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf)

<sup>1409</sup> A World that is fit for everybody to live in, REGIERUNGonline (Germany) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden__en.html)

<sup>1410</sup> A World that is fit for everybody to live in, REGIERUNGonline (Germany) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden\\_\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden__en.html)

<sup>1411</sup> Report Calls for Increased Exchange in Education for Sustainable Development, German Information Centre (Pretoria) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_\\_dz/en/\\_PR/2009\\_\\_PR/07/07\\_\\_Sustainable\\_\\_Ed,archiveCtx=2004826.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria__dz/en/_PR/2009__PR/07/07__Sustainable__Ed,archiveCtx=2004826.html).

<sup>1412</sup> Guidelines for Germany's Africa Policy, German Information Centre (Pretoria). Date of Access: 12 December 2009. [www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria\\_\\_dz/en/02\\_\\_GA/Germany\\_\\_in\\_\\_Africa/Guidelines\\_\\_Africa\\_\\_Policy.html](http://www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria__dz/en/02__GA/Germany__in__Africa/Guidelines__Africa__Policy.html).

<sup>1413</sup> Aktion Afrika, Auswärtiges Amt (Germany) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/Kultur/aktion-afrika-grundsatz.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/Kultur/aktion-afrika-grundsatz.html)

cent compared to 2008.<sup>1414</sup> Germany pledges 11 per cent of its ODA to educational development and 15 per cent to basic education. Support for education has more than tripled since 2007, but it still does not meet 'fair share' financing requirements.<sup>1415</sup>

Germany has increased its funding to the FTI Catalytic Fund, and has reemphasized its commitment to sustainable education development. However, given its minimal involvement in sustainable capacity building and policy development, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Sima Atri*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. While it slightly decreased its funding to the FTI's multi-donor funds, in a substantial increase in general aid, it earmarked a significant portion for education. Furthermore, it is continuing its commitment to a program designed to promote policy development and capacity building in Ethiopia, as well as a similar initiative in Lebanon.

In 1994, the Government of Ethiopia initiated its Education and Training Policy (ETP). Pursuant to this policy, the 20-year Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) was launched, which involves the creation of successive five-year ESDPs. The ESDP is expected to cost USD1.8 billion, with the Ethiopian government funding 73 per cent, and donor countries contributing the remaining 27 per cent.<sup>1416</sup> As these funding commitments were made prior to the L'Aquila Summit, they do not constitute compliance. However, Italy's continued commitment to the program constitutes compliance insofar as they continue to support the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity. With the third ESDP (ESDP-III) continuing until 2009/10, Italy remains involved in achieving the ESDP goal to expand access to primary education, especially for girls, in order to achieve universal primary education by 2015.<sup>1417</sup> Italian intervention in the ESDP framework could include the provision of "in-service training of curriculum and textbooks developers (grade 1-8) at [the] regional level,"<sup>1418</sup> and the training of teachers and civil servants in the Ministries of Education and Finance in order to meet the milestones of the ESDP.<sup>1419</sup>

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<sup>1414</sup> BMZ Official Budget, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/figures/GermanContribution/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/figures/GermanContribution/index.html).

<sup>1415</sup> Last in Line Last in School, Save the Children, 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.unesco.org/education/lastinschool2009.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/education/lastinschool2009.pdf).

<sup>1416</sup> Italian Support Programme to the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) Formulation Document: Institutional Capacity Building and Primary Education, Joint Programme Formulation Mission Team (Addis Ababa) 20 January 2001-15 February 2001. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded\\_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf).

<sup>1417</sup> Education Sector Development Program III (ESDP-III) Program Action Plan (PAP), Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Education (Addis Ababa) August 2005. Date of Access: 15 April 2005. [planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Ethiopia/Ethiopia\\_Education\\_Plan\\_August\\_2005.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Ethiopia/Ethiopia_Education_Plan_August_2005.pdf)

<sup>1418</sup> Italian Support Programme to the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) Formulation Document: Institutional Capacity Building and Primary Education, Joint Programme Formulation Mission Team (Addis Ababa) 20 January 2001-15 February 2001. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

On 21 April 2009, the Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2009-2011 was signed between Ethiopia and Italy.<sup>1420</sup> Through this agreement, Italy has committed in excess of EUR46 million, which will go to the development of various sectors, including education.<sup>1421</sup> However, as this framework was signed prior to the L'Aquila Summit, it does not constitute compliance.

A further example of compliance with this aspect of the commitment is evident in Italy's support for the European Training Foundation (ETF) in Lebanon. A government report published on 25 January 2010 outlined Italy's role in supporting human capacity building through the founding of a qualification system, which would include the initiatives led by major institutions in Lebanon. The ETF provides support in the areas of curriculum, capacity building for teachers and school management.<sup>1422</sup>

On 16 March 2010, the Development Cooperation Steering Committee announced EUR70 million in aid. Of these commitments, EUR7.3 million is earmarked for 13 different programs promoted by various NGOs, four of which are for education development.<sup>1423</sup> This measure constitutes compliance with the funding portion of the commitment.

With regards to FTI funding, 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). As of 20 March 2009, Italy had committed USD13 million for 2009, and nothing for the period 2010-2013.<sup>1424</sup> However, by 5 November 2009, the commitment for 2009 had decreased to USD12.6 million, the entirety of which had been disbursed, and there remain no commitments for the period

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[www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded\\_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf).

<sup>1419</sup> Italian Support Programme to the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) Formulation Document: Institutional Capacity Building and Primary Education, Joint Programme Formulation Mission Team (Addis Ababa) 20 January 2001-15 February 2001. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded\\_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf).

<sup>1420</sup> Italy and Ethiopia Sign new Cooperation Framework 2009-2011, Italian Development Cooperation in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news\\_detail&news\\_id=102](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news_detail&news_id=102).

<sup>1421</sup> Italy and Ethiopia Sign new Cooperation Framework 2009-2011, Italian Development Cooperation in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news\\_detail&news\\_id=102](http://www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news_detail&news_id=102).

<sup>1422</sup> Potenziare Istruzione E Formazione In Libano, Italian Development Cooperation (Turin) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010.

[www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=2994](http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=2994).

<sup>1423</sup> Oltre 70 Milioni Dal Direzionale Della Cooperazione, Italian Development Cooperation (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010.

[www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=3124](http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=3124).

<sup>1424</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Copenhagen) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/FINAL\\_CF\\_Interim\\_Status\\_Report\\_March\\_20\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf).

2010-2013.<sup>1425</sup> Furthermore, as of 30 September 2009, Italy had made no funding commitments to the EPDF for the period 2009-2013.<sup>1426</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its overall funding increases, as well as its continued support of the Ethiopian government's ESDP and the ETF in Lebanon.

*Analyst: Andrew Lynes*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment for the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative. It has announced the extension of a capacity-building program in the Republic of Djibouti but it has not met its commitment to increase funding to cover the financial shortfall. While Japan has pledged new funding for 2010 however the pledge is the same as previous years.

On 12 February 2010, the Government of Japan announced its decision to extend its grant aid to the Republic of Djibouti to a total maximum of JPY767 million.<sup>1427</sup> The funding is to be directed to the Project for Construction and Provision of the Training Facility for Basic Education Teachers, which intends to accelerate primary and secondary school enrolment, as well as increase the available number of teachers. The grant aid is part of Japan's commitment to provide assistance for education in Africa, announced at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV).

According to the FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report published in Rome, Italy, in May 2010, Japan disbursed US\$1.2 million in 2009 and has committed a further US\$1.2 million for 2010.<sup>1428</sup> As this does not constitute an increase in funding to assist in overcoming the current financial shortfall, this action constitutes only partial compliance. Japan has also not made any new pledges to the Education Program Development Fund since 2007.<sup>1429</sup>

In September 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan published a document titled "Japan's Efforts towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals" in which it described its on-going efforts to support education in impoverished parts of the

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<sup>1425</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1426</sup> Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Financial Update, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_EPDF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1427</sup> Grant Aid for the Republic of Djibouti (Newsroom) 2010. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan) February 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/2/0212_02.html)

<sup>1428</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Quarterly Status Report, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat. (Rome) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/Final\\_CF\\_2010\\_Q1\\_Financial\\_Report.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/Final_CF_2010_Q1_Financial_Report.pdf)

<sup>1429</sup> Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_EPDF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

world.<sup>1430</sup> It reiterated its support for the Fast-Track Initiative and announced its commitment to construct more than a 1000 schools over the next 5 years. Over the same period, it would work to improve the management of some 10,000 existing African schools, and provide quality teacher training to at least 300,000 teachers, with an emphasis on Math and Science. This way it provides aid for infrastructure development and sustainable capacity, but does not address policy guidance. However, this strategy was developed in 2008, outside of the compliance cycle. Moreover, there is no any evidence that implementation of this strategy is yet underway. Thus, this action does not count towards compliance.

Thus, due to Japan's lack of increased funding pledges to the FTI funds, but for its continued support for the capacity building program in the Republic of Djibouti, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analysts: Haider Khan and Hana Bokshi*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. Russia has increased funding and supported FTI recipient countries for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.

On 4 October 2009, participants of the High-Level Roundtable on Financing Education for All (EFA) at the World Bank Annual Meetings in Istanbul reiterated their shared commitment to achieving the Education Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and highlighted promising results achieved by EFA-FTI countries especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>1431</sup> The Russian representative at the roundtable stated that Russia continued to support the education initiative, and added that Russia understands “the need to increase our resources, and at the same time we need to work in order to improve the effectiveness and operational success within the FTI initiative.”<sup>1432</sup>

On 9 October 2009, Russian Minister of Education and Science Andrei Fursenko speaking at the 35th Session of UNESCO General Conference urged participants to contribute to the preparation of the World Conference on Younger Children Upbringing and Education that would take place in November 2010 in Moscow. The conference would assess the achievement of the Goal 1 of the EFA and develop the strategy on younger children upbringing and education.<sup>1433</sup>

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<sup>1430</sup> Japan's Efforts towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 3 December 2009.  
[www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/20080929\\_02.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/20080929_02.pdf).

<sup>1431</sup> Donor and African Ministers Push for Urgent Education Funds at World Bank Annual Meetings, Education For All - Fast Track Initiative October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009.  
<http://www.educationfasttrack.org/news/50/22/Donor-and-African-Ministers-Push-for-Urgent-Education-Funds-at-World-Bank-Annual-Meetings/>.

<sup>1432</sup> High-level Roundtable on Financing Education for All. Meeting Transcript, Education For All - Fast Track Initiative 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009.  
[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA\\_FTI\\_Event\\_Roundtable\\_Istanbul\\_4October2009\\_transcripts.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTI_Event_Roundtable_Istanbul_4October2009_transcripts.pdf).

<sup>1433</sup> Speech of the Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation A.A. Fursenko at the 35th Session of UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 9 October 2009, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

In October 2008, the Government of Russia and the World Bank agreed on a partnership, Russia Education Aid for Development (READ), dedicated to helping developing countries improve student achievement. Through a USD32 million trust fund executed by the World Bank, READ aims to help low-income countries strengthen the capacity of institutions to measure and assess student learning and to use information from assessments to improve teaching and learning.<sup>1434</sup>

The First READ Global Conference, held in Moscow from 30 September – 2 October 2009, brought together high-level government officials, education specialists, academia, and non-government organizations from the 7 READ countries, which are all members of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI), including Angola, Ethiopia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Zambia, as well as from Russia and the World Bank. The conference marked an important milestone for the READ program, as the first occasion for the 7 READ countries to interact with each other, the donor, and international experts.<sup>1435</sup> In December 2009 additional amount of USD1.03 million was allocated for the READ Trust Fund.<sup>1436</sup>

In December 2009 Russia allocated USD2 million for the Education for All – Fast-track Initiative Catalytic Fund. This funding commitment marks a doubling of funding as compared to Russia's 2008 contribution. Russia also committed to allocate USD2 million a year in 2010-2011.<sup>1437</sup>

Russia has increased funding to meet the financial shortfall and supported the FTI recipient countries in their efforts aimed at development of sustainable capacity on education. Thus Russia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to increase funding to the EFA-FTI, in order to accelerate progress towards universal primary education and gender equality. It has also taken steps to assist in developing policy and sustainable capacity in FTI recipient countries.

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Russian Federation 10 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/ns-dksu.nsf/416a07318ecf41dd432569ea00361456/432569f10031dce6c325764b003b262d](http://www.mid.ru/ns-dksu.nsf/416a07318ecf41dd432569ea00361456/432569f10031dce6c325764b003b262d).

<sup>1434</sup> Russian Education Aid for Development (READ) Trust Fund. World Bank. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. [go.worldbank.org/C42AEVXDT0](http://go.worldbank.org/C42AEVXDT0).

<sup>1435</sup> First READ Global Conference. World Bank. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. [go.worldbank.org/ST2X8TG0H0](http://go.worldbank.org/ST2X8TG0H0).

<sup>1436</sup> READ Annual Report 2009. World Bank. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1256666213814/READ\\_AnnualReport\\_2009\\_web.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1256666213814/READ_AnnualReport_2009_web.pdf).

<sup>1437</sup> EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Financial Update, Education for All - Fast-track Initiative 31 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2010. <http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/EFA-FTI-Catalytic-Fund-Financial-Report-December-2009.pdf>.

On 20 August October 2009, the UK in a partnership with France, launched the “1 Goal” campaign. The program will fund the schooling for 16 million children by 2011, and will use the World Cup to raise awareness about the need for EFA.<sup>1438</sup> Leading up to the 2010 general election in the UK, party leaders each addressed the issue of universal education, referencing the 1 Goal campaign. On 22 April 2010, then-Prime Minister Gordon Brown stated that “investing in our own education system will be critical to our plans for future growth. For poor countries developing their own economies, it will be even more important. That's why the Education summit on the eve of the world cup - just 50 days away - is such an important moment.”<sup>1439</sup> On the eve of the second live leaders’ debate, David Cameron, Leader of the Conservative Party stated that “education is the key to unlocking the potential of every child and the prosperity of every nation. I hope that in 2010 the 1GOAL campaign can help galvanise international action to help get every child - especially girls and children with disabilities - into school.”<sup>1440</sup> Liberal Democrat leader, Nick Clegg, similarly spoke on the issue stating that “every child in the world should be able to go to school. Much more needs to be done to use education to drive the fight against poverty.”<sup>1441</sup>

According to the FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report on 5 November 2009, the UK increased funding to contribute USD12.6 million.<sup>1442</sup> According to the Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, published in November 2009, the UK made no pledges for this fund in 2009.<sup>1443</sup>

In March 2010, the UK announced new funding to support Education for All. It launched a wide-ranging Education Strategy to secure school opportunities for the millions of children that in live countries affected by conflict.<sup>1444</sup> The action plan noted support for 5.5 million children to attend school, the construction of 15,000 new classrooms, support

<sup>1438</sup> French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/development-and-humanitarian-action\\_2108/international-stakes\\_2706/french-positions\\_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009\\_13290.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html).

<sup>1439</sup> UK Party Leaders Find Rare Issue to Unite On: 1GOAL Education for All, 1 Goal (London) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. [www.join1goal.org/news\\_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37](http://www.join1goal.org/news_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37)

<sup>1440</sup> UK Party Leaders Find Rare Issue to Unite On: 1GOAL Education for All, 1 Goal (London) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. [www.join1goal.org/news\\_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37](http://www.join1goal.org/news_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37)

<sup>1441</sup> UK Party Leaders Find Rare Issue to Unite On: 1GOAL Education for All, 1 Goal (London) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. [www.join1goal.org/news\\_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37](http://www.join1goal.org/news_intern.php?page=3&NewsID=37)

<sup>1442</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report 2009, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) 2009. Date of Access : 6 December 2009.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf)

<sup>1443</sup> Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_EPDF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1444</sup> DFID launches new education strategy 2010, Department for International Development (London) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/news/111/210/DFID-Launches-New-Education-Strategy](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/news/111/210/DFID-Launches-New-Education-Strategy)

for 200 African universities, and the training of 130,000 teachers.<sup>1445</sup> The program announcement came in concert with a funding increase of GBP100 million for the Fast-Track Initiative. The UK also emphasised the role of enhancing the quality, in addition to quantity of education received, as the program includes funding and program design for the development of better sanitation facilities in schools, it emphasizes skill-based education and works to increase the number of female teachers to introduce greater gender equality.

The UK has continued to support education via its Global Schools Partnership programme.<sup>1446</sup> This program, which is financed by the Department of International Development (DFID), aims to build partnerships between UK schools and schools in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The programme also provides tailored advice and guidance, professional development opportunities for teachers and funding for schools to help them develop successful partnerships. According to a DFID report released in February 2010, the programme consisted of 2,142 schools with a total of 4000 planned by 2012.<sup>1447</sup> However, no new funding for this program has been announced in the compliance cycle, therefore the ongoing partnerships and commitment to the programme do not count as compliance.

For its commitment of new funds to the Fast Track Initiative, and its ongoing commitment to capacity building, the UK has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analysts: Haider Khan and Adrienne Davidson*

### **United States: 0**

The United States of America has not met any funding goals for the FTI Trust Funds,<sup>1448</sup> but it has donated heavily to Basic Education in FTI-endorsed countries and substantially increased education funding, improving support for Education for All.<sup>1449</sup>

The 2009 US budget allocated USD240 million for countries endorsed by FTI,<sup>1450</sup> but of the USD518.56 million committed to the FTI Trust Fund from 2004 to 2009, the United

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<sup>1445</sup> DFID launches new education strategy, Education for All Fast Track Initiative (London) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. [www.educationfasttrack.org/news/111/210/DFID-Launches-New-Education-Strategy/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/news/111/210/DFID-Launches-New-Education-Strategy/)

<sup>1446</sup> Global Schools Partnership Media Factsheet 2010. Department for International Development February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/funding/global%20schools/GSP%20Media%20Factsheet%20Feb%202010%20final.doc](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/funding/global%20schools/GSP%20Media%20Factsheet%20Feb%202010%20final.doc)

<sup>1447</sup> Global Schools Partnership Media Factsheet 2010. Department for International Development February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/funding/global%20schools/GSP%20Media%20Factsheet%20Feb%202010%20final.doc](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/funding/global%20schools/GSP%20Media%20Factsheet%20Feb%202010%20final.doc)

<sup>1448</sup> Education Programme Development Fund, Education For All Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/).

<sup>1449</sup> Speech given by Director of the Office of Education, USAID, Dr. Joseph P. Carney, at Beyond Access: Effective Reading For All (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.reading.org/Libraries/Association\\_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx](http://www.reading.org/Libraries/Association_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx)

<sup>1450</sup> ONE Data Report 2009: United States. ONE International. Date of Access: 15 Nov 2009. [www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedstates.html](http://www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedstates.html).

States made no pledges.<sup>1451</sup> The 2010 US budget proposal reveals a decline in levels of aid as compared to the 2009 budget, but puts the US on track to increase aid to USD50 million by 2015.<sup>1452</sup>

The United States remains absent from the November 2009 Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, not appearing on the list of donor countries,<sup>1453</sup> and it is also not a member of the donor list for the Education Programme Development Fund.<sup>1454</sup>

USAID's development work outside of the funds of the EFA-FTI has increased support for the Fast Track Initiative, providing textbooks and learning materials through a number of other programmes, including the Africa Education Initiative. Teacher training, through professional development projects, is also a significant portion of USAID's contribution.<sup>1455</sup> In addition to providing textbooks and supplemental learning materials, teachers are helped to improve their own literacy levels, both by improving reading and developing writing. These supply and infrastructure donations, as well as professional development programs for teachers, contribute to the capacity and sustainability of education programs in developing nations.<sup>1456</sup>

The United States of America has been awarded a compliance score of 0 for providing support for schools and teachers, but selectively eliminating funding for Education for All's Fast Track Initiative.

*Analyst: Megan McGinnis-Dunphy*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to increase funding to the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) recipient countries and to provide support in the areas of education data, policy, and capacity to accelerate action on EFA. The European Union, comprising the United Kingdom and both divisions of the European Commission, has decreased overall funding from 2008 to 2010,<sup>1457</sup> but has

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<sup>1451</sup> G8 Preliminary Accountability Report, Annex to the L'Aquila G8 2009 Declaration. Date of Access: 16 Nov 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/G8\\_Preliminary\\_Accountability\\_Report\\_8\\_7\\_09\\_0.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/G8_Preliminary_Accountability_Report_8_7_09_0.pdf).

<sup>1452</sup> Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010.

[www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/gmr2010-ch4.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/gmr2010-ch4.pdf).

<sup>1453</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1454</sup> Education Programme Development Fund, Education For All Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/).

<sup>1455</sup> Speech given by Director of the Office of Education, USAID, Dr. Joseph P. Carney, at Beyond Access: Effective Reading For All (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009.

[www.reading.org/Libraries/Association\\_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx](http://www.reading.org/Libraries/Association_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx)

<sup>1456</sup> Speech given by Director of the Office of Education, USAID, Dr. Joseph P. Carney, at Beyond Access: Effective Reading For All (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009.

[www.reading.org/Libraries/Association\\_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx](http://www.reading.org/Libraries/Association_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx)

<sup>1457</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

shown support for increased cooperation, communication, and support among and between both donor and beneficiary countries.<sup>1458</sup>

As of 5 October 2009, the European Commission Part I decreased funding to the Catalytic Fund from the 2008 total of USD24.7 million to the 2009 total of USD22.9 million. The European Commission Part II increased its funding pledge to the Catalytic Fund from USD6.4 million to USD11.3 million from 2008 to 2009.

The European Union has decreased funding to the Catalytic Fund, the FTI's primary means of funding education development, by USD116.3 million from 2008 to 2009, and thus fails to meet the shortfall of 1.2 billion committed.<sup>1459</sup> As of 30 September 2009, the United Kingdom has fulfilled their donor pledges of USD11.57 million, to the Education Programme Development Fund (EPDF). The EPDF has also received USD5.85 million from France, USD3.3 million from Ireland, USD4.53 million from Luxemburg, USD8.3 million from the Netherlands, USD42.84 million from Norway, USD1.41 million from Spain, and USD6.37 million from Sweden.<sup>1460</sup> Aside from financing, the EU regards harmonization as a primary goal, following the Paris Declaration and coordinating with other member states to ensure aid efficacy.<sup>1461</sup>

Thus the European Union has been awarded a compliance score of 0 for increasing its overall funding support between the two FTI funds, but for providing limited capacity and program support for EFA-FTI.

*Analyst: Megan McGinnis--Dunphy*

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<sup>1458</sup> Speech by Director-General of Development Stefano Manservigi at the opening session of the EFA FTI Partnership Meeting (Beijing) 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC\\_Manservigi\\_Speech.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC_Manservigi_Speech.pdf).

<sup>1459</sup> FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_CF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1460</sup> Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Fast Track Initiative (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board\\_Documents\\_Rome\\_2009/Tab%203\\_EPDF\\_UPDATE\\_November\\_2009.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf).

<sup>1461</sup> Speech by Director-General of Development Stefano Manservigi at the opening session of the EFA FTI Partnership Meeting (Beijing) 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC\\_Manservigi\\_Speech.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC_Manservigi_Speech.pdf).

## 18. Africa: Peace Support [161]

### Commitment

“[We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to] provide assistance, including financial, for African-led peace support operations, and work towards flexible and predictable funding.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment:

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

### Background

The presence of violent conflict has undermined sustainable development in many African countries. Recognizing peace and security as prerequisites for development, the G8 has committed to assist with conflict prevention in Africa.<sup>1462</sup> Provisions for technical and financial assistance to African-led peace support organizations have figured prominently since the creation of the first African Action Plan.

Africa’s peacekeeping and peace-building capacity has been a G8 priority since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, where G8 members promised to provide “technical and financial assistance so that [...] African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict.”<sup>1463</sup>

This statement was renewed at the 2003 Evian Summit in the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations. Developed through the Berlin Process, the Action Plan aimed to “mobilise technical and financial assistance” so that African partners are able to effectively prevent and resolve violent conflict.<sup>1464</sup> G8 members also pledged to develop key building blocks to help channel

<sup>1462</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009.

[www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8\\_Declaration\\_08\\_07\\_09\\_final,0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,0.pdf).

<sup>1463</sup> G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html).

<sup>1464</sup> Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, African Union Summit 2002 (Evian) 4 June 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm](http://www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm).

existing resources more effectively. These included the development of institutional capacities to prevent conflict through mediation, and the establishment, equipping and training of standby brigade capabilities, as well as mission planning capability and mission field headquarters to be undertaken by the African Union or a regional organization.<sup>1465</sup>

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 further committed to enhance African peace support capabilities in the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations.<sup>1466</sup> The Action Plan set out to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force, with a particular focus on financing, logistics and training of staff.<sup>1467</sup>

In 2005, at the Gleneagles Summit, G8 members reiterated commitments made during the Evian and Sea Island Summits.<sup>1468</sup> Members also committed to providing technical assistance to the African Standby Force (ASF), as well as support, including flexible funding, for African peace support operations.<sup>1469</sup> Progress reports on these initiatives were delivered at the St Petersburg Summit in 2006.<sup>1470</sup> However, no new commitments were undertaken to provide assistance for African-led support operations at this time.

Efforts to provide technical and financial assistance for African-led peace-support operations were continued at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit,<sup>1471</sup> and reinforced at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>1472</sup> In addition, the G8 emphasized the need to work towards “predictable” funding during the most recent summit in L’Aquila, Italy.<sup>1473</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment focuses on monetary backing of African-led peace support operations. Concerns with funding are two-fold: providing financial assistance and working towards

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<sup>1465</sup> Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, African Union Summit 2002 (Evian) 4 June 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm](http://www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm).

<sup>1466</sup> G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html).

<sup>1467</sup> G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html).

<sup>1468</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf).

<sup>1469</sup> Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf).

<sup>1470</sup> Update on Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html).

<sup>1471</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 May 2007. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-africa.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-africa.pdf).

<sup>1472</sup> Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html).

<sup>1473</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. [www.g8summit.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8\\_Declaration\\_08\\_07\\_09\\_final,0.pdf](http://www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,0.pdf).

flexible, predictable funding.<sup>1474</sup> Members must ensure that such funding is allocated in an effective, forward-looking manner. For funding to be “flexible,” it must be made available to regional organizations to use as they see fit in order to meet the specific needs of an individual conflict. Moreover, “predictable funding” suggests a long-term mechanism wherein members commit a certain sum of money that will be allocated either directly or in instalments through an identified timeframe.

Compliance with this commitment is not limited to monetary support, so long as members “provide assistance” to strengthen African-led peacekeeping and peace-building.<sup>1475</sup> Such non-monetary assistance can include, but is not limited to, providing manpower and technical support to initiatives that aid the peacekeeping and peacemaking capabilities of regional organizations such as the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities. Support for the following types of programs, provided that they are “African-led,” will count as compliance: disarmament and demobilization; training of African peace support forces; and developing or maintaining regional centres for military and civilian peacekeeping and conflict prevention activities. That being said, the financial aspects of this commitment are prioritized. As such, members must contribute to the creation of a predictable funding mechanism in order to register full compliance. Members can “work towards” a funding mechanism by signing a formal agreement or through such measurable steps as engaging in multilateral talks, advancing proposals, making public statements encouraging cooperation, etc.

### Scoring

-1	Member makes no new contributions (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations AND fails to take measurable steps towards the creation of a predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).
0	Member makes some new contributions (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations OR takes measurable steps towards a predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).
+1	Member provides assistance (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations AND takes measurable steps towards a predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).

*Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev*

<sup>1474</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009.

[www.g8summit.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8\\_Declaration\\_08\\_07\\_09\\_final,0.pdf](http://www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,0.pdf).

<sup>1475</sup> G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009.

[www.g8summit.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8\\_Declaration\\_08\\_07\\_09\\_final,0.pdf](http://www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,0.pdf).

## Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to aid African-led peace support during the current G8 compliance cycle. While it has continued to contribute to peace support operations in Africa, it has not participated in the creation of a predictable, long-term funding mechanism.

Canada has provided training for African peacekeeping troops. In November 2009, the Canadian Force held an intensive three-week workshop at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Nairobi, Kenya.<sup>1476</sup> Thirty-three military officers from African Union countries attended this training session, which focused on providing the “basic skills necessary to effectively participate in peace keeping operations in mid to high intensity conflict environments.”<sup>1477</sup> Since 2008, over 350 African officers have been trained through this Canadian partnership with the IPSTC.<sup>1478</sup>

Canada has also continued to implement training programs through the Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP) set up by the Department of National Defence.<sup>1479</sup> From 21 September to 8 October 2009, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre hosted a training course under the auspices of MTAP that included numerous participants from African countries.<sup>1480</sup>

From 6-27 February 2010, members of the Canadian Military Cooperation Programme held an intensive Military Observer training course in Arusha, Tanzania.<sup>1481</sup> This course was designed to train 32 African military officers to serve as military observers in a variety of peace support missions around the continent.<sup>1482</sup> As part of this program, Canadian military instructors trained officers from Tanzania, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Zambia.<sup>1483</sup>

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<sup>1476</sup> Canadian Forces Provide Training to Build Capacity of African Union Peacekeepers in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers\\_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>1477</sup> Canadian Forces Provide Training to Build Capacity of African Union Peacekeepers in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers\\_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>1478</sup> Canada Helps Africa Train African Peacekeepers, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Toronto) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/14/training-african-peacekeepers014.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/14/training-african-peacekeepers014.html).

<sup>1479</sup> Welcome to the Military Training Assistance Programme, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.cfls-elfc.forces.gc.ca/mta-pai/index-eng.asp](http://www.cfls-elfc.forces.gc.ca/mta-pai/index-eng.asp).

<sup>1480</sup> Peacekeeping Centre Launches Course Today, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.aspx?postid=356473](http://communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.aspx?postid=356473).

<sup>1481</sup> Deploy More AU Forces to Restore Peace in Darfur, The Citizen (Arusha) 27 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html).

<sup>1482</sup> Deploy More AU Forces to Restore Peace in Darfur, The Citizen (Arusha) 27 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html).

<sup>1483</sup> Deploy More AU Forces to Restore Peace in Darfur, The Citizen (Arusha) 27 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201003010156.html).

Moreover, Canada has provided material support for African-led peace operations. On 25 August 2009, Canada provided a fleet of off-road vehicles – along with driver training – to the local law enforcement agencies in Ghana.<sup>1484</sup> The Canadian government stated that this donation was part of its “commitment to build African capacities for peace support operations.”<sup>1485</sup>

Canada has also continued to provide financial support for African-led peace support operations. According to a report issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade on 5 November 2009, the Canadian government is currently supporting 25 peace support projects in Sudan through its Global Peace and Security Fund.<sup>1486</sup> These initiatives include operations undertaken by the African Union Mission in Sudan.<sup>1487</sup> It is unclear, however, how much of the CAD50 million total investment was made during the current compliance cycle.<sup>1488</sup>

Thus Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued material, technical, and financial support for African-led peace support programs.

*Analyst: Can Kayalioğlu*

#### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment on African-led peace support initiatives. It has maintained steady contributions, but has not yet worked towards predictable funding.

France also continues to maintain a presence in the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). As of 20 October 2009, this presence amounts to 1100 troops and 324 military personnel stationed in the area.<sup>1489</sup> Although this is not technically an “African-led” mission, the French contingent has the specific task of “selecting and training Chadian police.”<sup>1490</sup> As such, this contribution will be counted as

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<sup>1484</sup> Canada Donates Vehicles and Driver Training to the Ghana Police Service, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

[www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiculesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiculesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en).

<sup>1485</sup> Canada Donates Vehicles and Driver Training to the Ghana Police Service, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

[www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiculesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiculesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en).

<sup>1486</sup> Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf).

<sup>1487</sup> Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf).

<sup>1488</sup> Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf).

<sup>1489</sup> Peacekeeping Operation, France at the United Nations (Paris) November 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645](http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645).

<sup>1490</sup> Details on the EUFOR Chad/CAR Operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/conflicts-and-crisis\\_1959/darfur\\_3538/eufor-chad-operation\\_6013/index.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/conflicts-and-crisis_1959/darfur_3538/eufor-chad-operation_6013/index.html).

partial compliance, given that it builds the local capabilities to mount peace support operations.

France has also continued its support for past initiatives aimed at training African peacekeeping troops. In December of 2009, the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations stated that the French government was actively supporting the International School for Security Forces (EIFORCES) in Cameroon, which it created in 2008.<sup>1491</sup> The mandate of EIFORCES is to “teach the technical and operational skills suited to the needs of African army officers” engaged in peace support operations.<sup>1492</sup> In a speech delivered on 26 October 2009, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Gerard Araud pointed out that France continues to support the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAMP), which aims to help the African Union create an African Standby Force by 2010.<sup>1493</sup> It is not clear, however, if any new funding was allocated to either of these programs during the current compliance cycle.

Finally, France has publicly advocated the need for international aid for African-led peace support operations. On 26 October 2009, Permanent Representative Araud reminded the Security Council of the urgency of “stepping up...African endeavours in the field of crisis prevention and management,” adding that France “will assume its full role in supporting peacekeeping by African regional and subregional organizations.”<sup>1494</sup> Moreover, France was a key player in the development of a Presidential Statement by the United Nations Security Council, adopted on 5 August 2009, which outlines a framework for dealing with the challenges of peacekeeping operations in Africa.<sup>1495</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing its contributions to African-led peace support operations.

*Analyst: Sarah Hussaini*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support the African-led peace support by allocating funds to aid in both specific and general African conflict resolution.

Germany has provided financial assistance to regional peace support initiatives in Africa. On 18 November 2009, German Deputy Director General of the Federal Ministry for

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<sup>1491</sup> Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) December 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645](http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645).

<sup>1492</sup> Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) December 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645](http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645).

<sup>1493</sup> Peace and Security in Africa: Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215](http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215).

<sup>1494</sup> Peace and Security in Africa: Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215](http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215).

<sup>1495</sup> Peacekeeping Operation, France at the United Nations (Paris) November 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645](http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645).

Economic Cooperation and Development Thomas Albert met with leaders from the African Union (AU) at Addis Ababa.<sup>1496</sup> Deputy Director General Albert announced Germany's allocation of EUR30 million to various AU projects, including the implementation of an AU African Peace and Security Architecture.<sup>1497</sup> In a statement issued on 19 November 2009, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development emphasized that these funds are meant to facilitate "African solutions" in "politically sensitive fields such as peace and security."<sup>1498</sup>

Germany has also provided technical assistance to the AU. On 22 September 2009, the Germany Technical Cooperation (GTZ) joined with the AU to announce the launch of the first AU Police Commanders Course at the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana.<sup>1499</sup> The goal of the program is to "provide standard operational level Police Peace Support training" to African peacekeepers.<sup>1500</sup> The GTZ is a federally-owned German corporation that works on behalf of the German government in various development initiatives.<sup>1501</sup>

Germany also continues to support initiatives taken under its "Peace and Security in Africa Program" – created under the auspices of the broader G8-Africa Programme.<sup>1502</sup> In a statement released in July 2009, the German government reiterated its "commitment to actively supporting G8 and EU efforts to create a viable African security architecture."<sup>1503</sup> As part of this initiative, the German government is funding the construction of a new building for the AU's Department for Peace and Security in Addis Ababa.<sup>1504</sup> Although this project was announced prior to the current compliance cycle,

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<sup>1496</sup> Africa: Germany Pledges - 30 Million Support for African Union, FOROYAA Newspaper, AllAfrica.com (Addis Ababa) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html).

<sup>1497</sup> Africa: Germany Pledges - 30 Million Support for African Union, FOROYAA Newspaper, AllAfrica.com (Addis Ababa) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html).

<sup>1498</sup> Focus on Africa Taking Responsibility for Itself: Germany Gives a Boost to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm\\_20091119\\_101.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091119_101.html).

<sup>1499</sup> First Police Commander's Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news\\_id=170](http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170).

<sup>1500</sup> First Police Commander's Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news\\_id=170](http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170).

<sup>1501</sup> GTZ – About Us, GTZ (Berlin) Undated. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. [www.gtz.de/en/689.htm](http://www.gtz.de/en/689.htm).

<sup>1502</sup> Peace and Security in Africa, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) undated. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/Uebersicht-G8AfrikaProgramm.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/Uebersicht-G8AfrikaProgramm.html).

<sup>1503</sup> Support for the African Peace and Security Architecture, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/FriedensSicherheitsarchitektur.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/FriedensSicherheitsarchitektur.html).

<sup>1504</sup> Press Release – Building Peace and Security, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/AU-PressRelease.pdf](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8FriedenSicherheit/AU-PressRelease.pdf).

Germany's financial support of this ongoing initiative (approximately EUR20 million in total) is proof of its continued commitment to African-led peace support. However, the German government's "Peace and Security in Africa Program" falls short of contributing to a long-term and predictable funding mechanism and, as such, Germany has yet to fully comply with the commitment as stated.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for providing both financial and technical support to regional peace support initiatives in Africa.

*Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to African-led peace support. It has provided technical and financial assistance to various African-led initiatives designed to foster regional peace on the continent.

Italy has provided technical and financial assistance to African-led peace support operations. On 24 September 2009, Foreign Minister Franco Giuseppe Frattini announced that Italy was allocating an additional EUR4 million to strengthen peacekeeping efforts in Somalia.<sup>1505</sup> The funds will be divided between the security forces of the Somali transitional government and the African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).<sup>1506</sup>

On 13 January 2010, Italian Ambassador to Angola Giuseppe Mistretta announced that Italy would implement a training program for the Angolan police force designed to improve its ability to manage conflict along the country's borders.<sup>1507</sup> Ambassador Mistretta also announced that Italy would be providing EUR500 million towards demining activities in Angola.<sup>1508</sup>

The Italian government sponsored the 1<sup>st</sup> AU Police Commanders Course at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana, beginning on 22 September 2009.<sup>1509</sup> Italy also contributed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> African Union (AU) Police Commanders Course, held at the Cairo Centre for Training on Conflict Resolution from

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<sup>1505</sup> Somalia: A Further 4 Million Euros to Support the Transition Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924\\_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1506</sup> Somalia: A Further 4 Million Euros to Support the Transition Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924\\_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1507</sup> Italian Government Presents Fiscal Police Training Project, Angola Press (Luanda) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en\\_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project,20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html](http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project,20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html).

<sup>1508</sup> Italian Government Presents Fiscal Police Training Project, Angola Press (Luanda) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en\\_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project,20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html](http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project,20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html).

<sup>1509</sup> First AU Police Commander's Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news\\_id=170](http://www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170).

6-17 December 2009.<sup>1510</sup> The Italian contingent was coordinated by the Italian Africa Peace Facility (IAPF), which was one of the organization bodies for both training courses.<sup>1511</sup>

Moreover, Italy has provided indirect support through the European Union. On 18 November 2009, the EU announced that it would send soldiers to train 2000 Somali troops.<sup>1512</sup> The European troops will consist of soldiers from several EU member states, including Italy.

Italy continues to support the activities of the IAPF, which includes providing operational assistance and funding to the African Stand-by Force (ASF).<sup>1513</sup> Italy also continues to operate the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), based in Vicenza, Italy.<sup>1514</sup> CoESPU's mandate is to provide training for peacekeeping forces to be deployed in parts of Africa where conflict "is particularly endemic."<sup>1515</sup> It is unclear, however, if any new contributions have been made to either organization during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its technical and financial support of various African-led peace support operations.

*Analyst: Can Kayalioğlu*

#### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to provide assistance to African-led peace support operations. Japan has continued to aid various African-led peacekeeping operations in the form of financial, political, and human-resource support.

Japan has provided technical expertise to local training centres in Africa. On 4 August 2009, Japan dispatched two Japanese Ground Self-Defence Force officers under the auspices of an ongoing partnership with the Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) training

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<sup>1510</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> AU Police Commanders Course, Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (Cairo) 6 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course\\_session\\_details&course\\_session\\_id=4](http://www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course_session_details&course_session_id=4).

<sup>1511</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> AU Police Commanders Course, Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (Cairo) 6 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course\\_session\\_details&course\\_session\\_id=4](http://www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course_session_details&course_session_id=4).

<sup>1512</sup> EU to Send Troops to Train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. [www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu](http://www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu).

<sup>1513</sup> Italian Africa Peace Facility and the AU Agree on New Projects to be Funded Through the Italian Africa Peace Facility, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 2 July 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [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/](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/).

<sup>1514</sup> CoESPU – Centre for Excellence for Stability Police Units, Carabinieri, Ministry of Defence (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu](http://www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu).

<sup>1515</sup> CoESPU – Centre for Excellence for Stability Police Units, Carabinieri, Ministry of Defence (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu](http://www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu).

centre in the Republic of Mali.<sup>1516</sup> The officers will serve as instructors to African soldiers and civilians who are involved in regional peacekeeping operations. In the accompanying press release, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that the Government of Japan “will continue to provide effective assistance, not only by providing financial assistance, but also by mobilizing Japan’s experts and specialists in this area.”<sup>1517</sup> Japan also provided one instructor for the 2<sup>nd</sup> AU Police Commander Course, which began on 6 December 2009 at Egypt’s Peacekeeping Training Centre (CCCPA).<sup>1518</sup>

On 8 April 2010 the Government of Japan announced its plans to provide a qualified instructor for an integrated training program at the CCCPA, held from 11-22 April 2010.<sup>1519</sup> The course is designed to train African military, civilian and police forces who will be engaged in African peacekeeping operations.<sup>1520</sup> In the accompanying press release, the Government of Japan also expressed its commitment to “continue [providing] effective assistance to [African peacekeeping operations] by drawing on qualified human resources as well as by funding training programs.”<sup>1521</sup>

Moreover, On 19 October 2009, Japanese Secretary of Foreign Affairs Koichi Takemasa addressed the delegation at the US-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course.<sup>1522</sup> Secretary Takemasa emphasized Japan’s ongoing support for peacekeeping operations training centers eight African countries: Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Rwanda, Benin, Nigeria, and South Africa.<sup>1523</sup> There was no indication, however, of whether any new funding has been allocated during the current compliance cycle.

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<sup>1516</sup> Dispatch of Self Defense Force Instructors to the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in the Republic of Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508\\_1140.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508_1140.html).

<sup>1517</sup> Dispatch of Self Defense Force Instructors to the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in the Republic of Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508\\_1140.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508_1140.html).

<sup>1518</sup> Foreign Minister Inaugurates AU Police Commanders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt (Cairo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. [www.mfa.gov.eg/MFA\\_Portal/en-GB/Foreign\\_Policy/International\\_Relations/Egypt\\_Africa/cadrepolicier31209.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.eg/MFA_Portal/en-GB/Foreign_Policy/International_Relations/Egypt_Africa/cadrepolicier31209.htm).

<sup>1519</sup> Dispatch of an Instructor to the Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408_02.html).

<sup>1520</sup> Dispatch of an Instructor to the Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408_02.html).

<sup>1521</sup> Dispatch of an Instructor to the Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/4/0408_02.html).

<sup>1522</sup> Opening Remarks by Mr. Koichi Takemasa State Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Opening Ceremony of the U.S.-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html).

<sup>1523</sup> Opening Remarks by Mr. Koichi Takemasa State Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Opening Ceremony of the U.S.-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html).

Japan has also engaged in a series of talks with African countries aimed at strengthening cooperation in the area of peace support. On 26 October 2009, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada met with members of the African Diplomatic Corps to discuss Japan's commitment to the peace and stability of Africa. Minister Okada committed to proactive engagement in peacekeeping operations, including the amendment of the International Peace Cooperation Law, and contributions to the resolution of conflict in Sudan, Somalia, and other areas, by encouraging intensified cooperation with the African Union.<sup>1524</sup>

On 8 September 2009, Japanese Ambassador to Rwanda Shigeo Iwatani met with Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Rosemary Museminali.<sup>1525</sup> At the meeting, Japan agreed to provide JPY600 million to the Republic of Rwanda in support of a variety of post-conflict peace-building initiatives.<sup>1526</sup> In the accompanying press release, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that one of the goals of this funding is to “establish peace within Africa.”<sup>1527</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial and technical support of African-led peace support operations. Further efforts to move toward predictable funding are required for full compliance.

*Analyst: Hana Dhanji*

#### **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to provide assistance to African-led peace support operations, as its military aid has been strictly Russian-led.

On 28 November 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation's Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission).<sup>1528</sup> The Agreement was initially signed in Brussels on 5 November 2008 and established the international legal framework for Russia's participation in this military operation.<sup>1529</sup>

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<sup>1524</sup> Meeting Between Foreign Minister Okada and Members of the African Diplomatic Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/10/1029.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/10/1029.html).

<sup>1525</sup> Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557\\_1142.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html).

<sup>1526</sup> Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557\\_1142.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html).

<sup>1527</sup> Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557\\_1142.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html).

<sup>1528</sup> Press Release. The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation's Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission), President of Russia 2 December 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210](http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210).

<sup>1529</sup> Press Release. The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation's

However, Russia's participation in the EUFOR Chad/CAR operation cannot be considered as contributing to "African-led" peace support. In an official communiqué published by the EU Council of Ministers in October 2008, the EU stated that the Russian troops would remain "entirely" under the command of Russian officers.<sup>1530</sup>

Moreover, there is no evidence that Russia has taken measurable steps towards the creation of a predictable funding mechanism for African-led peace support during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to provide any new support for African-led peace support operations.

*Analyst: Polina Cherepova*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to provide assistance and predictable funding to African-led peace support operations. It has provided both technical and short-term financial assistance to the peacekeeping operations of the African Union.

On 10 March 2010, the United Kingdom announced that it had allocated GBP5.8 million for a "new programme to help promote peace and stability" in Somalia.<sup>1531</sup> This funding is aimed specifically at providing support for "local peace building initiatives" in the region, with a special focus on inter-communal reconciliation efforts.<sup>1532</sup>

The United Kingdom has also announced new contributions to the peacekeeping operations of the African Union (AU). On 16 December 2009, the Department for International Development (DFID) announced the creation of a new UK Civilian Stabilization Capacity (CSC) program.<sup>1533</sup> The CSC is a group of approximately 1,000 civilian experts that will provide assistance to governments attempting to deal with violent conflict.<sup>1534</sup> The CSC will work in partnership with regional organizations such as

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Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission), President of Russia 2 December 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210](http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210).

<sup>1530</sup> Russian role in EUFOR-Chad/CAR mission defined by EU, Afrik.com 15 October 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2009. [en.afrik.com/article14697.html](http://en.afrik.com/article14697.html).

<sup>1531</sup> United Kingdom Announces Additional Aid for Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/).

<sup>1532</sup> United Kingdom Announces Additional Aid for Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-additional-aid-for-Somalia/).

<sup>1533</sup> Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/).

<sup>1534</sup> Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/).

the AU to provide a range of technical assistance, including law enforcement and peacekeeping training.<sup>1535</sup>

On 26 October 2009, Ambassador Philip Parham, deputy permanent representative of the United Kingdom Mission to the UN, delivered a statement to the UN Security Council on Peace and Security in Africa.<sup>1536</sup> Ambassador Parham affirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to providing substantial support to the African Standby Force, to regional military training. Ambassador Parham emphasized that the "United Kingdom supports the development of African Union peacekeeping capacity both bilaterally and through international partners."<sup>1537</sup> To date, the United Kingdom has provided in excess of EUR45 million toward the Africa Peace Facility as part of the European Union's total EUR300 million contribution.<sup>1538</sup> It is not clear, however, if any of this funding was allocated during the current compliance cycle.

The United Kingdom has also continued to support existing initiatives during the current compliance cycle. Throughout 2009, soldiers from the United Kingdom have assisted in training Congolese peacekeeping troops at the Congolese Office Training School in Kinshasa, Congo.<sup>1539</sup> Graduates from this training program have secured senior-level positions in several AU peacekeeping forces. In addition, the United Kingdom has provided financial support to build and renovate two training facilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo.<sup>1540</sup> Once again, however, it is unclear if any of these funds were allocated during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial and technical contributions to African-led peace support operations. Full compliance requires that the United Kingdom make demonstrable progress towards predictable funding measures for African-led peace support initiatives.

*Analyst: Hana Dhanji*

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<sup>1535</sup> Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/).

<sup>1536</sup> Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236](http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236).

<sup>1537</sup> Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236](http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236).

<sup>1538</sup> Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236](http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236).

<sup>1539</sup> British Trainers Help Build Congo's Force for Peace, UK Ministry of Defense News (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm).

<sup>1540</sup> British Trainers Help Build Congo's Force for Peace, UK Ministry of Defense News (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm).

## **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to back African-led peace initiatives. It has provided new technical and financial assistance, but has not taken any steps towards a predictable funding mechanism.

The United States has increased its financial and technical support for African peace support. On 23 July 2009, the US State Department announced that it the second phase of the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Program (ACOTA) – conducted under the auspices of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) – would be launched in October of 2009.<sup>1541</sup> According to the Department of State release, this phase will emphasize self-sufficiency amongst partner countries “to conduct sustainable, indigenous peace support operations training on their own.”<sup>1542</sup> The same release also noted that the United States has surpassed its commitment, made at the 2004 Sea Island G8 Summit, to train and equip 75 000 new peacekeepers by 2010, having trained 81000 under the auspices of GOTA.<sup>1543</sup>

The United States has also continued to support regional peace initiatives in Sudan. On 19 October 2009, the United States government announced a new strategy for Sudan, including increased support for the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).<sup>1544</sup> New initiatives to be implemented include “providing direct US funding and US diplomatic, logistical, and other support towards the provision of critically needed equipment,” including helicopters.<sup>1545</sup> Furthermore, the policy pledges technical advice to vital ministries in Sudan to strengthen the security sector and the criminal justice system.<sup>1546</sup>

Moreover, on 23 October 2009, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced USD7.5 million of funding towards the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement to increase regional economic growth, integration, and stability in Sub-Saharan Africa (COMESA region).<sup>1547</sup> Although not directed exclusively towards peace

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<sup>1541</sup> U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm).

<sup>1542</sup> U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm).

<sup>1543</sup> U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm).

<sup>1544</sup> Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm).

<sup>1545</sup> Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm).

<sup>1546</sup> Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm).

<sup>1547</sup> USAID/East Africa Signs \$7.5 Million Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement with Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 23 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. [eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx](http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx).

support, the stated goals of this fund include “peace-building in conflict, or post-conflict affected cross-border areas.”<sup>1548</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing existing initiatives and providing new assistance, including financial, to African-led peace initiatives.

*Analyst: Sarah Hussaini*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to support African-led peace support. It has provided short-term technical support and has actively engaged in the creation of a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism.

The EU has contributed financially to African-led peace support initiatives. On 19 November 2009, the European Commission signed an agreement with the Government of Nigeria that will allocate EUR677 million through 2013 to various regional initiatives.<sup>1549</sup> EUR166 million of the total will go towards numerous regional “peace and security” initiatives.<sup>1550</sup>

The EU has also provided technical support for African-led peace support operations. On 18 November 2009, EU Foreign Policy Chief Javier Solana announced the EU’s intention to send approximately 100 troops to train up to 2000 Somali government troops.<sup>1551</sup> The action will complement other training missions in Somalia and bring the total number of “better-trained” soldiers to approximately 6000.<sup>1552</sup>

Moreover, the EU has continued to work towards the implementation of a predictable funding mechanism. On 12 October 2009, the EU Political and Security Committee and the AU Peace and Security Council met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.<sup>1553</sup> Both sides noted

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<sup>1548</sup> USAID/East Africa Signs \$7.5 Million Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement with Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 23 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. [eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx](http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx).

<sup>1549</sup> Nigeria Signs EUR677 Million European Development Fund Agreement to Support Governance, Trade and Peace Actions, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1550</sup> Nigeria Signs EUR677 Million European Development Fund Agreement to Support Governance, Trade and Peace Actions, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010.

[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1551</sup> EU to send troops to train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. [www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu](http://www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu).

<sup>1552</sup> EU to send troops to train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. [www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu](http://www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu).

<sup>1553</sup> Press Statement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Consultative Meeting Between the AU PSC and the EU PSC, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press\\_statement\\_au\\_psc\\_eu\\_psc\\_en.pdf](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press_statement_au_psc_eu_psc_en.pdf).

“important progress in the operationalisation of the African Peace Support Architecture (APSA)” a long-term agreement between the AU and the EU that includes funding for regional peace support operations.<sup>1554</sup> To this end, on January 2010, the EU released a plan for the continued implementation of the APSA.<sup>1555</sup> Measures to be implemented include: the creation of a EUR300 million 2<sup>nd</sup> Africa Peace Facility and the implementation of an Instrument for Stability.<sup>1556</sup> The latter is a long-term funding mechanism that lays out a schedule of flexible contributions of over EUR2 billion up to 2013.<sup>1557</sup>

On 16 April 2010, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, announced the EU’s decision to deploy an Election Observation Mission (EOM) for maintaining peace during the upcoming legislative elections in Ethiopia.<sup>1558</sup> The EU has made available approximately EUR8 million to support the EOM in fulfilling its role. This initiative was preceded by a similar EU mission to observe peace during the Sudanese elections of April 2010.<sup>1559</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial and technical assistance to African-led peace support, and for continuing to implement a predictable funding mechanism.

*Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak*

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<sup>1554</sup> Press Statement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Consultative Meeting Between the AU PSC and the EU PSC, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press\\_statement\\_au\\_psc\\_eu\\_psc\\_en.pdf](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press_statement_au_psc_eu_psc_en.pdf).

<sup>1555</sup> JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace\\_and\\_security\\_partnership.ppt](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt).

<sup>1556</sup> JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace\\_and\\_security\\_partnership.ppt](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt).

<sup>1557</sup> JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace\\_and\\_security\\_partnership.ppt](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt).

<sup>1558</sup> European Union deploys Election Observation Mission to Ethiopia for the Legislative Elections on 23 May 2010, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/438&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/438&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1559</sup> SUDAN: EU to observe the April general elections, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/268&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/268&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 19. Good Governance [167]

### Commitment

“Recalling the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide, we support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution-building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			0

### Background

The Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society was adopted at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Based on this charter, the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) was established to propose strategies on how to use Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) to narrow the digital divide between the developed and developing countries.<sup>1560</sup> The Task Force was established as a forum, with its 43-member team consisting of G8 and developing countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector of the G8 countries, and international and multilateral organizations collaborating to generate an action plan that would be presented at the Genoa Summit in 2001.<sup>1561</sup>

At the Genoa Summit in 2001, the DOT Force introduced the report “Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge,” which proposed a nine-point plan known as the Genoa Plan of Action.<sup>1562</sup> The plan was developed to foster ICT-based social and economic development in the areas of access, governance, entrepreneurship, health and education. The G8 countries endorsed the Genoa Plan of Action, and committed to train teachers, strengthen education strategies, provide expertise, and mobilize resources.<sup>1563</sup>

<sup>1560</sup> From Okinawa to Genoa: G8 Action based on the decisions of Okinawa (Okinawa) July 21-23 2000. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2000/genoa.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2000/genoa.html)

<sup>1561</sup> First Meeting of the Digital Opportunity Taskforce (Okinawa) 30 November 2000. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/df0011.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/df0011.html)

<sup>1562</sup> Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 May 2001. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/dotforce1.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/dotforce1.html)

<sup>1563</sup> Genoa Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 May 2001. Date of Access: 3 December

Further affirmations were also made on the development of an Action Plan on e-Government, which would promote democracy and the rule of law, and ensure efficient delivery of public services.

The advances of the Genoa Plan of Action were presented at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, in a document called DOT Force Report Card: Digital Opportunities for All.<sup>1564</sup> This summit also adopted the Africa Action Plan, a new collaborative initiative between the African Leaders, which holds all countries accountable for good governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and the G8 states. This plan was implemented within the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an African-led initiative first introduced at the Genoa Summit. The plan reemphasized the importance of strengthening institutions and governance, and the utilization of ICTs to advance African society in a social and economic context.<sup>1565</sup>

At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 reaffirmed their commitment to utilize ICTs to promote good governance, and to create opportunities to access educational resources.<sup>1566</sup> A further commitment for the provision of good governance was made at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, and more African states were encouraged to join APRM.<sup>1567</sup> Although the ICT agenda did not receive much attention at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 states did affirm the need for government accountability through APRM, and the importance of inclusive governance mechanisms to ensure private sector led economic growth.<sup>1568</sup> Furthermore, the matter of promoting sustainable development through participatory government, transparent policy making, and capacity building with the use of ICTs in Africa was more directly targeted at the L'Aquila Summit in 2009.<sup>1569</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment states that member countries will work to narrow the digital divide between developing and developed countries through information and communication technologies (ICT), which was previously stated in the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society, as well as in the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide. In order to ensure ICT progress in the developing countries, the G8 states commit to supporting initiatives for universal and affordable access. This refers to: 1) empowerment of the

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2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html).

<sup>1564</sup> Digital Opportunities for All: Report Card, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2002. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/dotforce\\_reportcard.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/dotforce_reportcard.pdf)

<sup>1565</sup> G8 Africa Action Plan (Kananaskis) 2002. Date of Access: 8 December 2009.

[www.auswaertigesamtde/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8AfrikaAktionsplan2002.pdf](http://www.auswaertigesamtde/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8AfrikaAktionsplan2002.pdf).

<sup>1566</sup> Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html](http://www.en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html)

<sup>1567</sup> Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Germany (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2009.

[www.g8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl\\_C3\\_A4rungen/WVafrika-en,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.pdf](http://www.g8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WVafrika-en,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.pdf).

<sup>1568</sup> G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, G8 Japan (Hokkaido Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080714\\_en.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080714_en.html)

<sup>1569</sup> Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Italy (L'Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/G8\\_Declaration\\_08\\_07\\_09\\_final,0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,0.pdf)

general public through access to knowledge and information; and 2) building on participatory governance through new legal frameworks and government transparency. Support for the development of human capacity on IT, which is integral for the success of the commitment, can be considered as a tertiary support, but does not count towards compliance. In calling for further initiatives, the commitment indicates that G8 countries must take new actions during this compliance cycle.

### Scoring

-1	Member does not support projects for the development of universal and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICT), AND it does not support participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.
0	Member supports projects for the development of universal, affordable access to ICT, OR supports participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.
+1	Member supports projects for the development of universal and affordable access to ICT, AND supports participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.

*Lead Analyst: Hana Bokshi*

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to narrow the digital gap by supporting projects for the development of universal, affordable access to ICT. It has made funds available to the African Development Bank for this purpose, however, Canada has not contributed towards policy development or national e-strategies during this compliance cycle.

On 24 September 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada will contribute USD2.6 billion in additional lending room to the African Development Bank (ADB), stating that “Canada is the first country to have responded to a critical need of regional banks in this innovative way.”<sup>1570</sup> The ADB is a multinational organization whose intent it is to gather and allocate resources for its regional members, as well as to provide them with policy advice in order to support their development members. Members include 53 African countries and 24 non-regional members, including Canada.<sup>1571</sup> The ADB supports initiatives in information and communication technology such as the Technical Assistance Project for the development of electronic banking and the East Africa Broadband Network that would install submarine fibre cables to bring cross border connectivity to Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.<sup>1572</sup> These developments are related to the development of universal access to ICT.

<sup>1570</sup> Canada announces new support to the African Development Bank, Office of the Prime Minister (Pittsburgh) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2846](http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2846).

<sup>1571</sup> African Development Bank (AfDB); African Development Bank Group. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-bank-afdb/](http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-bank-afdb/).

<sup>1572</sup> Complementary Information; African Development Bank Group. Date of Access 16 December 2009. [www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/information-communication-technology/complementary-information/](http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/information-communication-technology/complementary-information/).

On 29-31 January 2010, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon attended the 14<sup>th</sup> African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.<sup>1573</sup> The focus of this summit was on “Information Communication Technologies in Africa: Challenges and Prospects for Development.”<sup>1574</sup> More specifically, the summit discussed the need for African farmers to access “important information on agricultural products, advanced technologies, research findings as well as markets.”<sup>1575</sup> Additionally, discussions relating to good governance took place, as well as the inauguration of a telemedicine facility in Addis Ababa that was made possible through ICT support from the Pan African Network Project. Cannon stated that Canada would “reinforce cooperation ties so that Canada can fully contribute to the development of the African continent.”<sup>1576</sup> While no specific outline for action was provided, Cannon implied that this subject will be raised by Canada during the G8 Summit in Muskoka.

There have been no additional announcements by the Government of Canada in regards to its pledge to fulfill its commitment to narrow the digital gap by supporting participatory e-governance since the L’Aquila Summit. Thus, Canada has received a score of 0 for its contribution to the African Development Bank.

*Analyst: Irene Magharian*

#### **France: -1**

France has not complied with its commitment to support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution building, modernize public services and strengthen legislative and democratic processes. While France continues to stress the importance of ICT development in the developing world and continues to support ICT distance education, it has not taken any action that would constitute compliance.

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains that ICT development in the developing world is one of its top priorities and is an essential aspect of the global mission to reduce world poverty. The Ministry also stresses the need to promote universal ICT access and training, as well as the internationalization of technical Internet governance.<sup>1577</sup> Both of these goals, if followed through, would constitute compliance.

On 24-25 September 2009, France attended the G20 Conference in Pittsburgh. The assembled representatives of the G20 nations reaffirmed their previous claim that

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<sup>1573</sup> Minister Cannon Concludes Successful Discussions at African Union Summit, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 31 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010 [www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/51.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/51.aspx?lang=eng)

<sup>1574</sup> [allafrica.com/stories/201001290114.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201001290114.html)

<sup>1575</sup> Special Edition for the 14<sup>th</sup> AU Summit, AU Echo Issue 3.31(Byron Bay) 31 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010 ([www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2010/January/summit/aecho/Publication3AUECHO.pdf](http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2010/January/summit/aecho/Publication3AUECHO.pdf))

<sup>1576</sup> Special Edition for the 14<sup>th</sup> AU Summit, AU Echo Issue 3.31(Byron Bay) 31 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010 ([www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2010/January/summit/aecho/Publication3AUECHO.pdf](http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2010/January/summit/aecho/Publication3AUECHO.pdf))

<sup>1577</sup> NICT for Development: Developing Digital Solidarity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities\\_1/internet-multimedia\\_2347/nict-for-development\\_2739/developing-digital-solidarity\\_3287.html?var\\_recherche=digital+divide](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/internet-multimedia_2347/nict-for-development_2739/developing-digital-solidarity_3287.html?var_recherche=digital+divide).

universal access to technology must be instituted in the developing world as to combat poverty.<sup>1578</sup>

Finally, France continues to support the Colombbus programme, which provides access to distance education using ICTs in developing countries. This leads to capacity building in the participating nations. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to be a strong supporter of this programme,<sup>1579</sup> however in the absence of new funding or program development since the L'Aquila Summit, this does not count towards compliance.

While France continues to stress the importance of ICT development in the developing world and continues to support existing distance education programmes, it has not complied with this commitment, which specifies the creation of new programmes or new funding commitments to development.

*Analyst: Katie Andrews*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to work to narrow the digital divide between developing and developed countries through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It has done so by increasing funding for governance in Afghanistan and Pakistan<sup>1580,1581</sup> and by compiling a report outlining the importance of German ICT work in Africa, which makes government more transparent and modernizes public services. However, it has failed to provide funding or program support to enable universal and affordable access to ICTs.

On 28 January 2010, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) celebrated the launch of a new program in Public Policy and Good Governance (PPGG) at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin.<sup>1582</sup> The DAAD will provide targeted support for good governance in Africa, Latin America, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the countries of the Middle East through setting up offices in identified countries to promote, encourage, and fund academic exchanges with Germany focused on Good Governance.

On 24 November 2009, the German government announced it will increase its development aid to Afghanistan by EUR52 million. The Ministry of Economic

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<sup>1578</sup> G20 in Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement, Embassy of France in Washington (Washington) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?article1437](http://www.ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?article1437).

<sup>1579</sup> Pouvoirs Publics et Organismes, Colombbus (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.colombbus.org/article96.html?lang=fr](http://www.colombbus.org/article96.html?lang=fr).

<sup>1580</sup> Germany boosts aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan for 'good governance', Earth Times, (Berlin) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html](http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html)

<sup>1581</sup> Additional funds for stabilization measures in Afghanistan and for fostering good governance in Pakistan, Relief Web, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument).

<sup>1582</sup> Launch of a new program in Public Policy and Good Governance. [www.almania.diplo.de](http://www.almania.diplo.de), (Berlin) 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [cairo.daad.de/imperia/md/content/kairo/newsletter\\_\\_new\\_program\\_in\\_public\\_policy\\_and\\_good\\_governance-\\_dz.pdf](http://cairo.daad.de/imperia/md/content/kairo/newsletter__new_program_in_public_policy_and_good_governance-_dz.pdf).

Development issued a statement announcing that Afghanistan would receive a total of around EUR144 million in 2009, to help "consistently fight corruption, improve governance and create additional jobs."<sup>1583</sup> The funds are to be used to extend a governance training program and infrastructure projects, including the building of vocational schools.<sup>1584</sup> German Development Minister Niebel discussed how Afghanistan will only be able to become stable and develop if Pakistan does too. Thus, Minister Niebel committed an additional EUR10 million for governance improvement in Pakistan. Minister Niebel stated that: "in that way, we are making an effective contribution toward helping people to help themselves."<sup>1585</sup>

In July 2009, a fact-sheet by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit/Information and Communication Technologies for Development (GTZ), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, stated that the GTZ has successfully supported the implementation of a digital monitoring system for water regulation authorities in Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya to promote accountability and transparency in the water sector.<sup>1586</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for increasing its development aid in Afghanistan and Pakistan to improve governance through better infrastructure, training programs, as well as the implementation of digital systems in Africa, which promote transparency within government for the control of natural resources.

*Analyst: Shiva Amiri*

## Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to narrow the digital gap, promote participatory governance and support building capacity to further initiatives from the Okinawa Charter and the Genoa G8 Action Plan. Italy has played a leadership role in hosting a conference for the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network,<sup>1587</sup> however,

<sup>1583</sup> Germany boosts aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan for 'good governance', Earth Times, (Berlin) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html](http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html).

<sup>1584</sup> Germany boosts aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan for 'good governance', Earth Times, (Berlin) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html](http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135,germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html).

<sup>1585</sup> Additional funds for stabilization measures in Afghanistan and for fostering good governance in Pakistan, Relief Web, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument).

<sup>1586</sup> Fact sheet by the German Federal Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies for Development, (Eschborn) July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:DdLLYdtFpisJ:gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-factsheet-ictwater.pdf+germany+ICT+good+governance&hl=en&gl=ca&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESh0\\_k\\_xMgldkT9lP4k\\_fQq\\_jm9eA9MnlXKSNZn6Oi86-bciPr99jpIcWwNKrafl4HaLxyEVgl724ngdCBcQBargUJ7FITGgwrNHmTgNWSq9NOSu9Jvmj4DxgnGT0SeLCcOf6xZ&sig=AHIEtbTSc5AvijaYAEAVWV3YmQ78YoTlag](https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:DdLLYdtFpisJ:gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-factsheet-ictwater.pdf+germany+ICT+good+governance&hl=en&gl=ca&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESh0_k_xMgldkT9lP4k_fQq_jm9eA9MnlXKSNZn6Oi86-bciPr99jpIcWwNKrafl4HaLxyEVgl724ngdCBcQBargUJ7FITGgwrNHmTgNWSq9NOSu9Jvmj4DxgnGT0SeLCcOf6xZ&sig=AHIEtbTSc5AvijaYAEAVWV3YmQ78YoTlag).

<sup>1587</sup> Workshop "Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the African Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN)", Global Centre for Information and Communications Technology in Parliament (Rome) Accessed: 4 December 2009. [www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq](http://www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq).

there is no evidence that Italy has complied with the commitment to work towards the provision of universal and accessible access to ICT since the L'Aquila Summit.

On 15-17 December 2009, Italy hosted a three-day workshop on “Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN),” which worked towards building “a platform, under APKN, for communication and exchange of information.”<sup>1588</sup>

APKN was the product of an international conference held in Egypt on 5 June 2008, and its mission is to create a sharing platform of ideas and experiences, as well as training for developing countries in the areas of legislative process, information research, ICT and communication and public information.<sup>1589</sup> The Africa Parliamentary Information Exchange (APEX) was also established to be used as a tool for better communication among national parliaments and to expand the knowledge base of parliamentary initiatives.<sup>1590</sup> Furthermore, particular focus of this network includes capacity building through commitments of financial resources, and an emphasis on training and education. The APKN also seeks to share communication services and software applications.<sup>1591</sup>

In March 2010, Italy participated in a conference sponsored by the Observatory for Cultural and Audiovisual Communication, a United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Project that supports “the notion that communication is a fundamental factor for social, economic and cultural development.”<sup>1592</sup> During the conference, the Government of Zambia outlined its desire to become an ICT regional hub.<sup>1593</sup> However, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not released any commitment plans of support to Zambia in regards to this matter.

Italy has assumed a leadership role in the promotion of good governance, hosting the APKN conference to address issues related to the implementation of national strategies, policy development and capacity building. However, in the absence of new funding, or the development of concrete initiatives for improved ICT access or capacity building, Italy has been awarded the score of -1.

*Analyst: Irene Magharian*

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<sup>1588</sup> Workshop “Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the African Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN), Global Centre for Information and Communications Technology in Parliament (Rome) Accessed: 4 December 2009.

[www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq](http://www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq).

<sup>1589</sup> Background, African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Accessed: 7 December 2009. [www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/context](http://www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/context).

<sup>1590</sup> African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Date of Access: 6 January 2010. [apex.apkn.org/](http://apex.apkn.org/).

<sup>1591</sup> Mission, African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Accessed: 7 December 2009. [www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/mission](http://www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/mission).

<sup>1592</sup> Information about OCCAM, ECOSOC. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.occam.org/presentation.html](http://www.occam.org/presentation.html).

<sup>1593</sup> Government wants Zambia to be ICT's regional hub, Lusaka Times. 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.lusakatimes.com/?p=24913](http://www.lusakatimes.com/?p=24913).

## Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to narrow the digital gap between developed and developing countries through government initiatives to enable participatory governance, enabled by regulatory policies and e-strategies, but failing to support public access to information and communication technologies (ICT).

On 2 March 2010, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan announced the establishment of the Japan-India Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Growth Strategy Committee, which will be chaired by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Kazuhiro Haraguchi. In a press release by the MIC, the purpose of the new Japan-India ICT Growth Strategy Committee will be “further strengthening cooperative relations in the ICT sector with the quickly growing Republic of India...and sketching out a mutually beneficial growth strategy for both countries through ICT.”<sup>1594</sup> With this goal in mind, the new committee intends to address, among other priorities, issues such as personnel exchanges and joint ICT research between Japan and India, developing ICT use in environmental and energy conservation and a proper development strategy for the global market with ICT cooperation between Japan and India.<sup>1595</sup>

On 16 October 2009 at the Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, Japanese Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Kazuhiro Haraguchi, announced that Japan would contribute JPY100 thousand to the ASEAN Information and Communications Technology Fund over the next year.<sup>1596</sup> This fund was established in 2004 to provide funding for projects, including the development of national ICT and e-government plans, capacity building initiatives including training programmes, workshops and seminars related to ICT matters and initiating “policy studies, research/feasibility studies, strategic plans, e-readiness assessment and harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks across borders.”<sup>1597</sup> These activities undertaken by the ASEAN ICT Fund are in harmony with the overall goals of the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide.

At the same assembly, Japan pledged to hold human resource development workshops and verification tests of ICT services in ASEAN countries.<sup>1598</sup> In addition, Japan stated

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<sup>1594</sup> Establishment of the Japan-India ICT Growth Strategy Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/100302\\_a.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/100302_a.html)

<sup>1595</sup> Establishment of the Japan-India ICT Growth Strategy Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/100302\\_a.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/100302_a.html)

<sup>1596</sup> Results of the Japan and ASEAN Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016\\_b.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016_b.html)

<sup>1597</sup> ICT ASEAN Fund, Thai-ASEAN Homeworkers – Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (Bangkok) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[www.thaiaseanhomeworkers.org/english/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=61:qict-asean-fund&catid=36:articles&Itemid=55](http://www.thaiaseanhomeworkers.org/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=61:qict-asean-fund&catid=36:articles&Itemid=55)

<sup>1598</sup> Results of the Japan and ASEAN Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/joho\\_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016\\_b.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016_b.html)

its intention to begin research on using ICT for disaster management and environmental preservation.<sup>1599</sup>

On 24 October 2009, Japan participated in the 15th ASEAN Summit and agreed to create a high level task force with a purpose of studying Southeast Asia's internal and external connectivity. This ASEAN High Level Task Force is part of ASEAN's plan to enhance "intra-regional connectivity" in terms of communications with the goal of "significantly [narrowing] the development gap within ASEAN."<sup>1600</sup> Taking note of the significance of the Internet in business, education, and development, Japan and the other leaders at the Summit also agreed that it is necessary to complete the ASEAN ICT Masterplan in 2010 to enhance intra-regional information and communications technology linkages.<sup>1601</sup>

Japan has partially complied with the G8 commitment through its support of projects to develop participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies, as well as initiatives to build capacity to promote participation in the global information society, but failing support projects for universal and affordable access to ICT. It has thus been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to narrow the digital gap between the developed and the developing countries.

On 29 October 2009, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev and President of Ecuador Rafael Correa signed the Declaration on Strategic Partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador. This declaration targets, among other priorities, information and technological exchange. According to the document, Russia will cooperate with Ecuador to enable capacity building and develop participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies. Both countries have expressed their intention to launch joint research projects with the use of the state-of-the-art information and communication technologies.<sup>1602</sup> A memorandum on joint efforts was signed by the Russian Technologies State Corporation and the Ministry of Telecommunications of Ecuador regarding the development of the G4 (fourth generation) communication and wireless data transmission Mobile WiMAX technology in Ecuador.<sup>1603</sup> The signatories stressed the importance of the development of universal and affordable access to

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<sup>1599</sup> Joint Media Statement of the 9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers Meeting and its Related Meetings with Dialogue Partners, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.aseansec.org/TELMIN/JMS-TELMIN-9.pdf](http://www.aseansec.org/TELMIN/JMS-TELMIN-9.pdf).

<sup>1600</sup> ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 24 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.aseansec.org/23573.htm](http://www.aseansec.org/23573.htm).

<sup>1601</sup> ASEAN Leaders' Statement on ASEAN Connectivity, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 24 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.aseansec.org/23573.htm](http://www.aseansec.org/23573.htm).

<sup>1602</sup> Declaration on strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/ref\\_notes/356](http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/356)

<sup>1603</sup> Dmitry Medvedev held talks with President of Ecuador Rafael Correa who is in Russia on an official visit, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/news/5855](http://news.kremlin.ru/news/5855)

information,<sup>1604</sup> and the need for human development and education in the area of IT and R&D. Ten Russian universities have already signed agreements with the National Secretary of Science and Technology of Ecuador.<sup>1605</sup>

On 9 November 2009, the Federal Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Establishment and Operation of the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre was signed. The joint Russian-Tajik project will establish a think tank to work towards enhanced knowledge and information exchange.<sup>1606</sup> Given the international status of the research center, scientists from Bolivia, Brazil, Georgia and Uzbekistan were invited.<sup>1607</sup>

On 7-8 December 2009, a meeting of national committees of the UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP) was held in Moscow. The meeting was organized with support of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, and saw the participation of a number of developing countries including Chile, China, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Moldova. The discussion concerned the present state of IFAP, its place in UNESCO policies and activities, its implementation prospects, enhancement of multilateral partnership on the Programme, its funding, publicity and effectiveness. In his address to the meeting Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation Alexander Avdeyev described the priorities of the 2008–2013 Strategic Plan for IFAP as “areas of progress, relying on which UNESCO member countries could move on toward the harmonious information society”.<sup>1608</sup>

On 3 March 2010, a progress in the development of Angola’s ANGOSAT national satellite communications and broadcasting system was reported.<sup>1609</sup> During President Medvedev’s visit to Angola on 26 June 2009, contracts for building and financing of ANGOSAT were signed.<sup>1610</sup> The project will be financed via the Ministry of Finance and

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<sup>1604</sup> Declaration on strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/ref\\_notes/356](http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/356)

<sup>1605</sup> Press Statements following Russian-Ecuadorian Talks, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5857](http://news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5857)

<sup>1606</sup> Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Establishment and Operation of the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre, President of Russia 9 November 2009. Date of access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/11/222620.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/11/222620.shtml).

<sup>1607</sup> D. Medvedev Signed a Law on Ratification of the Russian-Tajik Agreement on the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre, Prime-Tass 10 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [www.prime-tass.ru/news/0/per cent7B12671D02-9DBF-4396-8D05-51C3A5BC587B per cent7D.uif](http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/0/per cent7B12671D02-9DBF-4396-8D05-51C3A5BC587B per cent7D.uif)

<sup>1608</sup> Russia hosts first consultation meeting of IFAP national committees, UNESCO Information for All Programme Russian Committee 15 December 2009. Date of access: 29 December 2009. <http://www.ifapcom.ru/en/news/945/?returnto=0&n=1>.

<sup>1609</sup> Presidente da Assembleia Nacional convidado a visitar a Rússia, ANGOP Agencia Angola Press 30 March 2010. Date of access: 6 May 2010. [http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt\\_pt/noticias/politica/2010/2/13/Presidente-Assembleia-Nacional-convidado-visitar-Russia,1d0376e0-4e08-4154-a165-0e1914c4be04.html](http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/politica/2010/2/13/Presidente-Assembleia-Nacional-convidado-visitar-Russia,1d0376e0-4e08-4154-a165-0e1914c4be04.html)

<sup>1610</sup> Dmitry Medvedev has made an official visit to Angola, President of Russia 26 June 2009. Date of access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/06/218550.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2009/06/218550.shtml)

Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of Angola with the funds of the Russian State Corporation “Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs” (Vnesheconombank).<sup>1611</sup>

On 16 April 2010, a joint Russian Centre for Science and Culture was opened in Yerevan (Armenia).<sup>1612</sup> The establishment of this think tank is a pilot project in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States target program aimed at cooperation on innovations among the CIS member states.<sup>1613</sup>

Russia has showcased continued support of projects for the development of universal and affordable access to information and communication technologies and has participated in building capacity to promote integration into the global information society. Thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Polina Arkhipova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes. The UK has announced its commitment of GBP8 million to the Technology Programme for Branchless Banking, which provides banking services in developing countries using ICTs.<sup>1614</sup> The British Department of International Development has further announced its intention to launch a global challenge fund to support cell phone use in the developing world,<sup>1615</sup> has pledged funding to the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, which supports information communication technology (ICT) development in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>1616</sup> and has stressed the importance of ICT development.<sup>1617</sup>

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<sup>1611</sup> Joint Communiqué on official visit of the President of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Angola, President of Russia 26 June 2009. Date of access: 18 May 2010.

[http://news.kremlin.ru/ref\\_notes/45](http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/45)

<sup>1612</sup> Opening of Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Yerevan, Russian Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Cultural Cooperation 16 April 2010. Date of access: 6 May 2010. <http://rs.gov.ru/node/659>

<sup>1613</sup> Founding forum for the opening of Russian-Armenian innovation centre will take place on 19 April in Yerevan, News-Armenia 9 April 2010. Date of access: 4 May 2010. <http://www.newsarmenia.ru/arm1/20100409/42229441.html>

<sup>1614</sup> UK calls for bold new plan to get poverty goals back on track, Department for International Development (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-calls-for-bold-new-plan-to-get-poverty-goals-back-on-track/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-calls-for-bold-new-plan-to-get-poverty-goals-back-on-track/).

<sup>1615</sup> Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf).

<sup>1616</sup> Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf).

<sup>1617</sup> Future Challenges, Department for International Development (London). Date of Access: 27 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Future-challenges/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Future-challenges/).

On 11 March 2010, the British Government announced its commitment of GBP8 million to the Technology Programme for Branchless Banking. The Technology Programme uses information and communication technologies to provide people in developing countries with access to basic formal financial services, including payments, insurance, loans and savings. The British funding will enable the provision of these services to over 30 million people in the developing world and thus promote universal participation in the global information society.<sup>1618</sup>

In July 2009, the Secretary of State for International Development, the Right Honourable Douglas Alexander, presented the Department of International Development's (DFID) whitepaper entitled "Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future" to Parliament. Within this report, DFID announced its intention to launch a global challenge fund that will support cell phone and other technology use in the developing world. This fund will reduce the costs of communication technology making them more affordable and accessible to the poor, and spur economic development.<sup>1619</sup>

In the July 2009 DFID whitepaper, the United Kingdom also committed financial support to the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund. This fund allows the European Investment Bank to finance several aspects of development in Sub-Saharan Africa, including communications technology.<sup>1620</sup>

On 28 September 2009, DFID announced that it would provide a three-year annual budget of GBP1.25 million to support the "International Health Links Funding Scheme."<sup>1621</sup> This programme uses ICTs to link health institutions in the United Kingdom with counterparts in developing countries. Health care professionals in the UK can instruct professionals in developing countries, thus fostering professional development in developing nations using information and communication technologies.<sup>1622</sup> While this programme does promote capacity building through the use of ICTs, it does not constitute compliance because ICT distribution is confined to health care workers. The commitment emphasizes the importance of the development of universal access to ICTs, but nonetheless does not fulfill the requirements of compliance.

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment of GBP8 million to the Technology Programme for Branchless Banking, its intent to launch

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<sup>1618</sup> UK calls for bold new plan to get poverty goals back on track, Department for International Development (London) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-calls-for-bold-new-plan-to-get-poverty-goals-back-on-track/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-calls-for-bold-new-plan-to-get-poverty-goals-back-on-track/).

<sup>1619</sup> Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf).

<sup>1620</sup> Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf).

<sup>1621</sup> Life-saving links between UK and developing countries, Department for International Development (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/).

<sup>1622</sup> Life-saving links between UK and developing countries, Department for International Development (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/).

a global challenge fund to support mobile phone and technology distribution in the developing world and its support of the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund.

*Analyst: Katie Andrews*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to good governance in working to narrow the digital divide in developing and developed countries through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It has committed to strengthen cyber-security and build a strong digital infrastructure with the E.U., as well as increase transparency through good governance in Sudan, Ghana, and the Middle East.

On 11 April 2010, the US held a three-day conference on Ethiopia's future in Arlington, Virginia. This conference focused on good governance, peace and security, as well as sustainable development in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. It drew in a variety of experts including foreign experts, Europeans, Americans, Ethiopians, and Ethiopian-Americans from different backgrounds. The conference was organized by Advocacy for Ethiopia (AFE) and the Ethiopian National Priorities Consultative Process.<sup>1623</sup>

On 6 April, 2010, the US and Nigeria set up a bi-national commission aimed at helping the west African state promote good governance and fight corruption. The agreement signed by Secretary Clinton and Nigerian Secretary to the Government of the Federation Yayale Ahmed creates the first of three bi-national commissions that the Obama administration intends to establish with key African states. Other agreements soon to be concluded are with South Africa and Angola.<sup>1624</sup>

On 3 December 2009, The US Department of State announced that its Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) has funds available in its local grant program for local members of civil society to undertake reform and democracy projects. Part of these funds will be allocated to promote good governance programs, including anti-corruption and transparency which falls under modernizing public services to enable data sharing between ministries and e-strategies that make the governments more transparent.<sup>1625</sup>

On 3 November 2009, The US-E.U Joint Declaration and Annexes stated they will work together to strengthen their cyber-security dialogue, and to identify and prioritize areas where they can help build a reliable, resilient, trustworthy digital infrastructure for the future.<sup>1626</sup>

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<sup>1623</sup> Three-Day US Conference Spotlights Ethiopia's Future (Washington), Voice of America News Date of Access: 14 April 2010 [www1.voanews.com/english/news/africa/Three-Day-US-Conference-Spotlights-Ethiopia-Future--90583134.html](http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/africa/Three-Day-US-Conference-Spotlights-Ethiopia-Future--90583134.html)

<sup>1624</sup> US, Nigeria Establish Bi-National Commission (Washington), Voice of America News. Date of Access: 14 April 2010 [www1.voanews.com/english/news/africa/west/US-Nigeria-Establish-Bi-National-Commission-90046022.html](http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/africa/west/US-Nigeria-Establish-Bi-National-Commission-90046022.html)

<sup>1625</sup> Middle East Partnerships Initiative of the United States Department of State (Washington) Date of Access: 4 December 2009 [mepi.state.gov/documents/organization/80553.pdf](http://mepi.state.gov/documents/organization/80553.pdf).

<sup>1626</sup> U.S.-E.U. Joint Declaration and Annexes. The Press Office, White House, (Washington) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/us-eu-joint-declaration-and-annexes](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/us-eu-joint-declaration-and-annexes).

On 1 October 2009 Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton stated at the U.S.-Africa Business Summit that the United States continues to pursue strategies to improve infrastructure and provide better access to information, capital, and training in Africa, but did not announce any new initiatives in this area.<sup>1627</sup>

On 19 October 2009, Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Susan Rice, announced a new Sudan Strategy where there will be focus on development, good governance, economic development, rule of law, and women's empowerment. The strategy outlines how the U.S. will work closely with international partners to provide assistance in 2010 elections and the 2011 referendum to promote improved governing capacity, and greater transparency in Southern Sudan, which complies with the implementation of e-strategies, which make the government more transparent.<sup>1628</sup>

Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for their intention to improve ICT infrastructure in Africa and funding transparency studies in the Middle East, but has failed to meet public access to ICT for this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Shiva Amiri*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support initiatives to narrow the digital gap to bolster institution building, enable the modernization of public services and the strengthen legislative and democratic processes. Despite supporting initiatives to promote participation in the global information society, the European Union has not supported projects for the development of universal and affordable access to ICT and participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.

On 1 December 2009, the European Commission, under the European Union's 7th Framework Programme, awarded EUR93 million in funding to the new generation of GÉANT, GÉANT 3, a high-speed European communication network dedicated to research and education.<sup>1629</sup> GÉANT is considered the "e-Infrastructure at the heart of the EU's European Research Area" and contributes to global research networking by connecting with other regional networks, such as The Research and Education Network for Asia-Pacific (TEIN3). These partnerships allow European researchers to collaborate with their international counterparts in areas such as e-learning to create a "global virtual research community that aims to bridge the digital divide."<sup>1630</sup>

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<sup>1627</sup> Remarks by the President to the Ghanaian Parliament. The Press Office, White House, (Washington) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009

[www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Remarks-by-the-President-to-the-Ghanaian-Parliament](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-to-the-Ghanaian-Parliament).

<sup>1628</sup> Department of State, Public Liaison E-News, (Washington) 19 October 2009.

Date of Access: 4 December 2009 [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov) | Volume 3 Issue 17 | October 19, 2009.

<sup>1629</sup> GÉANT Network Extends Global Reach Through Expanded South-East Asian Connection, European Commission Information Society and Media (Cambridge, UK) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

[www.geant.net/Media\\_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx](http://www.geant.net/Media_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx).

<sup>1630</sup> GÉANT Network Extends Global Reach Through Expanded South-East Asian Connection, European Commission Information Society and Media (Cambridge, UK) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1

On 7 April 2010, the European Commission chaired the Third Meeting of the Steering Committee of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership along with the African Union Commission, with the stated focus of finding ways to build and consolidate African infrastructure.<sup>1631</sup> The importance of interconnecting Africa and bridging the digital gap was reaffirmed. The European Union and the African Union Commission also stated their ambition to connect all African capitals to neighbouring countries' capitals through fibre-optic broadband cable by 2012.<sup>1632</sup>

On 21-23 October 2009, the European Commission supported the eChallenges e-2009 Conference to discuss ICT issues on an international stage. The conference provides a forum to “share knowledge and experience, lessons learnt and good practice in the areas of ICT for Networked Enterprise & RFID, eGovernment & eDemocracy, eHealth, Collaborative Working Environments, Living Labs, eInfrastructures; Technology Enhanced Learning and ICT Skills, Knowledge and Content Technologies.”<sup>1633</sup>

The European Union has supported initiatives to promote participation in the global information society, but not projects for the development of universal, affordable access to ICTs. Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

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December 2009.

[www.geant.net/Media\\_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx](http://www.geant.net/Media_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx).

<sup>1631</sup> African Highways and Information Superhighways, Africa-EU Partnership 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/focus/items/article\\_10077\\_en.htm](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/focus/items/article_10077_en.htm).

<sup>1632</sup> African Highways and Information Superhighways, Africa-EU Partnership 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.africa-eu-partnership.org/focus/items/article\\_10077\\_en.htm](http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/focus/items/article_10077_en.htm).

<sup>1633</sup> eChallenges e-2009: Welcome, eChallenges e-2009 Secretariat (Dublin, Ireland) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.echallenges.org/e2009/default.asp?page=home](http://www.echallenges.org/e2009/default.asp?page=home).

## 20. Crime: Piracy and Maritime Security [183]

### Commitment

“We commit to contributing, through cooperation with international partners and coordinated bilateral programs, to achieve the goals defined by the Contact Group on Piracy of the Coast of Somalia – and related multilateral efforts, including the Djibouti Code of Conduct facilitated by International Maritime Organization – and the International Contact Group for Somalia.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues*

### Assessment

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

### Background

The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) was created on 14 January 2009 pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1851.<sup>1634</sup> Piracy off the coast of Somalia increased significantly in the recent years, disrupting peace and stability in Somalia, increasing shipping insurance premiums for one of the busiest shipping routes in the world, damaging littoral economies, and creating severe environmental concerns in the region.<sup>1635</sup> Therefore, the Contact Group recognizes the issue as an international challenge and aims to facilitate discussion and coordination of actions among states and organizations to suppress piracy off the coast of Somalia.<sup>1636</sup>

On 14 January 2009, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia held its first meeting at the United Nations headquarters in New York.<sup>1637</sup> The six areas of action outlined by the CGPCS were “(1) a counter-piracy coordination mechanism; (3) strengthening judicial frameworks for arrest, prosecution, and detention of pirates; (4) strengthening commercial shipping self-awareness and other capabilities; (5) pursuing

<sup>1634</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

<sup>1635</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

<sup>1636</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

<sup>1637</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

improved diplomatic and public information efforts; and (6) tracking financial flows related to piracy.”<sup>1638</sup>

In order to achieve these goals, the CGPCS members set the following four Working Groups to deal with the aforementioned areas of action: (1) the Working Group on Military and Operational Coordination, Information Sharing, and Capacity Building convened by the United Kingdom; (2) the Working Group on Judicial Issues convened by Denmark; (3) the Working Group on Strengthening Shipping Self-Awareness and Other Capabilities convened by the United States; and (4) the Working Group on diplomatic and Public Information efforts convened by Egypt.<sup>1639</sup>

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Trieste, Italy on 26 June 2009, Members recognized the increasing threat of piracy off the Gulf of Aden and the Eastern coast of Africa.<sup>1640</sup> Aiming at preventing and suppressing piracy, the G8 leaders committed to increase coordination at the international level to promote maritime security and regional stability.<sup>1641</sup> The G8 also agreed on the need “to target the root causes of piracy, by helping countries in the region meet a number of destabilizing domestic and external challenges.”<sup>1642</sup>

These commitments were reiterated at the L’Aquila Summit, where the G8 promised achieve the areas of action laid out by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia through international partners and coordinated bilateral programs.<sup>1643</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment calls upon G8 members to contribute to the international effort to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. The *G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues* makes reference to the need for both short-term intervention and long-term structural reform in the region. Evaluation of compliance will focus specifically on actions taken within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) for the following reasons: (a) all G8 members and the European Union are currently involved with the CGPCS and, as such, should continue to contribute to its efforts; (b) the CGPCS mandate is broad enough to encompass the majority of initiatives that would qualify as “cooperation with international partners” and “coordinated bilateral programs;” and (c) the goals outlined in the Djibouti Code of Conduct – to which none of the G8 members are parties – are included within the mandate of the CGPCS.

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<sup>1638</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

<sup>1639</sup> Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466](http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466).

<sup>1640</sup> Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html).

<sup>1641</sup> Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html).

<sup>1642</sup> Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html).

<sup>1643</sup> Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html).

Specifically, members commit to participate in a cooperative strategy aimed at achieving the goals laid out by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) in the areas of focus outlined above. In order to register full compliance, members must: (a) provide financial, technical or material support to one of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups; and (b) attend all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.

### Scoring

-1	Member provides no support (financial or otherwise) to any of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups AND does not attend any of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.
0	Member provides some support (financial, technical or material) to at least one (1) of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups OR attends all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.
+1	Member provides some support (financial, technical or material) to at least one (1) of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups AND attends all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.

*Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei*

### Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

On 10 September 2009, Canada participated for the first time in one of the CGPCS meetings, attending its Fourth Plenary Meeting in New York.<sup>1644</sup> On 28 January 2010, Canada attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1645</sup>

Canada has renewed its commitment to combating piracy off the Horn of Africa. On 21 November 2009, the government announced that HMCS *Fredericton* would be joining Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 as part of NATO's Operation OCEAN SHIELD – NATO's contribution to international efforts to combat piracy in the region.<sup>1646</sup> HMCS *Fredericton* completed its mission with Operation SAIPH in April 2010.<sup>1647</sup>

<sup>1644</sup> Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia: List of Participating States and Organizations at the 4<sup>th</sup> Plenary, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. [www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm).

<sup>1645</sup> COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

<sup>1646</sup> Canadian warship to begin counter-piracy operation, Department of Defence (Ottawa). 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/view-news-afficher-nouvelles-eng.asp?id=3209](http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/view-news-afficher-nouvelles-eng.asp?id=3209).

<sup>1647</sup> HMCS *Fredericton* Concludes Anti-piracy and anti-terrorism operations, Department of Defence (Ottawa). 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/news-nouvelles-eng.asp?cat=00&id=3327](http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/news-nouvelles-eng.asp?cat=00&id=3327).

In a statement to the United Nations on 20 October 2009, Ambassador John McNee further reaffirmed Canada's commitment to security in the region, with a special focus on the problem of piracy.<sup>1648</sup> As such, Ambassador McNee emphasized that Canada will continue to participate in the International Contact Group on Somalia, a UN working group that supports "peace and reconciliation" in Somalia.<sup>1649</sup>

Moreover, on 4 December 2009, Ambassador Loyola Sullivan emphasized to the United Nations General Assembly that Canada continues to view the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia as "the primary mechanism for the coordination of counter-piracy activities" in the region.<sup>1650</sup>

For participating in the CGPCS and deploying forces in support of counter-piracy operations in the Horn region, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ryerson Neal*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitments outlined in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

On 10 September 2009, France attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1651</sup> On 28 January 2010, France attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1652</sup> During this meeting, France was one of the countries to pledge its support for the Trust Fund set up by the CGPCS under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Drugs and Crime.<sup>1653</sup>

France has also made contributions aimed at restoring security in the region. On 6 October 2009, Defence Minister Hervé Morin attempted to draw attention to the situation

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<sup>1648</sup>Statement by Ambassador McNee to the Joint Debate on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and 2001-2010, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada\\_un-canada\\_onu/statements-declarations/africa-afrique/20091020\\_AfricanDev-DevAfrique.aspx](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/africa-afrique/20091020_AfricanDev-DevAfrique.aspx).

<sup>1649</sup>Statement by Ambassador McNee to the Joint Debate on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and 2001-2010, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada\\_un-canada\\_onu/statements-declarations/africa-afrique/20091020\\_AfricanDev-DevAfrique.aspx](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/africa-afrique/20091020_AfricanDev-DevAfrique.aspx).

<sup>1650</sup>Statement by Ambassador Loyola Sullivan to UN General Assembly, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada\\_un-canada\\_onu/statements-declarations/general\\_assembly-assemblee-generale/091204\\_Loyola\\_Fisheries-Peches.aspx](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/general_assembly-assemblee-generale/091204_Loyola_Fisheries-Peches.aspx).

<sup>1651</sup>Participants List, Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth\\_Plenary\\_Meeting-Participants-Sept\\_10,2009.PDF](http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10,2009.PDF).

<sup>1652</sup>COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

<sup>1653</sup>COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

in Somalia in a letter to Swedish Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors and EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy.<sup>1654</sup> Minister Morin's letter argued that the destabilization of Somalia directly threatened European and international security.<sup>1655</sup> To move forward, Minister Morin proposed that the EU train an additional 3000 Somali troops to the 150 soldiers already trained by French forces in Djibouti.<sup>1656</sup>

On 25 January 2010, France attended a meeting of the EU Foreign Affairs Council, chaired by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton.<sup>1657</sup> The Council agreed to set up a military mission to contribute to the training of Somali security forces in Uganda, where these forces are currently being trained.<sup>1658</sup> On 7 April 2010, the EU launched this military training mission (EUTM-Somalia) in collaboration with the United Nations and the African Union.<sup>1659</sup> The mission will train 2000 Somali troops in Uganda, in an effort to strengthen the National Security Forces of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia.<sup>1660</sup> France is the second-largest troop contributor, sending a contingent of 26 troops.<sup>1661</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its attendance of all plenary meetings of the CGPCS and its contributions to initiatives fulfilling the goals set out by the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Meaghan Barrett*

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<sup>1654</sup> La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.  
[www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises\\_de\\_parole/communiques/la\\_somalie\\_ne\\_doit\\_pas\\_devenir\\_un\\_foyer\\_de\\_destabilisation](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation).

<sup>1655</sup> La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.  
[www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises\\_de\\_parole/communiques/la\\_somalie\\_ne\\_doit\\_pas\\_devenir\\_un\\_foyer\\_de\\_destabilisation](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation).

<sup>1656</sup> La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.  
[www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises\\_de\\_parole/communiques/la\\_somalie\\_ne\\_doit\\_pas\\_devenir\\_un\\_foyer\\_de\\_destabilisation](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation).

<sup>1657</sup> 2922nd Council meeting Foreign Affairs, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.  
[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1658</sup> 2922nd Council meeting Foreign Affairs, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.  
[europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1659</sup> The EU gets its mission to train the Somali security forces under way, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.  
[www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1\\_somalia.html](http://www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1_somalia.html).

<sup>1660</sup> The EU gets its mission to train the Somali security forces under way, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.  
[www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1\\_somalia.html](http://www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1_somalia.html).

<sup>1661</sup> The EU gets its mission to train the Somali security forces under way, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.  
[www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1\\_somalia.html](http://www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1_somalia.html).

## Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has provided technical support to anti-piracy operations of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle, and sent representatives to the Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in September 2009.

On 10 September 2009, Germany attended the Fourth Plenary meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.<sup>1662</sup> On 28 January 2010, Germany attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1663</sup>

Since December 2008, a German naval frigate, the *Karlsruhe*, and up to 1400 sailors, airmen and other military personnel have been participating in operation ATALANTA conducted by the EU.<sup>1664</sup> The mission mandate was to “aid shipments into Somali ports” and “to protect sea lanes in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia.”<sup>1665</sup> On 17 December 2009, the German parliament has approved a one-year extension of Germany’s naval participation and military mission in Operation ATALANTA.<sup>1666</sup>

Germany has also contributed to the prosecution of accused perpetrators of piracy. In April 2010, A German court in Hamburg began the trial of a group of Somali pirates allegedly involved in the hijacking of a German container ship off the coast of Somalia.<sup>1667</sup>

The German government has also been a strong advocate of counter-piracy measures internationally. During German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle’s tour of Africa in April 2010, he called on East African countries to fight piracy off their coasts, adding that African nations should be the ones to prosecute suspected Somali pirates.<sup>1668</sup>

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<sup>1662</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm).

<sup>1663</sup> COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

<sup>1664</sup> German parliament OKS anti-piracy mission off Somalia, People’s Daily Online (Beijing) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html](http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html).

<sup>1665</sup> German parliament OKS anti-piracy mission off Somalia, People’s Daily Online (Beijing) 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html](http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html).

<sup>1666</sup> German lawmakers grant 1-year extension to anti-piracy patrols off Somalia, Hurriyet Daily News and Economic Review (Ankara) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [www.hurriyetdailynews.com/wires.php?id=3324730\\_piracy-germany-berlin-german-lawmakers-grant-1-year-extension-to-anti-piracy-patrols-off-somalia](http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/wires.php?id=3324730_piracy-germany-berlin-german-lawmakers-grant-1-year-extension-to-anti-piracy-patrols-off-somalia).

<sup>1667</sup> Somali pirates to face trial in Germany, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5464451,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5464451,00.html).

<sup>1668</sup> Westerwelle calls for action against piracy during visit to East Africa, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5443622,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5443622,00.html).

Thus, Germany has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and for its active work in the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Vivian Wei*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to the fight piracy off the coast of Somalia. It sent representatives to the Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in September 2009, and has provided technical support to anti-piracy operations of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle.

On 10 September 2009, Italy attended the Fourth Plenary meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.<sup>1669</sup> On 28 January 2010, Italy attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1670</sup>

As part of operation ATALANTA conducted by the EU, Italian naval warships and aircrafts have been actively escorting commercial ships through the Gulf of Aden since December 2008.<sup>1671</sup> On November 18 2009, the EU announced that it will “extend the mandate of its piracy mission off the coast of Somalia until the end of 2010.”<sup>1672</sup>

On 1 December 2009, the Italian Ship ITS ETNA sailed from Taranto to join the EU Naval Force in its effort to combat piracy operating off the Somali coast.<sup>1673</sup> On 11 February 2010, ITS ETNA carried out its first escort in the ATALANTA mission.<sup>1674</sup> Its main task was escorting merchant vessels carrying humanitarian aid to Somalia.<sup>1675</sup>

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<sup>1669</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm).

<sup>1670</sup> COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

<sup>1671</sup> EU to extend anti-piracy mission off Somalia through 2010, Defence Talk (Washington, D.C.) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/](http://www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/).

<sup>1672</sup> EU to extend anti-piracy mission off Somalia through 2010, Defence Talk (Washington, D.C.) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/](http://www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/).

<sup>1673</sup> Italian Navy on its way to take over the lead, EU NAVFOR Somalia Public Affairs Office (Brussels) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. [www.eunavfor.eu/2009/12/italiannavy-on-its-way-to-take-over-the-lead/img\\_3590-web/](http://www.eunavfor.eu/2009/12/italiannavy-on-its-way-to-take-over-the-lead/img_3590-web/).

<sup>1674</sup> EU NAVFOR Warship ITS ETNA Successfully Completed MV ALPHA KIRAWIRA Escort, EU NAVFOR Somalia Public Affairs Office (Brussels) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [www.eunavfor.eu/2010/02/eu-navfor-warship-its-etna-successfully-completed-mv-alpha-kirawira-escort/](http://www.eunavfor.eu/2010/02/eu-navfor-warship-its-etna-successfully-completed-mv-alpha-kirawira-escort/).

<sup>1675</sup> EU NAVFOR Warship ITS ETNA Successfully Completed MV ALPHA KIRAWIRA Escort, EU NAVFOR Somalia Public Affairs Office (Brussels) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [www.eunavfor.eu/2010/02/eu-navfor-warship-its-etna-successfully-completed-mv-alpha-kirawira-escort/](http://www.eunavfor.eu/2010/02/eu-navfor-warship-its-etna-successfully-completed-mv-alpha-kirawira-escort/).

Thus, Italy has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and for its contributions to the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Vivian Wei*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has attended all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.<sup>1676</sup> Japan has also provided material, financial and technical support to the efforts to counter piracy, and has actively supported the activities of Working Group 1 and Working Group 3 of the CGPCS.

On 10 September 2009, Japan attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.<sup>1677</sup> On 28 January 2010, Japan attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.<sup>1678</sup>

As of late July 2009, Japan has provided two additional naval vessels to its maritime fleet in order to “enhance maritime security.”<sup>1679</sup> It has also begun construction for a base in Djibouti to house self-defence forces personnel and patrol planes involved in antipiracy operations.<sup>1680</sup> Moreover, on 26 April 2010, Japan announced that it will be constructing an overseas naval base in Djibouti, a move designed to “counter rising piracy in the region.”<sup>1681</sup> The base is scheduled to open in 2011.<sup>1682</sup>

On 9 September 2009, Japan signed the “New York Declaration” in which it agreed to promulgate “internationally recognized best management practices for the protection of

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<sup>1676</sup> Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1\\_attached.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1_attached.pdf).

<sup>1677</sup> Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1\\_attached.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1_attached.pdf).

<sup>1678</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm).

<sup>1679</sup> Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1\\_attached.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1_attached.pdf).

<sup>1680</sup> Japan to build own housing, plane tarmac in Djibouti for piracy patrols, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 31 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090731a7.html](http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090731a7.html).

<sup>1681</sup> Piracy Prompts Japan to Open Army Base Abroad, Somaliland Press (Mogadishu) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 16 May 2010. [somalilandpress.com/piracy-prompts-japan-to-open-army-base-abroad-13425](http://somalilandpress.com/piracy-prompts-japan-to-open-army-base-abroad-13425).

<sup>1682</sup> Piracy Prompts Japan to Open Army Base Abroad, Somaliland Press (Mogadishu) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 16 May 2010. [somalilandpress.com/piracy-prompts-japan-to-open-army-base-abroad-13425](http://somalilandpress.com/piracy-prompts-japan-to-open-army-base-abroad-13425).

ships against piracy attacks.”<sup>1683</sup> This ensures effective piracy counter measures being adopted by vessels belonging to member countries.<sup>1684</sup>

In addition, Japan continues to be a major financial contributor to the CGPCS and remains the primary donor of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Djibouti Code Trust Fund.<sup>1685</sup> On 21 September 2009, the IMO acknowledged that it had received a USD13.6 million contribution from the government of Japan towards this fund.<sup>1686</sup>

Moreover, on 28 January 2010, Japan pledged USD0.5 million to a second Trust Fund, set up to help countries in the region fight piracy.<sup>1687</sup> This is a multipurpose fund, administered under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at strengthening law enforcement capacities in the region – with a special focus on piracy.<sup>1688</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and its provision of material, financial and technical support for the efforts to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia.

*Analyst: Danial Jameel*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to fight piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

On 10 September 2009, Russia participated in the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) in New York.<sup>1689</sup> On 28 January 2010, Russia sent a delegation to the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.<sup>1690</sup>

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<sup>1683</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm).

<sup>1684</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sep/129143.htm).

<sup>1685</sup> Technical Co-operation Committee (TC), 59th session, International Maritime Organization (London) 23-25 June 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

[www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic\\_id=111&doc\\_id=10621](http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=111&doc_id=10621).

<sup>1686</sup> Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC), International Maritime Organization (London): 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

[www.imo.org/newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic\\_id=1772&doc\\_id=11856](http://www.imo.org/newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=1772&doc_id=11856).

<sup>1687</sup> Press Conference on Work of Contact Group on Piracy off Somali Coast, Department of Public Information, News and Media Division, United Nations (New York) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/100128\\_Somalia.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/100128_Somalia.doc.htm).

<sup>1688</sup> Press Conference on Work of Contact Group on Piracy off Somali Coast, Department of Public Information, News and Media Division, United Nations (New York) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 April 2010. [www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/100128\\_Somalia.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/briefings/docs/2010/100128_Somalia.doc.htm).

<sup>1689</sup> Participants List. Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Fourth Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS at New York on 10 September 2009, Maritime Administration of the US Department of Transportation (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. [www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth\\_Plenary\\_Meeting-Participants-Sept\\_10,2009.PDF](http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10,2009.PDF).

<sup>1690</sup> COMMUNIQUE: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Latest\\_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Latest_news/COMMUNIQUE-Contact-Group-on-Piracy-off-the-Coast-of-Somalia/).

Russia has also held several anti-piracy missions on enhancing navigation security near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden.

From 30 July to 15 October 2009, a group of anti-submarine warships has been patrolling the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden, and escorting merchant ships from different countries.<sup>1691</sup>

On 28 November 2009, the Baltic Fleet's frigate Neustrashimy sailed for the region to participate in anti-piracy activities near Somalia.<sup>1692</sup>

On 30 November 2009, the Russian naval squadron led by the anti-submarine warship Admiral Chabanenko began the tasks of ensuring safety of navigation near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden.<sup>1693</sup> On 4 December 2009, Admiral Chabanenko escorted a convoy of merchant vessels through the Gulf of Aden.<sup>1694</sup>

On 13 January 2010, the Russian Ministry of Defense officially stated that “Russian warships would continue regular patrols near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden in 2010” in light of continued pirate attacks on peaceful civilian vessels.<sup>1695</sup>

Moreover, Russia is an active participant in the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction process (SHADE), a military coordination mechanism co-chaired by the EU and Combined Maritime Forces (CMF).<sup>1696</sup> Participants of the Fifth CGPCS Plenary Meeting stated that the number of successful pirate attacks in the Gulf of Aden has been reduced as a result of the SHADE process.<sup>1697</sup>

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<sup>1691</sup> The group of Pacific Fleet ships after struggling against pirates has returned to Vladivostok, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 16 November 2009. Date of access: 6 December 2009. [www.rian.ru/defense\\_safety/20091116/193863444.html](http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/20091116/193863444.html).

<sup>1692</sup> Neustrashimy to continue fighting piracy near Somalia, RusNavy.com (Moscow) 30 November 2009. Date of access: 2 December 2009. [rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT\\_ID=8186](http://rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=8186).

<sup>1693</sup> The naval squadron of Russia led by the LASWS “Admiral Chabanenko” in late November will begin the tasks of ensuring safety of navigation near the Horn of Africa, The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense (Moscow) 19 November 2009. Date of access: 2 December 2009. [www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=69048](http://www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=69048).

<sup>1694</sup> RNS Admiral Chabanenko to escort convoy through the Gulf of Aden, RusNavy.com (Moscow) 3 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. [rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT\\_ID=8209](http://rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=8209).

<sup>1695</sup> Russian warships would continue regular patrols near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden in 2010, The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense (Moscow) 13 January 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=70171](http://www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=70171).

<sup>1696</sup> The international response to piracy, UK Foreign & Commonwealth office (London) Undated. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/international-response](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/international-response).

<sup>1697</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm).

Russia has also proposed initiatives that are in line with the mandate of the CGPCS Working Group 2 (Judicial Issues).<sup>1698</sup> On 27 April 2010 the UN Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1918(2010) – initiated by Russia – which called for the creation of a special court for prosecuting pirates captured off the coast of Somalia.<sup>1699</sup> According to a press release issued by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, “Russia’s initiative had been prompted by the growing piracy threat, the struggle against which is compounded by the inability of existing mechanisms to prosecute all piracy suspects detained in the Gulf of Aden.”<sup>1700</sup> The communiqué goes on to state that this initiative is evidence of Russia’s “intention...to combat impunity and look for additional mechanisms to enable bringing pirates to justice more effectively.”<sup>1701</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for active work corresponding to the activity of the CGPCS Working Group 1 and for participating in the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Polina Cherepova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. The United Kingdom regularly attends the meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and currently chairs one of its working groups.

On 10 September 2009, the United Kingdom attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1702</sup> At the meeting, the United Kingdom signed the New York Declaration, “a commitment to best management practices to avoid, deter or delay acts of piracy.”<sup>1703</sup> On 28 January 2010, the United Kingdom attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPSC and reported on the activities of Working Group 1 of the CGPSC.<sup>1704</sup> At

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<sup>1698</sup> Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) Undated. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/contactgroup/index.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/contactgroup/index.htm).

<sup>1699</sup> Resolution 1918 (2010) Adopted by the Security Council at its 6301st meeting, on 27 April 2010, United Nations (New York) 27 April 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc\\_resolutions10.htm](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions10.htm).

<sup>1700</sup> Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution on Prosecution of Piracy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 April 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b3e89dfd82d02797c32577140029c074](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b3e89dfd82d02797c32577140029c074).

<sup>1701</sup> Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution on Prosecution of Piracy, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 April 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b3e89dfd82d02797c32577140029c074](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/b3e89dfd82d02797c32577140029c074).

<sup>1702</sup> Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia: List of Participating States and Organisations at the 4<sup>th</sup> Plenary, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. [www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm).

<sup>1703</sup> The United States Signs “New York” Declaration, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 9 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/128767.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/128767.htm).

<sup>1704</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm)

this meeting, the United Kingdom pledged financial support to one of the CGPSC's Trust Funds.<sup>1705</sup>

On 9 September 2009, the United Kingdom chaired a meeting of the CGPSC's Working Group 1 (Military and Operational Cooperation, Information Sharing, and capacity Building).<sup>1706</sup> The United Kingdom provided support for Working Group 1's initiatives such as a regional needs assessment, which "provided a clear map on how regional states can be assisted in addressing piracy on land as well as at sea."<sup>1707</sup> The United Kingdom also funded the participation of Somali representatives at these meetings.<sup>1708</sup>

The United Kingdom currently contributes to three counter-piracy operations in the Horn of Africa. It provides the headquarters and several ships for the EU's naval force, Operation ATLANTA, several ships for NATO's Operation OCEAN SHIELD, as well as ships for the Combined Maritime Forces.<sup>1709</sup> The United Kingdom's Maritime Trade Organisation also provides logistical support for victims of piracy.<sup>1710</sup>

The United Kingdom also continues to participate in the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE) initiatives, which promotes cooperation and synchronization of the activities of naval forces in the Horn region.<sup>1711</sup> The report of the Fifth CGPCS Plenary Meeting suggests that the activities of SHED have led to a substantial decrease in the number of successful pirate attacks in the Gulf of Aden.<sup>1712</sup>

On 27 July 2009, the United Kingdom signed a bilateral agreement with the Government of the Seychelles to facilitate the prosecution of pirates captured in the region.<sup>1713</sup>

Moreover, the United Kingdom has also engaged in bilateral initiatives aimed at curtailing piracy off the Coast of Somalia. From 8-11 March 2010, President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed of Somalia visited the United Kingdom to discuss piracy and

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<sup>1705</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, State Department (Washington, D.C.). 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm)

<sup>1706</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, State Department (Washington, D.C.). 9 September 2009. Date of access: 26 November 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm).

<sup>1707</sup> Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm).

<sup>1708</sup> Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm).

<sup>1709</sup> Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm).

<sup>1710</sup> Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm).

<sup>1711</sup> The International Response to Piracy, Foreign Office (London) 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/international-response](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/international-response).

<sup>1712</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm).

<sup>1713</sup> Prisoner Transfer Agreements, Foreign Office (London) 27 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/prisoners](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/prisoners).

security issues.<sup>1714</sup> During the visit, the British Development Secretary announced a GBP5.8 million program to promote peace and stability in region through local peace building initiatives.<sup>1715</sup>

In addition, the United Kingdom supports the development of the region's coastguards,<sup>1716</sup> including an initiative to develop the Yemeni coastguard in partnership with the United States.<sup>1717</sup>

For its continued participation in and support of the CGPCS and other cooperative measures to combat piracy in the Horn region, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ryerson Neal*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has attended all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.<sup>1718</sup> The United States of America has also provided technical support to Working Group 3 of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle.

On 10 September 2009, United States attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.<sup>1719</sup> On 28 January 2010, United States attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting, also held in New York.<sup>1720</sup>

The United States is currently chairing Working Group 3, which deals with "Strengthening Shipping Self-Awareness and Other Capabilities."<sup>1721</sup> At the Fifth Plenary

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<sup>1714</sup> President of Somalia visits UK, Foreign Office (London) 8 March 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=21871411](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=21871411).

<sup>1715</sup> Joint UK-Somalia press statement on the visit of the President of Somalia to London, Foreign Office (London) 12 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=21877652](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=21877652).

<sup>1716</sup> Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London) 10 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100210/text/100210w0004.htm#100210w0004.htm\\_spnw17](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmhansrd/cm100210/text/100210w0004.htm#100210w0004.htm_spnw17).

<sup>1717</sup> UK-US working closely on Yemen and Somalia terrorist threat, Prime Minister's Office (London) 3 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/news/latest-news/2010/01/uk-us-working-closely-on-yemen-and-somalia-terrorist-threat-21956](http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/latest-news/2010/01/uk-us-working-closely-on-yemen-and-somalia-terrorist-threat-21956).

<sup>1718</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm).

<sup>1719</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm).

<sup>1720</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm).

<sup>1721</sup> Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/contactgroup/index.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/contactgroup/index.htm).

Meeting of the CGPCS, the United States reported that, under its chairmanship, Working Group 3 will “continue to work...to strengthen shipping self-awareness as well as to inform and complement the work of the Maritime Safety Committee of the IMO.”<sup>1722</sup>

The United States is also a signatory of the “New York Declaration,” in which it agreed to promulgate “internationally recognized best management practices for self protection to vessels on its registers.”<sup>1723</sup>

Currently, the United States is active in developing a Maritime Security Sector Reform framework that “delineates essential components of national maritime security and serves as a tool for donor coordination.”<sup>1724</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and its provision of technical support for Working Group 3 of the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Danial Jameel*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitments outlined in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

On 10 September 2009, the EU attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS.<sup>1725</sup> On 28 January 2010, the EU attended the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.<sup>1726</sup>

On 28 and 29 September 2009, Swedish Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors hosted a meeting with the ministers of defence of all EU member states in Gothenburg.<sup>1727</sup> The

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<sup>1722</sup> Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 20 May 2010.

[www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/01/136263.htm).

<sup>1723</sup> Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm).

<sup>1724</sup> United States Actions To Counter Piracy Off the Horn of Africa, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/fs/128540.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/fs/128540.htm).

<sup>1725</sup> Participants List, Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. [www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth\\_Plenary\\_Meeting-Participants-Sept\\_10,2009.PDF](http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10,2009.PDF).

<sup>1726</sup> Norway chairs meeting on Somali piracy, Norway Mission to the UN (New York) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.norway-un.org/News/Events/Norway-chairs-meeting-on-Somali-piracy/](http://www.norway-un.org/News/Events/Norway-chairs-meeting-on-Somali-piracy/).

<sup>1727</sup> A Göteborg, les ministres de la Défense européens discutent des actions extérieures, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.defense.gouv.fr/europe\\_de\\_la\\_defense/breves/a\\_goeteborg\\_les\\_ministres\\_de\\_la\\_defense\\_europeens\\_discutent\\_des\\_actions\\_exterieures](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/europe_de_la_defense/breves/a_goeteborg_les_ministres_de_la_defense_europeens_discutent_des_actions_exterieures).

ministers agreed to better coordinate information sharing between civilian and military actors for maritime surveillance.<sup>1728</sup>

In addition, the EU has been conducting the military operation EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA since December 2008.<sup>1729</sup> Operation ATALANTA is mandated to provide protection for the World Food Programme (WFP) and merchant vessels off the Horn of Africa.<sup>1730</sup>

The EU has also engaged in initiatives designed to improve the general security situation in Somalia. On 7 April 2010, the EU deployed 141 troops as part of the EU Training Mission – Somalia (EUTM-Somalia).<sup>1731</sup> EUTM-Somalia followed the agreement reached at the EU Foreign Affairs Council on 25 January 2010 to set up a military mission to contribute to the training of 2000 soldiers of the National Security Forces of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia.<sup>1732</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its sustained support of programs fulfilling the goals laid out by the CGPCS and its attendance at all plenary meetings of the CGPCS.

*Analyst: Meaghan Barrett*

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<sup>1728</sup> A Göteborg, les ministres de la Défense européens discutent des actions extérieures, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.defense.gouv.fr/europe\\_de\\_la\\_defense/breves/a\\_goeteborg\\_les\\_ministres\\_de\\_la\\_defense\\_europeens\\_discutent\\_des\\_actions\\_exterieures](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/europe_de_la_defense/breves/a_goeteborg_les_ministres_de_la_defense_europeens_discutent_des_actions_exterieures).

<sup>1729</sup> EU naval operation against piracy (EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA), European Security and Defence Policy (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012\\_EN.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012_EN.pdf).

<sup>1730</sup> EU naval operation against piracy (EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA), European Security and Defence Policy (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012\\_EN.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012_EN.pdf).

<sup>1731</sup> The EU gets its mission to train the Somali security forces under way, European Parliament (Brussels) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010.

[www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1\\_somalia.html](http://www.eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/abr1_somalia.html).

<sup>1732</sup> Council of the European Union. 2922nd Council meeting Foreign Affairs (Brussels) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/10/10&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

## 21. Regional Security: Afghanistan and Pakistan [186]

### Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to promoting stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues*

### Assessment

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

### Background

The situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan remains a top priority for the G8. Positioned in a geographical area of strategic importance, both countries present significant challenges to regional stability and security, including rebel insurgency, terrorism, narcotics trafficking, human rights abuses, government corruption, all of which are exacerbated by a failing economic infrastructure.<sup>1733</sup>

The G8 members first stressed the importance of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the surrounding region at a G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting on 26 June 2001. The members called for “closer coordination among governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations” to support reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.<sup>1734</sup> Since then, the G8 leaders have committed to the reconstruction and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and the wider region.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members reaffirmed the importance of including economic reconstruction as part of the efforts to promote security in the region, with a particular focus on the reduction of poverty.<sup>1735</sup> The G8 leaders agreed that in order to

<sup>1733</sup> Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 25 January 2010.

[www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html).

<sup>1734</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ State on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 November 2001. Date of Access: 25 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm011126.htm](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm011126.htm).

<sup>1735</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html).

counteract the effectiveness of “terrorist propaganda,” a variety of economic initiatives should be given priority in areas such as investment in infrastructure, increased employment opportunities, professional training, and expanding access to public services.<sup>1736</sup>

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to countering terrorism in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. As such, Members promised to coordinate security initiatives, as well as support economic and social development programs aimed at promoting stability and lasting peace in the region.<sup>1737</sup>

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Trieste, held in Italy on 26 June 2009, the Foreign Ministers emphasized the need for Afghan and Pakistani leadership and cooperation in all G8 undertakings.<sup>1738</sup> In addition, the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed on the pressing need for enhanced collaboration and shared responsibility for effective management and security of the Afghan-Pakistan border.<sup>1739</sup> The G8 Outreach Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan and Pakistan and the regional dimension held in Trieste on 26 and 27 June 2009, marked another step forward in the building of “a more secure, democratic and prosperous region.”<sup>1740</sup>

These commitments were reiterated at the L’Aquila Summit, where the G8 promised to promote “stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”<sup>1741</sup> In Afghanistan, the G8 leaders committed to provide assistance to the electoral process, to provide comprehensive assistance to the new Afghan Government, and to “support capacity building at all levels.”<sup>1742</sup> The G8 committed to work with Pakistan to fight against terrorism and violence perpetrated by extremists, to “foster economic and social development,” as well as to “strengthen its democratic institutions.”<sup>1743</sup> In their

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<sup>1736</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010.

[www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html).

<sup>1737</sup> G8 Leaders’ Statement on Counter Terrorism, G8 Informational Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-counter.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-counter.html).

<sup>1738</sup> Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html).

<sup>1739</sup> Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html).

<sup>1740</sup> Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html).

<sup>1741</sup> Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html).

<sup>1742</sup> Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html).

<sup>1743</sup> Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html).

communiqué, the G8 emphasized the need to work closely with international organizations and local governments in security-building and development efforts.<sup>1744</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The G8 members commit to promoting stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This includes two inter-related actions: a) working closely with the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen both countries' security sectors, with a special focus on enhancing local capability to combat illicit drug trafficking and terrorism; and b) providing financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region, with a particular focus on dealing with the problem of poverty.

In order to comply with the “stability” component of this commitment, members must provide support (either financial or technical) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities of regional and sub-regional institutions. As such, any unilateral security-building efforts undertaken by member states will not count as compliance. On the other hand, actions taken in conjunction with either international organizations or the local governments will be counted as compliance with the “development” aspect of the commitment. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both areas.

Moreover, whereas members can score partial compliance by supporting local efforts in either one of the two countries, in order to register fully compliance members must take action in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### **Scoring**

-1	Member fails to provide support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in either Afghanistan or Pakistan AND provides no financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
0	Member provides some support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and/or Pakistan OR provides some financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
+1	Member provides support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan AND provides financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.

*Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

<sup>1744</sup> Political Issues: L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html).

The Canadian Forces and the Canadian-led Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team are currently mentoring six Afghan National Army (ANA) battalions and one brigade headquarters.<sup>1745</sup> In addition, the Canadian Forces and Canadian police are contributing to the training and mentoring of the Afghan National Police (ANP) and Canada is providing up to CAD99 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards ANP training and equipment.<sup>1746</sup> The aims of this initiative are to build administrative and logistical support capacity, as well as justice and correctional system initiatives to support the ANP.<sup>1747</sup>

Canada has committed to invest up to CAD210 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards increasing the Government of Afghanistan's capacity to provide services such as education, vocational training, roads, and job creation, as well as irrigation and potable water infrastructure.<sup>1748</sup> This includes up to CAD50 million towards the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam, the province of Kandahar's main water source, and up to CAD12 million towards constructing and repairing 50 Kandahar schools.<sup>1749</sup>

Canada is also committed to advancing Afghanistan's capacity for democratic governance.<sup>1750</sup> It pursued this objective by providing financial and technical assistance for the August 2009 elections; contributing to effective budget planning mechanisms; and helping Afghanistan's 34 provinces establish long-term strategic plans in accordance with the Afghanistan National Development objectives.<sup>1751</sup>

The Government of Canada is seeking to enhance counter-terrorism and crime-fighting capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by enhancing border security between the two countries. It is pursuing this objective by facilitating bilateral dialogue and providing up to CAD32 million from 2009 to 2011 for infrastructure, equipment, and the training of

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<sup>1745</sup> Priority 1: Training and Mentoring Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit1.aspx](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit1.aspx).

<sup>1746</sup> Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu\\_id=45&menu=L](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L).

<sup>1747</sup> Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu\\_id=45&menu=L](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L).

<sup>1748</sup> Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu\\_id=46&menu=L](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L).

<sup>1749</sup> Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu\\_id=46&menu=L](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L).

<sup>1750</sup> Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx).

<sup>1751</sup> Priority 5: Democratic Development & National Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit5.aspx?lang=en](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit5.aspx?lang=en).

border officials.<sup>1752</sup> Ongoing efforts to facilitate such dialogue include sponsoring workshops for Afghan and Pakistani law enforcement officials under the Canadian-funded Dubai Process and encouraging increased cooperation at the Kandahar-Baluchistan border.<sup>1753</sup>

Moreover, the Canada Border Services Agency, in consultation with Afghan authorities and international partners, has developed the curriculum for the new Afghan National Customs Academy, which opened on 19 January 2010.<sup>1754</sup> The Academy will help develop the Afghanistan Customs Department and contribute to the training of border officials.<sup>1755</sup>

In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is supporting social and economic development in Pakistan by funding numerous projects. These projects include teacher training, primary education, food provision and nutrition, decentralization of social service delivery, empowerment of women and gender equality, decentralization of health services, poverty-reduction and stability-building, and sustainable livelihood restoration in rural communities.<sup>1756</sup> CIDA is also currently supporting Pakistan's Social Policy Development Centre, which focuses on economic and social policy.<sup>1757</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Maria Robson*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

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<sup>1752</sup> Afghanistan-Pakistan Border, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/border-frontiere.aspx?menu\\_id=48&menu=L](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/border-frontiere.aspx?menu_id=48&menu=L).

<sup>1753</sup> Priority 4: Border Security and Dialogue, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit4.aspx).

<sup>1754</sup> Afghan National Customs Academy opens in Kabul, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2010/2010\\_01\\_19.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2010/2010_01_19.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>1755</sup> Afghan National Customs Academy opens in Kabul, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2010/2010\\_01\\_19.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2010/2010_01_19.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>1756</sup> Pakistan – CIDA-Funded Projects, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK).

<sup>1757</sup> Pakistan – CIDA-Funded Projects, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK).

France is engaged in ongoing programs to enhance social and economic development in Afghanistan, including agriculture, health, education, and parliamentary initiatives.<sup>1758</sup>

In March 2010, France announced that it will be contributing EUR500,000 to a United Nations Development Fund aimed at promoting justice for women in Afghanistan.<sup>1759</sup> The project will develop legal aid resources and strengthen the capacity of women's organizations in Afghanistan over a three-year period.<sup>1760</sup>

The Government of France is working with the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity and provide technical assistance to rural agriculture.<sup>1761</sup> France is also providing training in Afghan hospitals and as well as EUR8 million over four years to rebuild blood banks in Kabul.<sup>1762</sup>

In education, France is providing EUR2 million from 2007 to 2009 to enhance the teaching of science and French at the University of Kabul.<sup>1763</sup>

France is also the head of the Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature, a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Afghanistan, which involves training Afghan members of parliament and administrative agents.<sup>1764</sup>

On 1 December 2009, French Defence Minister Hervé Morin announced that France may increase its army and police training.<sup>1765</sup> Currently, France is building Afghanistan's capacity to fight crime and terrorism by contributing to the training of the Afghan

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<sup>1758</sup> Coopération, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?rubrique19](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?rubrique19).

<sup>1759</sup> France's contribution to UNIFEM's tri-annual program to promote women's access to justice in Afghanistan, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files\\_156/afghanistan\\_498/afghanistan-and-the-international-community\\_6432/events\\_6807/france-contribution-to-unifem-tri-annual-program-to-promote-women-access-to-justice-in-afghanistan-19.03.10\\_13872.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/afghanistan_498/afghanistan-and-the-international-community_6432/events_6807/france-contribution-to-unifem-tri-annual-program-to-promote-women-access-to-justice-in-afghanistan-19.03.10_13872.html).

<sup>1760</sup> France's contribution to UNIFEM's tri-annual program to promote women's access to justice in Afghanistan, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 19 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files\\_156/afghanistan\\_498/afghanistan-and-the-international-community\\_6432/events\\_6807/france-contribution-to-unifem-tri-annual-program-to-promote-women-access-to-justice-in-afghanistan-19.03.10\\_13872.html](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/afghanistan_498/afghanistan-and-the-international-community_6432/events_6807/france-contribution-to-unifem-tri-annual-program-to-promote-women-access-to-justice-in-afghanistan-19.03.10_13872.html).

<sup>1761</sup> La coopération agricole, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article289](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article289).

<sup>1762</sup> La coopération santé, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article291](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article291).

<sup>1763</sup> La coopération éducative, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article290](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article290).

<sup>1764</sup> La coopération parlementaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article307](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article307).

<sup>1765</sup> France Open to More Training, Aid for Afghanistan, SpaceWar 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.spacewar.com/reports/France\\_open\\_to\\_more\\_training\\_aid\\_for\\_Afghanistan\\_999.html](http://www.spacewar.com/reports/France_open_to_more_training_aid_for_Afghanistan_999.html).

National Army,<sup>1766</sup> providing training and equipment to the National Interdiction Unit and the Afghan National Police.<sup>1767</sup>

On 22 July 2009, French Minister for Foreign Trade Anne-Marie Idrac announced that the priority sectors for the development of Pakistan include transportation, energy and water treatment, and the capacity to fight against terrorism.<sup>1768</sup> Further, France is contributing EUR300 million to Pakistan over 2007 to 2009 to enhance the country's economic development and provision of basic services to its population.<sup>1769</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Maria Robson*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

Germany has made several contributions aimed at promoting stability and development in the region. On 24 November 2009, Federal Minister for Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would provide additional funds to promote stability in Afghanistan and good governance in Pakistan. The Federal Development Ministry provided an additional EUR52 million, increasing Germany's contribution to a total of EUR144 million.<sup>1770</sup> The goal of this funding is to establish a regional development fund aimed at improving governance and financing infrastructure and social development projects.<sup>1771</sup> The Federal Development Ministry provides additional EUR10 million to improve the governance in Pakistan and to further its economic and political reforms.<sup>1772</sup>

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<sup>1766</sup> La coopération militaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article303](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article303).

<sup>1767</sup> La coopération policière, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [ambafrance-af.org/france\\_afghanistan/spip.php?article304](http://ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article304).

<sup>1768</sup> Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.ambafrance-pk.org/france\\_pakistan/spip.php?article1581](http://www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581).

<sup>1769</sup> Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2010. [www.ambafrance-pk.org/france\\_pakistan/spip.php?article1581](http://www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581).

<sup>1770</sup> Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html).

<sup>1771</sup> Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html).

<sup>1772</sup> Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html).

Minister Niebel has stressed that stability and development in the region can only be promoted if both Afghanistan and Pakistan are targeted.<sup>1773</sup>

On 26 January 2010, German Chancellor Angela Merkel provided details of the so-called “Development Offensive for Afghanistan”.<sup>1774</sup> As part of this initiative, Germany will increase its financial support for civilian reconstruction from EUR230 million to EUR430 million in order to improve the country’s infrastructure and train competent security forces.<sup>1775</sup>

Moreover, on 28 January 2010, Minister Niebel announced that the Federal Development Ministry will provide additional assistance of up to EUR250 million per year until 2013 to promote stability and development in Afghanistan.<sup>1776</sup>

Germany has also contributed to counter-terrorism and security initiatives in the region. On 3 December 2009, the German cabinet decided to extend its mandate in Afghanistan by 12 months.<sup>1777</sup> Subsequently, on 9 February 2010, the German cabinet decided to extend its mandate in Afghanistan by another 12 months until 28 February 2011, as part of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.<sup>1778</sup>

Moreover, on 28 January 2010, as part of the aforementioned “Development Offensive for Afghanistan” Chancellor Merkel announced that Germany would increase its number of military instructors in the region to a total of 1,400 and that the overall German contingent is to be increased by 500 troops.<sup>1779</sup> In addition, to improve the training of the Afghan police forces, the number of police instructors deployed is to be increased from 123 to 200.<sup>1780</sup> Furthermore, Chancellor Merkel stated that Germany will contribute

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<sup>1773</sup> Additional funds for stability in Afghanistan and to promote good governance in Pakistan, Federal Ministry for Development (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. [www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2009/november/pm\\_20091124\\_103.html](http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2009/november/pm_20091124_103.html).

<sup>1774</sup> Development offensive for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html).

<sup>1775</sup> Development offensive for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html).

<sup>1776</sup> Federal Development Ministry provides additional assistance, Federal Development Ministry (Berlin), 28 February 2010. Date of access: 19 April 2010. [www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2010/januar/pm\\_20100128\\_15.html](http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2010/januar/pm_20100128_15.html).

<sup>1777</sup> German soldiers also support Afghanistan in 2010, Federal Government (Berlin) 3 December 2009. Date of access: 03 December 2009. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-26-bundeswehr-unterstuetzt-weiterhin-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-26-bundeswehr-unterstuetzt-weiterhin-afghanistan.html).

<sup>1778</sup> New mandate for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin) 9 February 2010. Date of access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/02/2010-02-09-neues-afghanistanmandat\\_en.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/02/2010-02-09-neues-afghanistanmandat_en.html).

<sup>1779</sup> Development offensive for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html).

<sup>1780</sup> Development offensive for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html).

EUR50 million over the next five years to the internal process of reconciliation with moderate Taliban in Afghanistan.<sup>1781</sup>

On 11 October 2009, Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, foreign minister at the time, announced the delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan National Police.<sup>1782</sup> This was part of the German contribution towards helping to build and train the police forces in Afghanistan.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1. It has provided financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to combat terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 1 December 2009, US President Barack Obama asked NATO allies to increase their troops in Afghanistan.<sup>1783</sup> In response, Defence Minister Ignazio La Russa confirmed reports that “Rome would send about 1000 extra soldiers to Afghanistan,” in addition to 3200 Italian soldiers currently serving in the country.<sup>1784</sup> Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italian troops would contribute to Afghanistan’s civil reconstruction and security efforts.<sup>1785</sup>

On 15 November 2009, Italy’s Ambassador to Afghanistan H.E. Claudio Glaentzer “signed a multilateral agreement on the funding with International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Afghan government.”<sup>1786</sup> Italy donated EUR3.1 million to support the “socio-economic reintegration of returnees, internally displaced people and vulnerable Afghans in Herat and surrounding western provinces.”<sup>1787</sup>

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<sup>1781</sup> Development offensive for Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.bundesregierung.de/nn\\_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html](http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/01/2010-01-26-bk-afghanistan.html).

<sup>1782</sup> Delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan police, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090811\\_Hubschrauber\\_20AFG.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090811_Hubschrauber_20AFG.html).

<sup>1783</sup> Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News (London) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm).

<sup>1784</sup> Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News (London) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm).

<sup>1785</sup> Italy and Germany insist on role in “reconstructing” Afghanistan, M&C News (New York) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article\\_1520630.php/Italy-and-Germany-insist-on-role-in-reconstructing-Afghanistan](http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1520630.php/Italy-and-Germany-insist-on-role-in-reconstructing-Afghanistan).

<sup>1786</sup> Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb (New York) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument).

<sup>1787</sup> Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb (New York) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument).

On 25 February 2010, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced two new agricultural and health projects in western Afghanistan.<sup>1788</sup> Italy will contribute EUR11 million to these projects, which are currently being developed by local authorities in Herat province and the Development Cooperation in the Italian Embassy in Kabul.<sup>1789</sup>

With regards to social development in Afghanistan, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has financed a training program for several dozens of Afghan police officers on domestic and gender based violence, which will be held in Kabul from 3 to 7 April 2010.<sup>1790</sup>

The Italian Government is also seeking to enhance counter-terrorism capabilities in Pakistan. In an address delivered on 30 September 2009, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini asserted that Italy is committed to supporting the government of Pakistan in its quest to “become a producer of security...by contributing to the fight against terrorism and the stabilization of Afghanistan”<sup>1791</sup>

On the same day, Minister Frattini announced that Italy has agreed to convert Pakistan’s USD100 million debt into aid for “development projects in the social sector.”<sup>1792</sup> Under this debt-swap agreement, the aid will be used to develop “health, education, agriculture, basic infrastructure, and environment protection” projects.<sup>1793</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Vivian Wei*

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<sup>1788</sup> Cooperation: two new Italian projects in Heart Province in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100225\\_Cooperazione\\_Herat.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100225_Cooperazione_Herat.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1789</sup> Cooperation: two new Italian projects in Heart Province in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100225\\_Cooperazione\\_Herat.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100225_Cooperazione_Herat.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1790</sup> Training for the Afghan National Police on Domestic and Gender-Based Violence, Embassy of Italy in Kabul (Kabul) 18 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.ambkabul.esteri.it/Ambasciata\\_Kabul/Archivio\\_News/contattistaautistacentralinistacompresso.htm](http://www.ambkabul.esteri.it/Ambasciata_Kabul/Archivio_News/contattistaautistacentralinistacompresso.htm).

<sup>1791</sup> Italy-Pakistan: Economic Forum at the foreign ministry. Minister Frattini: a key nation to world security, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/09/20090930\\_ItaliaPakistan.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/09/20090930_ItaliaPakistan.htm).

<sup>1792</sup> Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times (Lahore) 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory\\_19-9-2009\\_pg7\\_20](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20).

<sup>1793</sup> Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times (Lahore) 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory\\_19-9-2009\\_pg7\\_20](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20).

## Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

On 10 November 2009, Japan announced its new assistance package to Afghanistan and Pakistan as part of their strategy to combat terrorism in the region.<sup>1794</sup> The package includes financial assistance of approximately JPY80 billion aimed at enhancing Afghanistan's security capabilities and providing funding for social development projects.<sup>1795</sup>

On 26 November 2009, Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura declared that Japan would extend its grant assistance to Pakistan to JPY3 billion.<sup>1796</sup> The main goal is to financially ease Pakistan's difficult economic conditions.<sup>1797</sup> The Deputy Press Secretary emphasized the importance of economic and social assistance to Pakistan in order to promote stability and development in the whole region.<sup>1798</sup>

On 29 January 2010, Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada announced that Japan would provide approximately USD5 billion over the next five years to various initiatives in the region, with the "main areas of assistance being enhancement of Afghanistan's own capability to maintain security, reintegration of former Taliban soldiers, and the country's sustainable and self reliant development".<sup>1799</sup> On the issue of assistance to Pakistan, Minister Okada emphasized that Japan "continues to swiftly implement the assistance of up to USD1 billion pledged [to Pakistan] at the Donors Conference" held in 2009.<sup>1800</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger*

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<sup>1794</sup> New strategy to counter the threat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf).

<sup>1795</sup> New strategy to counter the threat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf).

<sup>1796</sup> Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html).

<sup>1797</sup> Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html).

<sup>1798</sup> New strategy to counter the threat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf).

<sup>1799</sup> Policy Speech by Foreign Minister Okada to the 174<sup>th</sup> Session of the Diet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2010. Date of access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/okada/speech1001.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/okada/speech1001.html).

<sup>1800</sup> Policy Speech by Foreign Minister Okada to the 174<sup>th</sup> Session of the Diet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 January 2010. Date of access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/okada/speech1001.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/okada/speech1001.html).

## **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On 17 November 2009, Farid Mukhametshin, head of the Russian Federal Agency for the CIS, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Cultural Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo), met with a delegation of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).<sup>1801</sup> They addressed the issues of bilateral cooperation in Central Asia and in Afghanistan.<sup>1802</sup> Farid Mukhametshin informed the American delegation about the arrangement reached between Russia and Afghanistan on the restoration of a Russian centre of science and culture and the building of a hospital in Kabul.<sup>1803</sup> Farid Mukhametshin stated that the Rossotrudnichestvo, in coordination with the Russian Government and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ready “to continue to actively support projects aimed at developing the infrastructure of Afghanistan.”<sup>1804</sup>

In August 2009, Russia together with Germany, donated two medical evacuation helicopters to the Afghan Interior Ministry.<sup>1805</sup>

Since October 2006, the Russian Ministry of Interior has been training personnel for anti-drug agencies of Afghanistan and the surrounding countries in Central Asia.<sup>1806</sup> According to the work schedule of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior, 144 officers were trained in 2009 (54 of which were trained from October to December 2009).<sup>1807</sup>

On 4 December 2009, the Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated at a press-conference after the meeting of the Russia-NATO Council that Russia would continue to

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<sup>1801</sup> The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo (Moscow) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [rs.gov.ru/node/5835](http://rs.gov.ru/node/5835).

<sup>1802</sup> The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo (Moscow) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [rs.gov.ru/node/5835](http://rs.gov.ru/node/5835).

<sup>1803</sup> The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo (Moscow) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [rs.gov.ru/node/5835](http://rs.gov.ru/node/5835).

<sup>1804</sup> The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo (Moscow) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [rs.gov.ru/node/5835](http://rs.gov.ru/node/5835).

<sup>1805</sup> Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C).

<sup>1806</sup> Press-release about training of Afghanistan and Central Asia states counternarcotics agencies officers in the International Inter-agency Centre of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [mvd.ru/content/4961/](http://mvd.ru/content/4961/).

<sup>1807</sup> Work schedule of the All-Russian Training Institute of Russian Ministry of the Interior, All-Russian Training Institute of Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow) 24 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 May 2010. [www.vipkmvd.ru/download/0/plan2009.xls](http://www.vipkmvd.ru/download/0/plan2009.xls).

help Afghanistan with infrastructure, electricity supply difficulties, humanitarian assistance issues, restoration of the education system, and strengthening law enforcement capacities.<sup>1808</sup> He also announced that Russia and Germany “will soon hand over a large batch of heavy trucks for the needs of Afghan law enforcement agencies.”<sup>1809</sup> According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 50 KAMAZ trucks and two fire truck tankers were delivered to Afghanistan on 29-30 December 2009.<sup>1810</sup>

On 7 December 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to NATO Dmitry Rogozin announced that Russia would start the training of Afghan specialists in the field of transport security.<sup>1811</sup>

On 28 January 2010 Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov participated in the London Conference on Afghanistan.<sup>1812</sup> Participants of the conference committed to establish a Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to finance the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration Programme.<sup>1813</sup> Conference participants recognized the value of the financial contributions to the Trust Fund and encouraged other countries to contribute to this key initiative.<sup>1814</sup>

According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia is ready to help Pakistani authorities in their counterterrorist efforts.<sup>1815</sup> However, there is no evidence of concrete steps taken in this regard by Russia during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0. It has supported Afghan efforts aimed at building crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities, but has not provided active support to development projects in Afghanistan. Also, there is no evidence of Russian support to promote stability and development in Pakistan during this compliance period.

*Analyst: Polina Cherepova*

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<sup>1808</sup> Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C).

<sup>1809</sup> Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C).

<sup>1810</sup> Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 10 December 2009. Date of access: 17 May 2010. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/cd973875f6613224c325768b0029dadb](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/cd973875f6613224c325768b0029dadb).

<sup>1811</sup> Svoimi glazami, Echo of Moscow (Moscow) 7 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.echo.msk.ru/programs/svoi-glaza/639387-echo/](http://www.echo.msk.ru/programs/svoi-glaza/639387-echo/).

<sup>1812</sup> Participants, UK and Afghanistan, UK Government's Afghanistan website (London). Date of access: 16 February 2010. [afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/](http://afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/).

<sup>1813</sup> Communiqué. UK and Afghanistan, UK Government's Afghanistan website (London). Date of access: 16 February 2010. [afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/](http://afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/).

<sup>1814</sup> Communiqué. UK and Afghanistan, UK Government's Afghanistan website (London). Date of access: 16 February 2010. [afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/](http://afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/).

<sup>1815</sup> Russian MFA Statement on terrorist act in Pakistan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/Brp\\_4.nsf/arh/79AA51F512F8BCA9C325764A004F4D2A](http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/79AA51F512F8BCA9C325764A004F4D2A).

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts to enhance security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in both countries.

United Kingdom's technical and financial assistance to enhancing local capabilities to combat terrorism in Afghanistan is led by the British Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT), which recently advised the Afghan National Police and the Afghanistan National Army on tactics and patrolling methods.<sup>1816</sup> Recent projects have included the mentoring of artillery platform operations teams in the Helmand province.<sup>1817</sup> On 30 November 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that 500 more British troops would be deployed in Afghanistan by December 2009, which will be utilized primarily for the training of Afghan security forces.<sup>1818</sup>

On March 2010, Douglas Alexander, Secretary of State for International Development, announced that the UK government will be providing approximately GBP28 million over three years to the Helmand Growth Programme.<sup>1819</sup> The project is designed to implement foundations for infrastructure growth and job creation in five districts secured by British and Afghan forces during Operation MOSHTARAK, which began 12 February 2010.<sup>1820</sup>

In Pakistan, the United Kingdom began constructing a training camp for Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan province.<sup>1821</sup> The training camp, which is expected to train 360 soldiers over 12 weeks, began construction in October 2009 and is

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<sup>1816</sup> Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Ministry of Defence (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm).

<sup>1817</sup> Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Ministry of Defence (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

[www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm).

<sup>1818</sup> RAF Merlin Crews Ready for Afghanistan, Ministry of Defence (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

[www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/RafMerlinCrewsReadyForAfghanistan.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/RafMerlinCrewsReadyForAfghanistan.htm).

<sup>1819</sup> Defence Secretary Sees Success of Op MOSHTARAK, Ministry of Defence (London) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/DefenceSecretarySeesSuccessOfOpMoshtarak.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/DefenceSecretarySeesSuccessOfOpMoshtarak.htm).

<sup>1820</sup> Progress achieved in asserting Afghan governance in central Helmand, Ministry of Defence (London) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/ProgressAchievedInAssertingAfghanGovernanceInCentralHelmand.htm](http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/ProgressAchievedInAssertingAfghanGovernanceInCentralHelmand.htm).

<sup>1821</sup> Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02](http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02).

expected to be completed by August 2010.<sup>1822</sup> Following the camp's completion, the United Kingdom has committed to base 24 army trainers there.<sup>1823</sup>

The United Kingdom has focused on alleviating poverty in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by providing financial and technical support. The Department for International Development (DFID) announced in November 2009 that it will send GBP2 million in emergency humanitarian aid to South Waziristan in Pakistan, to improve water and health facilities for more than 1.2 million people.<sup>1824</sup> This figure is in addition to the previous GBP10 million Prime Minister Brown announced on 14 October 2009 that will "rebuild infrastructure, stimulate the economy and improve local agriculture for displaced people returning home following the recent conflict."<sup>1825</sup>

On 14 September 2009, the DFID funded an Afghan government program titled The Horticulture and Livestock Program (HLP). HLP is delivered through the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and gives farmers access to new techniques and materials.<sup>1826</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded with a score of +1 for its recent technical and financial assistance concerning security and poverty development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts aimed at building security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region. It has increased technical and financial assistance to both countries for purposes of security building and improving general welfare.

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the American deployment of 30,000 additional soldiers to Afghanistan to focus on fighting crime, training professional police

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<sup>1822</sup> Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02](http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02).

<sup>1823</sup> Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02](http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02).

<sup>1824</sup> UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/).

<sup>1825</sup> UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/).

<sup>1826</sup> Afghan farmers sow seeds of better future, Department for International Defence (London) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Afghanistan-horticulture/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Afghanistan-horticulture/).

forces, and promoting economic and social development.<sup>1827</sup> The majority of soldiers will be sent to the southern provinces of Helmand and Kandahar.<sup>1828</sup> This will enlarge American-European forces in Helmand province to 20000 soldiers, which will better facilitate attacks upon Taliban sanctuaries protecting drug runners, bomb manufacturers and guerrilla units.<sup>1829</sup> One quarter of the troops in this deployment are ordered to train Afghan police and military forces with the other American soldiers acting as traditional combat units teamed with Afghan military forces.<sup>1830</sup>

The United States has also announced the training of the police force of the Punjab Province in Pakistan.<sup>1831</sup> On 3 November 2009, United States embassy assistant, Carol M. Sniegowski and the Punjab Inspector General of Police discussed the provisions of technical and investigation techniques assistance.<sup>1832</sup> According to an American senior defence official, plans to widen training for Pakistani government forces will also involve the creation of a second training center in the North West Frontier Province.<sup>1833</sup> Discussions are underway to expand airborne missile-equipped drone strikes farther south into the western province of Baluchistan.<sup>1834</sup> In addition, United States special operational forces are developing plans to expand the training of Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan region.<sup>1835</sup>

Concerning assistance to foster economic and social development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the United States passed legislation on 24 September 2009, which will provide Pakistan with USD1.5 billion over the next five years to construct roads, schools and

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<sup>1827</sup> Obama orders 30,000 soldiers to Afghanistan in speech, BBC News (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8389778.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8389778.stm).

<sup>1828</sup> Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html).

<sup>1829</sup> Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html).

<sup>1830</sup> Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html).

<sup>1831</sup> US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com (New Delhi) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html](http://www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html).

<sup>1832</sup> US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com (New Delhi) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html](http://www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html).

<sup>1833</sup> US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/](http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/).

<sup>1834</sup> US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/](http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/).

<sup>1835</sup> US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. [www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/](http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/).

other infrastructure.<sup>1836</sup> Moreover, as announced on 30 November 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has created a job project in the Afghan region of Kunar to clean and reconstruct the Salar Canal.<sup>1837</sup> This USAID project is expected to create hundreds of jobs for Afghan citizens over the next ten months.<sup>1838</sup> In addition, on 17 November 2009, USAID launched a national wheat and fertilizer distribution program in coordination with the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), which will provide high quality inputs such as improved wheat seed and fertilizer to 360,000 Afghan farmers in 18 provinces.<sup>1839</sup>

On 8 September 2009, USAID announced a new USD92 million economic reform program in partnership with the Afghan Ministry of Finance to provide technical assistance to key industries such as the Ministry of Finance, the Afghanistan Bank, and the Ministry of Commerce.<sup>1840</sup> The goals stated by USAID for this five year project include implementing economic policies, creating jobs and spurring economic growth.<sup>1841</sup>

On 4 February 2010, USAID announced a grant of USD30 million to Roots of Peace, a US-based NGO that seeks to support rural farmers in the eastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan.<sup>1842</sup> Over the next four years, the program plans to achieve “sustainable economic growth” by offering farmers “viable alternatives to opium production.”<sup>1843</sup>

On 4 March 2010, the US Coordinator for Civilian Assistance Ambassador Robin L. Raphel announced the contribution of USD85 million to low-income families in Pakistan under the auspices of the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP).<sup>1844</sup> The financial support program will help 600,000 families who fall below the “poverty line” across Pakistan.<sup>1845</sup>

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<sup>1836</sup> Aid Package From U.S. Jolts Army in Pakistan, New York Times (Washington, D.C.) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.nytimes.com/2009/10/08/world/asia/08pstan.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/08/world/asia/08pstan.html).

<sup>1837</sup> USAID Provincial Projects to Create Hundreds of Jobs, Promote Economic Development, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 30 November 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx).

<sup>1838</sup> USAID Provincial Projects to Create Hundreds of Jobs, Promote Economic Development, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 30 November 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx).

<sup>1839</sup> Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Begins National Wheat Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Program, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.889.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.889.aspx).

<sup>1840</sup> Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx).

<sup>1841</sup> Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx).

<sup>1842</sup> USAID Grants \$30 Million to Champion Afghan Farmers, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.985.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.985.aspx).

<sup>1843</sup> USAID Grants \$30 Million to Champion Afghan Farmers, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.985.aspx](http://afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.985.aspx).

<sup>1844</sup> US Provides Rs. 7.2 Billion for Low-Income Families, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/growth/100304.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/growth/100304.html).

<sup>1845</sup> US Provides Rs. 7.2 Billion for Low-Income Families, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/growth/100304.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/growth/100304.html).

On 10 April 2010, the United States Government signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Afghanistan whereby the two countries initiated the District Delivery Program (DDP).<sup>1846</sup> This “Afghan-led” initiative is designed to facilitate the delivery of “basic health, education, agricultural, and judicial services at the sub-national level.”<sup>1847</sup> USAID will provide “direct financial assistance” to the Ministry of Finance for Afghanistan’s District Delivery Program.<sup>1848</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased technical assistance to Afghan and Pakistani security capabilities as well as its substantial financial contribution which has targeted economic and social development in both countries.

*Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 27 October 2009, the EU Council President, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Carl Bildt proposed “substantially [increasing] the annual amount of Commission assistance to Afghanistan for the next financial perspective 2011 – 2013.”<sup>1849</sup> The goal is to support local economic growth as well as strengthening state security and social capacity.<sup>1850</sup> As such, the EU aims to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation in areas of regional law enforcement and judicial cooperation.<sup>1851</sup>

At the 2791<sup>st</sup> External Relations Council meeting in Luxembourg, the Council of the European Union adopted action plans to promote good governance, human rights and

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<sup>1846</sup> U.S.-Afghanistan Agreement to Provide Basic Government Services, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html](http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html).

<sup>1847</sup> U.S.-Afghanistan Agreement to Provide Basic Government Services, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html](http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html).

<sup>1848</sup> U.S.-Afghanistan Agreement to Provide Basic Government Services, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html](http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/April/20100416140513bpuh0.8139765.html).

<sup>1849</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

<sup>1850</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

<sup>1851</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

efficient public administration in Afghanistan.<sup>1852</sup> In addition, The Council proposed a long term commitment to assist the Afghan government in gradually assuming full responsibility for the security stabilization and development of the country.<sup>1853</sup>

In addition, in a report issued on 22 March 2010, the Council of the European Union reiterated its support for the outcomes of the London Conference in 28 January 2010.<sup>1854</sup> The report emphasized that the Council would focus its efforts on “implementing the commitments made there,” including the creation of a Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to finance the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration Programme.<sup>1855</sup>

With regards to security in Afghanistan, on 7 December 2009, the EU responded to President Obama’s decision to reinforce US military engagement in Afghanistan by announcing that it is “ready to work closely with the United States and other parts of the international community in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan.”<sup>1856</sup> In addition, on 18 May 2010, the Council of the European Union announced that it would extend the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) for an additional 3 years – from 31 May 2010 to 31 May 2013.<sup>1857</sup> The goal of this commitment is to “contribute to the establishment under Afghan ownership of sustainable and effective civilian policing arrangements.”<sup>1858</sup>

The Europe Union and its member states are currently spending close to EUR1 billion each year on civilian, political and developmental activities in Afghanistan.<sup>1859</sup> In October 2009, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Karel De Gucht allocated an additional EUR2 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan for food

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<sup>1852</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

<sup>1853</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

<sup>1854</sup> Council Conclusions on Afghanistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113468.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113468.pdf).

<sup>1855</sup> Council Conclusions on Afghanistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113468.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/113468.pdf).

<sup>1856</sup> Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union with regard to President Obama’s decision on reinforced US engagement in Afghanistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/111660.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/111660.pdf).

<sup>1857</sup> European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) Extended for 3 Years, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 May 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/114502.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/114502.pdf).

<sup>1858</sup> European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) Extended for 3 Years, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 May 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/114502.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/114502.pdf).

<sup>1859</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

assistance.<sup>1860</sup> In addition, on 5 February 2010, the European Commission contributed a total of EUR33 million in humanitarian funding to Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries, including Pakistan.<sup>1861</sup>

In Pakistan, the Action Plan builds on existing commitments, including “humanitarian aid, reconstruction support, assistance to the police and judiciary and strengthening democratic institutions and civil society to improve human rights as well as agreements on trade and socio-economic development.”<sup>1862</sup>

Currently, the EU and its member states provide more than EUR300 million each year in economic support and development in Pakistan.<sup>1863</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for actively providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Analyst: Vivian Wei*

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<sup>1860</sup> Afghanistan: European Commission provides a further €2 million in humanitarian aid, European Commissions External Relations (Brussels) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1861</sup> Commission Decision, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 5 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [ec.europa.eu/echo/files/funding/decisions/2010/afghanistan\\_GP\\_01000\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/funding/decisions/2010/afghanistan_GP_01000_en.pdf).

<sup>1862</sup> Catherine Ashton High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/585&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/585&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en).

<sup>1863</sup> Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations (Brussels) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf).

## 22. Terrorism [202]

### Commitment

“We will intensify our efforts in tackling the widest variety of threats, such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure (including critical information infrastructure), sensitive sites, and transportation systems.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Counter Terrorism*

### Assessment

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

### Background

Counter-terrorism first emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. Initially, the G8 addressed the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in 2002 in Canada. On 13 June 2002, the G8 foreign ministers released the revised G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, which included commitments to create a draft International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, as well as to support existing and develop new mechanisms to protect against the use of CBRN weapons for terrorist actions.<sup>1864</sup> The G8 regularly addresses the need for a stricter nuclear non-proliferation regime, calling for the development of a treaty “banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”<sup>1865</sup>

The G8’s most notable non-proliferation initiative is the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Global Partnership’s goals include the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear submarines, the disposition of fissile material, and the upgrading of physical protection of nuclear materials.<sup>1866</sup> The Global Partnership also strives to prevent the illicit use of CBRN weapons by engaging the scientist

<sup>1864</sup> G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2002. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm).

<sup>1865</sup> Chair’s Statement, G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html).

<sup>1866</sup> Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf).

community and promoting oversight mechanisms.<sup>1867</sup> Originally, the Global Partnership targeted its activities at Russia and Ukraine, but at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit the G8 recognized that the spread of WMDs, including CBRN weapons, is a “global risk” that warrants geographic expansion of the Partnership’s projects.<sup>1868</sup>

At the Sea Island Summit in 2004, the G8 agreed to the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI), whose purpose is to deter terrorist threats by providing “greater security of land, sea, and air transport, including cargo, to ensure safe, efficient and reliable transportation worldwide.”<sup>1869</sup> Following the 7 July 2005 terrorist attacks in London, the G8 quickly issued a Declaration on Counter-Terrorism at the Gleneagles Summit.<sup>1870</sup> However, protection of critical infrastructure and transport systems received limited mention at the subsequent G8 leaders’ summits in St. Petersburg and Heiligendamm, reflecting differences on the issue between the United States and other G8 members.<sup>1871</sup>

The G8 is involved in counter-terrorism and the prevention of transnational organized crime through the Roma/Lyon Group, as well as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which facilitates “regional and local technical assistance and capacity building.”<sup>1872</sup> The G8 also promotes the implementation of “all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols,” including the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.<sup>1873</sup>

At the L’Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, whose aim is to avert the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.<sup>1874</sup> In L’Aquila, the G8 also reaffirmed the importance of the Proliferation

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<sup>1867</sup> Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwg.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwg.pdf).

<sup>1868</sup> Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwg.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwg.pdf).

<sup>1869</sup> G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html).

<sup>1870</sup> G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf).

<sup>1871</sup> Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security, G8 Research Group 2007 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance\\_final/07-final-20-transport.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-20-transport.pdf).

<sup>1872</sup> G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html).

<sup>1873</sup> G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html).

<sup>1874</sup> L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html).

Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.<sup>1875</sup>

### Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G8 members to improve upon existing counter-terrorism initiatives aimed at diminishing the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. As outlined in the commitment, members are to focus on protecting transportation networks, key military sites, urban centres, and critical information networks. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both of the following areas: a) provide financial or technical support to existing and/or new initiatives targeted specifically at curtailing CBRN terrorism; and b) allocate additional resources (financial or material) to the development and/or implementation of enhanced security systems to prevent attacks on the types of infrastructure outlined above. With regards to the latter half of the commitment, the *G8 Leaders Statement on Counter Terrorism* suggests the following areas for cooperation among G8 members: “outreach campaigns” to raise awareness regarding threats to transportation systems; the creation of “training and certification processes” that promote transportation security; and the fostering of “dialogue and collaboration between specialists in the area of critical infrastructure protection.”

### Scoring

-1	Member fails to provide financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CBRN terrorism AND fails to allocate any new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
0	Member provides some financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CBRN terrorism OR allocates some new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
+1	Member provides financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CBRN terrorism AND allocates new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.

*Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. As it has

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<sup>1875</sup> L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html).

demonstrated in its interactions with other states, Canada remains committed to combating the continued threat posed by CBRN terrorism.<sup>1876</sup>

On 10 September 2009, Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced that it would be allocating an additional CAD8.5 million during the current fiscal year towards the enhancement of its Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance Program (CTCB).<sup>1877</sup> Created in late 2005, the CTCB program aims to "provide training, funding, equipment, technical and legal assistance to other states" in order to help them combat terrorist activity in a manner that adheres to "international counter-terrorism and human rights norms, standards, and obligations."<sup>1878</sup> The CTCB program also seeks to work with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to encourage states to fulfill their duty to respond to terrorist threats outlined in UNSC Resolution 1373.<sup>1879</sup> Additionally, this supplemental funding will allow Canada to share its expertise in CBRN terrorism, the curtailment of terrorist financing, and critical infrastructure protection with other states.<sup>1880</sup>

Canada has also made counter-terrorism one of its top priorities in its diplomatic and political dialogues with other countries. In official discussions with state representatives from Pakistan to Nigeria to Saudi Arabia, Canada has reiterated the importance of a continued emphasis on counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between states, in order to ensure an effective response to terrorist threats.<sup>1881</sup>

The Canadian government has also taken steps to ensure that it maintains and enhances its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism worldwide and that it protects vulnerable sites worldwide. On 25 October 2009, the Department of National Defence deployed a Canadian Navy frigate on a six-month counter-terrorism campaign in the Middle East.<sup>1882</sup> This deployment is a sign that the Department of National Defence remains convinced

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<sup>1876</sup> Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp).

<sup>1877</sup> Three-Year Plan for Transfer Payment Programs, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.international.gc.ca/about-a\\_propos/Three\\_Year\\_Plan-Plan\\_triennal.aspx](http://www.international.gc.ca/about-a_propos/Three_Year_Plan-Plan_triennal.aspx).

<sup>1878</sup> Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp).

<sup>1879</sup> Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp).

<sup>1880</sup> Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign\\_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp).

<sup>1881</sup> Canada-Nigeria Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.canadainternational.gc.ca/nigeria/bilateral\\_relations\\_bilaterales/canada\\_drc-rdc.aspx?menu\\_id=7&menu=L](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/nigeria/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_drc-rdc.aspx?menu_id=7&menu=L).

<sup>1882</sup> Canadian navy frigate deploys on 6-month counter terrorism mission, The Canadian Press (Halifax) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 December 2009. [cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2009/10/25/11520401-cp.html](http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2009/10/25/11520401-cp.html).

that the Canadian Forces should play a central role in Canada's counter-terrorism initiatives.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting programs that deal with both the threat posed by CBRN terrorism and the threats to vital infrastructure.

*Analyst: Somm Tabrizi*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

France has created new programs to protect information infrastructure. On 7 July 2009, the French government established the National Agency of Security of Information Systems.<sup>1883</sup> This new department will focus on security from terrorist threats in cyberspace.<sup>1884</sup>

Moreover, on 3 December 2009, French Minister of Interior Brice Hortefeux announced the creation of the National Police Intervention Force dedicated to fight terrorism.<sup>1885</sup> It will consist of five hundred elite agents placed under a single command structure and led by the deputy head of RAID (Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence).<sup>1886</sup>

France has also continued to support existing projects aimed at countering CBRN terrorism. On 14 October 2009, Jean-Michel Boucheron, deputy to the National Assembly, reported on the finance law for 2010 and emphasized the need to sponsor anti-terrorism projects inside and outside the country. He specifically mentioned the need to finish development of the DETECBIO system for identifying biological hazards in the environment by 2020<sup>1887</sup>. Also for 2020, France wishes to complete the implementation of project SAFIR, which will enable the Ministry of Defence to coordinate all of its

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<sup>1883</sup> Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp)

<sup>1884</sup> Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp)

<sup>1885</sup> La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. [tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la\\_france\\_cree\\_une\\_unite\\_dintervention\\_antiterroriste.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html)

<sup>1886</sup> La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. [tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la\\_france\\_cree\\_une\\_unite\\_dintervention\\_antiterroriste.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html)

<sup>1887</sup> Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp)

response measures against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism (CBRN).<sup>1888</sup>

France also participated in the nuclear security summit held in Washington D.C. on 12-13 April, 2010, which focused on how to prevent nuclear terrorism.<sup>1889</sup> During these meetings, President Nicolas Sarkozy specified that his country would receive an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) evaluation mission to test the efficiency of its operations, including those targeting nuclear terrorism.<sup>1890</sup> President Sarkozy added that “France has to give the example, and that is why I asked the IAEA to come do the monitoring in France.”<sup>1891</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of programs aimed at dealing with the threat of CBRN terrorism as well as the protection of vital infrastructure.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has provided technical support for initiatives aimed at both protecting vital infrastructure and curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism.

Germany has continued to support the activities of NATO’s Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.<sup>1892</sup> Between 17-19 November 2009, Germany participated in a major

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<sup>1888</sup> Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. [www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp).

<sup>1889</sup> Nucléaire: le président Obama veut mobiliser sur le terrorisme nucléaire, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100412.FAP8402/nucleaire-le-president-obama-veut-mobiliser-sur-le-terrorisme-nucleaire.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100412.FAP8402/nucleaire-le-president-obama-veut-mobiliser-sur-le-terrorisme-nucleaire.html)

<sup>1890</sup> Terrorisme nucléaire: Sarkozy se félicite de l'objectif "ambitieux" du sommet de Washington, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100413.FAP8582/terrorisme-nucleaire-sarkozy-se-felicite-de-l-objectif-ambitieux-du-sommet-de-washington.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100413.FAP8582/terrorisme-nucleaire-sarkozy-se-felicite-de-l-objectif-ambitieux-du-sommet-de-washington.html)

<sup>1891</sup> Terrorisme nucléaire: Sarkozy se félicite de l'objectif "ambitieux" du sommet de Washington, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100413.FAP8582/terrorisme-nucleaire-sarkozy-se-felicite-de-l-objectif-ambitieux-du-sommet-de-washington.html](http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualite/monde/20100413.FAP8582/terrorisme-nucleaire-sarkozy-se-felicite-de-l-objectif-ambitieux-du-sommet-de-washington.html)

<sup>1892</sup> Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.ccdcoe.org/](http://www.ccdcoe.org/).

NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.<sup>1893</sup> This exercise was designed to “test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence” systems of the NATO members.<sup>1894</sup> Germany has also provided technical assistance to NATO initiatives designed to share information in regards to international responses to CBRN terrorism. On 23 and 24 March 2010, Germany participated in the NATO Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence workshop.<sup>1895</sup> This workshop was intended to “work to strengthen cooperation and facilitate information exchange including CBRN detection, identification and monitoring technologies and strategies, disease surveillance, warning and reporting as well as attack recovery” between NATO members.<sup>1896</sup> Germany has also engaged in additional initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism, however, these initiatives fall outside of the current compliance cycle. In 2005, the German government launched the Baseline Protection Project to combat terrorism.<sup>1897</sup> Germany is a leading contributor of troops in the International Security Assistance Force.<sup>1898</sup> In May 2004, the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance was established.<sup>1899</sup> This office develops strategies to protect critical infrastructure and designs plans of emergency preparedness.<sup>1900</sup> As well, the Federal Office of Information Security has focused on the protection of critical infrastructure and raising awareness of potential threats since 1988.<sup>1901</sup>

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<sup>1893</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

[www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1894</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

[www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1895</sup> NATO Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence Workshop Draws 45 Countries, NATO (Brussels) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010.

[www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news\\_62545.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_62545.htm?selectedLocale=en)

<sup>1896</sup> NATO and Partners Exchange Best Practices Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Threats, NATO (Brussels). 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010.

[www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news\\_62283.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_62283.htm?selectedLocale=en).

<sup>1897</sup> Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

[www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln\\_028/nn\\_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection\\_of\\_critical\\_infrastructures.html](http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html).

<sup>1898</sup> U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2006-Germany, The United Nations Refugee Agency. 30 April 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

[www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,DEU,,46810860c,0.html](http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,DEU,,46810860c,0.html).

<sup>1899</sup> Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

[www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln\\_028/nn\\_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection\\_of\\_critical\\_infrastructures.html](http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html).

<sup>1900</sup> Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

[www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln\\_028/nn\\_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection\\_of\\_critical\\_infrastructures.html](http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html).

<sup>1901</sup> Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

[www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln\\_028/nn\\_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection\\_of\\_critical\\_infrastructures.html](http://www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html).

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Germany has provided some technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat to vital infrastructure, and it has also participated in efforts to curtail CBRN terrorism.

*Analyst: Angela Wiggins*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While supporting existing initiatives aimed at protecting communications infrastructure, Italy has also initiated new projects to counter the threat of CBRN during the current compliance cycle.

Italy has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.<sup>1902</sup> Between 17-19 November 2009, Italy participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.<sup>1903</sup> This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.<sup>1904</sup>

On 31 August 2009, Italy – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CBRN terrorism.<sup>1905</sup> The new policy focuses on new "military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons."<sup>1906</sup> It is unclear, however, if Italy has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

On 29 March 2010, Head of the Italian Customs Agency Giuseppe Peleggi and the American ambassador to Italy David H. Thorne signed an agreement on cooperation against nuclear terrorism.<sup>1907</sup> Under this agreement, Italy will install scanners for the

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<sup>1902</sup> Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.ccdcoe.org/](http://www.ccdcoe.org/).

<sup>1903</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1904</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. [www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1905</sup> NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news\\_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en).

<sup>1906</sup> NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news\\_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en).

<sup>1907</sup> Lotta al terrorismo: firma Memorandum tra l'ambasciatore Thorne e il Direttore dell'agenzia delle Dogane, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/03/20100329\\_thornepelaggi.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/03/20100329_thornepelaggi.htm).

detection of nuclear material in shipping containers – a measure designed to reduce the likelihood of terrorist groups acquiring nuclear material.<sup>1908</sup>

Moreover, from 12-13 April 2010, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi attended a nuclear security summit held in Washington, D.C.<sup>1909</sup> At these meetings, Italy promised to create new centres to promote nuclear security technologies and training.<sup>1910</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for continuing to support existing projects aimed at protecting vital communications infrastructure and for implementing new measures aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts in tackling the threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure, sensitive sites and transportation systems. It has provided technical support and funding to existing initiatives aimed at countering the threats of CBRN terrorism.

The Japanese government continues to working towards establishing regional forums tasked with designing new initiatives to tackle the threat of CBRN terrorism. Japan continues to work under the framework established by Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), to contribute to the area of counter-terrorism.<sup>1911</sup> On 18 and 19 March 2010, Japan participated in the Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar entitled “Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-terrorism Efforts.”<sup>1912</sup> The stated goal of this seminar was to “recognize the current terror threats and vulnerabilities in the security of maritime trade,” with a view of securing these vital transportation networks.<sup>1913</sup> Furthermore, on 2 December 2009, Japan participated in the first Japan-Singapore

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<sup>1908</sup> Lotta al terrorismo: firma Memorandum tra l'ambasciatore Thorne e il Direttore dell'agenzia delle Dogane, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. [www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/03/20100329\\_thornepelaggi.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/03/20100329_thornepelaggi.htm).

<sup>1909</sup> President's Closing Remarks at 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. [www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2907.htm](http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2907.htm).

<sup>1910</sup> President's Closing Remarks at 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. [www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2907.htm](http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2907.htm).

<sup>1911</sup> Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo). Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317_02.html)

<sup>1912</sup> Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo). 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317_02.html).

<sup>1913</sup> Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo). 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317\\_02.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317_02.html).

Counter-Terrorism Dialogue.<sup>1914</sup> This dialogue led to the commitment by both countries to “share information regarding the international and regional terrorism situation and to explore the possibility of joint efforts between the two countries for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”<sup>1915</sup> At this same meeting Japan also “reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening international counter-terrorism efforts such as capacity building assistance to developing countries as well as counter-radicalization efforts.”<sup>1916</sup> This initiative builds upon previous financial contributions allocated to fighting CBRN terrorism by way of extending grant aid to countries, primarily in Asian-Pacific Region countries. This financial assistance program has contributed JPY473 million to Malaysia for improved maritime security equipment, and JPY927 million to Cambodia to increase security facilities in the country.<sup>1917</sup>

Japan also participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> Australia-Japan-United States Trilateral Counter-Terrorism Consultation on 14 and 15 December 2009 in Tokyo.<sup>1918</sup> Mr. Kiyoshi Araki, Ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation represented Japan.<sup>1919</sup> This consultation served as a forum to “share information regarding the current terrorism situation and to explore the possibility of joint trilateral efforts for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”<sup>1920</sup>

Japan has also continued to provide funding for programs aimed at countering the threat of terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. On 11 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its “New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism.”<sup>1921</sup> Under this new plan, Japan has pledged to provide JPY80 billion to a variety of programs in the region, including initiatives that promote “infrastructure development” and “confronting terrorism.”<sup>1922</sup>

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<sup>1914</sup> The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660\\_1172.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html).

<sup>1915</sup> The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660\\_1172.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html).

<sup>1916</sup> The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197723\\_1148.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197723_1148.html).

<sup>1917</sup> Japan’s International Counter Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) February 2008. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/coop0208.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/coop0208.pdf).

<sup>1918</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> Australia-Japan-United States Counter Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 30 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211_03.html).

<sup>1919</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> Australia-Japan-United States Counter Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 30 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211_03.html).

<sup>1920</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> Australia-Japan-United States Counter Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 30 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211\\_03.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1211_03.html).

<sup>1921</sup> New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf).

<sup>1922</sup> New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf).

As a member of the United Nations, Japan adopted the draft resolution on nuclear disarmament on 2 December 2009.<sup>1923</sup> Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, announced the resolution at the UN Security Council Summit in September 2009.<sup>1924</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Japan has provided technical and financial support to existing initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism. For full compliance, Japan must provide resources to initiatives aimed at developing enhanced security systems to protect vital infrastructure.

*Analyst: Angela Wiggins*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on terrorism having made significant efforts to reduce the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. It has contributed to both existing and new programs in this field.

At the UN Security Council Session on 13 November 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, emphasized that Russia had consistently favoured full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent resolutions 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008) by all States, “which were intended to ensure that weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials do not fall into the hands of non-State entities, especially terrorists.”<sup>1925</sup> He also stated that Russia favoured increased cooperation and coordination among the three Security Council Committees (Counter-Terrorism Committee, Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee and 1540 Committee).<sup>1926</sup>

Russia has also continued to devote resources to existing programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 3 November 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN Vitaly Churkin announced that Russia has pledged to contribute USD6.5 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015. This IAEA fund is designed for the “implementation of nuclear security measures to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism.”

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<sup>1923</sup> Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754\\_1148.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html).

<sup>1924</sup> Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754\\_1148.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html).

<sup>1925</sup> United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm).

<sup>1926</sup> United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm).

Representative Churkin also pointed out that Russia contributed RUB23.6 million (over USD800,000) to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund in 2009 and would continue making voluntary contributions “in line with prior agreements with the IAEA.”<sup>1927</sup>

Moreover, on 26 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Russia had completed the elimination of 45.03 per cent of its stock of chemical weapons.<sup>1928</sup> As such, Russia has met its obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) prior to the deadline.<sup>1929</sup> In compliance with the CWC, Russia had to destroy 45 per cent of its chemical weapons stock (third phase of destruction) by 31 December 2009.<sup>1930</sup>

The Russian authorities have also taken considerable steps to increase the security of vital transportation infrastructure. On 31 March 2010, President Dmitry Medvedev signed an executive order that initiated a “comprehensive programme to guarantee public safety in the transport systems,” with a special focus on public transportation.<sup>1931</sup> This program aims to install “specialised technical systems” on vulnerable areas of the transportation network in an effort to safeguard against “unlawful interference.”<sup>1932</sup> The accompanying press release suggested that these measures are designed to “prevent emergency situations and terrorist attacks,” and that they will be implemented by January 2014.<sup>1933</sup>

On 29 April 2010, Russia and NATO announced that they had initiated the “testing phase” of a new “joint system for air traffic coordination.”<sup>1934</sup> The system is designed to

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<sup>1927</sup> Russia to contribute USD6.5 million to global nuclear security, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [en.rian.ru/russia/20091103/156690456.html](http://en.rian.ru/russia/20091103/156690456.html).

<sup>1928</sup> Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD).

<sup>1929</sup> Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD).

<sup>1930</sup> Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD).

<sup>1931</sup> Dmitry Medvedev Signed an Executive Order on Creating a Comprehensive Transport Safety System, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml).

<sup>1932</sup> Dmitry Medvedev Signed an Executive Order on Creating a Comprehensive Transport Safety System, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml).

<sup>1933</sup> Dmitry Medvedev Signed an Executive Order on Creating a Comprehensive Transport Safety System, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2010/03/225059.shtml).

<sup>1934</sup> NATO and Russia Step Up Their Efforts to Counter Air Terrorism, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. [www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news\\_62962.htm?mode=news](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_62962.htm?mode=news).

identify suspicious aerial activity in order to prevent (and respond to) terrorist infiltration of European airspace.<sup>1935</sup>

Moreover, in November 2009, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) formalized a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU outlines specific areas of cooperation with a focus on the safety and security of “airport infrastructure.”<sup>1936</sup> It is unclear, however, if Russia has allocated any new resources to this program during the current compliance cycle.

Russia has also introduced a new initiative to protect vital communications infrastructure against a variety of threats, including terrorism. On 22 September 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin approved the Regulation on the Electronic Document Exchange System.<sup>1937</sup> This program will be implemented under the auspices of the Federal Protection Body of Russia.<sup>1938</sup> The participants in this system are the Federal Government body, Presidential Executive Office and the Central Office of the Government of the Russian Federation.<sup>1939</sup> The main aim of this project is to organize and stimulate the safe exchange of information and documentation among the participants. The new system allows the safe exchange of information, including official confidential data, free of electronic viruses and protected against unlawful access.<sup>1940</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Russia has allocated technical and financial resource to both new and existing programs related to: security in the transport system, curtailing nuclear terrorism, and improving the security of information infrastructure.

*Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While it has provided resources to both new and existing programs to develop enhanced security for vital infrastructure, it has not allocated any new resources to programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN.

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<sup>1935</sup> NATO and Russia Step Up Their Efforts to Counter Air Terrorism, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. [www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news\\_62962.htm?mode=news](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_62962.htm?mode=news).

<sup>1936</sup> Strategic Partnership Agreement with Russia - Talks with President Medvedev, IATA 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 October 2009. [www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/2009-11-20-01.htm](http://www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/2009-11-20-01.htm).

<sup>1937</sup> New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262](http://www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262).

<sup>1938</sup> New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262](http://www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262).

<sup>1939</sup> New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262](http://www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262).

<sup>1940</sup> New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262](http://www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262).

The United Kingdom has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDCOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.<sup>1941</sup> Between 17-19 November 2009, the United Kingdom participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.<sup>1942</sup> This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.<sup>1943</sup>

On 31 August 2009, the United Kingdom – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CBRN terrorism.<sup>1944</sup> The new policy focuses on new "military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons."<sup>1945</sup> It is unclear, however, if the United Kingdom has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

The United Kingdom has also introduced new measures aimed to enhance the security of vital communications infrastructure against terrorist threats. On 14 July 2009, the Cabinet Office announced the launch of a new "Cyber Security Strategy."<sup>1946</sup> Under the auspices of this plan, the United Kingdom Government will establish an Office of Cyber Security (OCS) and a Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC), both of which will "actively monitor the health of cyber space and co-ordinate incident responses" to "attacks against UK networks and users."<sup>1947</sup>

On 20 January 2010, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced plans for expanding cooperation between the UK and its partners in the EU, the G8, and the International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO) on improving airport security.<sup>1948</sup> Moreover, on 21 January 2010, the UK Foreign Office Minister Chris Bryant announced that the Foreign

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<sup>1941</sup> Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.ccdcoe.org/](http://www.ccdcoe.org/).

<sup>1942</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

[www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1943</sup> NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

[www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217\\_NCSA\\_Supports\\_the\\_Cyber\\_Coalition\\_2009.html](http://www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html).

<sup>1944</sup> NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010.

[www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news\\_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en).

<sup>1945</sup> NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010.

[www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news\\_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en).

<sup>1946</sup> Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber\\_security.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx).

<sup>1947</sup> Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber\\_security.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx).

<sup>1948</sup> Measures announced to strengthen UK security, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 20 January 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page22207](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page22207).

and Commonwealth Office's budget for counterterrorism will continue to increase, reaching a sum of GBP38 million in 2010-2011.<sup>1949</sup>

In a speech on 4 September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced the deployment of 200 specialist soldiers to Afghanistan who are tasked with the removal of Improvised Explosive Devices that target coalition forces in the country.<sup>1950</sup> On 14 October 2009, Prime Minister Brown announced plans to increase the number of British troops deployed as part of NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan to a total of 9,500.<sup>1951</sup> Prime Minister Brown indicated that the troop increase was an attempt to "prevent al Qaeda launching attacks on [the United Kingdom's] streets."<sup>1952</sup> Moreover, on 10 April 2010, Prime Minister Gordon Brown and Pakistan President Asif Ali Zardari committed to work together more closely on combating terrorism; this commitment followed the arrests of 12 suspected terrorists in the United Kingdom.<sup>1953</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for supporting existing initiatives and introducing new measures to enhance the security around vital communications infrastructure.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

The United States has continued to support initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 24 September 2009, President Barack Obama chaired a United Nations Security Council meeting which resulted in the passage of UNSC Resolution 1887.<sup>1954</sup> UNSC Resolution 1887 included new commitments to a set of actions for combating the threat of nuclear terrorism by members of the Council.<sup>1955</sup>

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<sup>1949</sup> FCO 'absolutely committed to resourcing counter-terrorism', UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010.

[www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3849543/pppp-strategy.pdf](http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3849543/pppp-strategy.pdf).

<sup>1950</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009.

[www.number10.gov.uk/Page20527](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page20527).

<sup>1951</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957).

<sup>1952</sup> Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957).

<sup>1953</sup> UK and Pakistan to work together against terrorism, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.number10.gov.uk/Page18985](http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page18985).

<sup>1954</sup> Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887).

<sup>1955</sup> Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the deployment of an additional 30,000 American troops to Afghanistan as part of the US' Afghanistan-Pakistan strategy.<sup>1956</sup> The aims of this strategy include denying Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups the ability to obtain nuclear materials in Pakistan.<sup>1957</sup>

The United States has also implemented measures to protect vital infrastructure from potential terrorist threats. On 1 October 2009, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced USD355 million in federal funding to strengthen security measures against terrorist attacks at airports throughout the United States.<sup>1958</sup> Secretary Napolitano stated that this investment was aimed at “strengthening [US] efforts to guard against terrorism.”<sup>1959</sup>

Moreover, on 2 December 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the launch of a new study to test the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as subways, to chemical and biological terrorist attack.<sup>1960</sup> Secretary Napolitano emphasized that this study will enhance US “emergency response planning in preparation for chemical or biological terrorist attacks” against vital infrastructure.<sup>1961</sup>

On 16 April 2010, Secretary Napolitano stated that the National Counterterrorism Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have reorganized their watch list practices since the failed terrorist attack by Umar Abdulmutallab in December 2009.<sup>1962</sup> Secretary

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Access: 2 December 2009. [www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887).

<sup>1956</sup> Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan).

<sup>1957</sup> Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan).

<sup>1958</sup> Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr\\_1254405418804.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm).

<sup>1959</sup> Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr\\_1254405418804.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm).

<sup>1960</sup> Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr\\_1259790815577.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm).

<sup>1961</sup> Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr\\_1259790815577.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm).

<sup>1962</sup> Remarks by Secretary Napolitano at the National Press Club, Department of Homeland Security (Washington D.C.) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/speeches/sp\\_1271433302831.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/speeches/sp_1271433302831.shtm).

Napolitano added that the United States was expanding the sharing of information on terrorism suspects with overseas partners.<sup>1963</sup>

From 12-14 April 2010, the United States hosted a nuclear security summit in Washington, D.C.<sup>1964</sup> The summit attracted leaders from 47 nations as well as representatives from the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the European Union.<sup>1965</sup> One of the items on the agenda was nuclear terrorism.<sup>1966</sup>

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. The US has provided new resources to initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism and enhancing security to prevent attacks against vital infrastructure.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has allocated resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

The EU has introduced new policy measures to enhance efforts to counter the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 30 November 2009, the Council of the European Union approved a new EU CBRN Action Plan (CBRNAP), which aims to “enhance preventative, detection, and response measures in the field of CBRN threats and risks.”<sup>1967</sup> The CBRNAP specifically calls for measures to enhance the EU’s response to CBRN terrorism, including a review of penal legislation and an overhaul of the EU emergency response mechanism.<sup>1968</sup> In order to facilitate the implementation of the CBRAP, the EU Council has allocated EUR100 million in funding to this project.<sup>1969</sup>

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<sup>1963</sup> Remarks by Secretary Napolitano at the National Press Club, Department of Homeland Security (Washington D.C.) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.dhs.gov/ynews/speeches/sp\\_1271433302831.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/speeches/sp_1271433302831.shtm).

<sup>1964</sup> Nuclear security summit national statement of the United States, Office of the Press Secretary, White House (Washington D.C.) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states).

<sup>1965</sup> Nuclear security summit national statement of the United States, Office of the Press Secretary, White House (Washington D.C.) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states).

<sup>1966</sup> Nuclear security summit national statement of the United States, Office of the Press Secretary, White House (Washington D.C.) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 April 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/nuclear-security-summit-national-statement-united-states).

<sup>1967</sup> CBRN – Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Security in the European Union, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/NewsWord/en/jha/111555.doc](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/NewsWord/en/jha/111555.doc).

<sup>1968</sup> EU CBRN Action Plan, European Union (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/news/summary/docs/com\\_2009\\_0273\\_annexe\\_2\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/summary/docs/com_2009_0273_annexe_2_en.pdf).

<sup>1969</sup> EU CBRN Action Plan and Conclusions, Europa Netherlands (Amsterdam) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [www.parlement.com/9353000/1/j9vvh6nf08temv0/vib98omkhsqb](http://www.parlement.com/9353000/1/j9vvh6nf08temv0/vib98omkhsqb).

The EU is also actively bolstering its efforts to protect critical infrastructure and information systems. On 2 November 2009, the EU Council Secretariat emphasized that a major objective of the EU counter-terror strategy is “to protect citizens and infrastructure and reduce [the EU’s] vulnerability to attack...through improved borders, transport and critical infrastructure.”<sup>1970</sup> To this end, the EU Council issued a statement on 26 November 2009 stating that it will implement additional projects under the auspices of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).<sup>1971</sup> The EU will be initiating approximately 80 projects totalling EUR460 million.<sup>1972</sup> The Council also expects to have a proposal for a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information System by December 2010.<sup>1973</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

*Analyst: Somm Tabrizi*

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<sup>1970</sup> Factsheet – The European Union and the Fight Against Terrorism, Council of the European Union Secretariat (Brussels) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Factsheet-fight%20against%20terrorism%20091002.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Factsheet-fight%20against%20terrorism%20091002.pdf).

<sup>1971</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf).

<sup>1972</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf).

<sup>1973</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf).

## 23. Promoting the Global Agenda: International Financial Institution Reform [203]

### Commitment

“The economic and financial crisis has clearly reinforced the need for enhanced international and multilateral cooperation. We have acted more forcefully and cooperated more fully than in any earlier economic crisis. We are fully committed to implementing rapidly the Washington and the London Summit decisions, including those to strengthen financial regulation and reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and to provide them with adequate resources. It is further important to ensure that developing economies, in particular low income countries, are able to cope with the effects of the crisis.”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			<b>+0.56</b>

### Commitment Features

This commitment stands as reaffirmation of the commitments agreed upon at the G8 Finance Ministerials in Washington and London. These commitments encompass three broad action areas members have agreed upon and can be measured for compliance against: 1) expand New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by US\$500 billion; 2) implementation of the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implementation of a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of international financial institutions (IFIs). Full compliance requires each member to meet all three of these commitments.

### Scoring

-1	Member takes steps in one of the following areas: 1) expand New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of international financial institutions (IFIs).
0	Member takes steps in two of the following areas: 1) expand NAB from the IMF by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of IFIs.
+1	Member takes steps in all of the following areas: 1) expand NAB from the IMF by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of IFIs.

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its IFI Reform commitments as it has provided funds to the IMF for the New Arrangements to Borrow fund and voiced its support for IFI quota reforms.

On 8 July 2009, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty signed an agreement to provide the IMF with USD10 billion - or SDR6.5 billion - to support the Fund's timely distribution and effective balance of payments assistance to its members.<sup>1974</sup> The G20 Pittsburgh Leaders' Statement also affirmed that Canada, in partnership with a host of other nations, has succeeded in contributing over USD500 billion to the expanded New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) for the IMF.<sup>1975</sup>

On 25 April 2010, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty was part of the development committee at the 81<sup>st</sup> World Bank and IMF Spring Meeting. After the meeting, Minister Flaherty released a statement in which he outlined several proposed reforms for the World Bank, notably the need to "modernize voice and participation within the Bank, rebalancing its governance structure to better reflect the views of all shareholders. And we must enhance the effectiveness of these significant reforms by strengthening the Bank's financial capacity, including new capital for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)."<sup>1976</sup>

On 24 April 2010 Minister Flaherty attended the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and subsequently released a statement concerning IMF reform. Minister Flaherty stated that the Fund should work to increase legitimacy,

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<sup>1974</sup> IMF Signs US\$10 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Government of Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

[www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09257.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09257.htm)

<sup>1975</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>1976</sup> Statement by the Honourable Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance Canada. 25 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/22563176/DCS2010-0033.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/22563176/DCS2010-0033.pdf)

credibility and effectiveness, but noted that such reform could only be possible if the G8 properly aligns the role, tools and resources and governance of the Fund.<sup>1977</sup> The statement also called for appropriate changes to the Fund's governance structure to ensure it is managed accountably. Minister Flaherty stated, "We believe that the IMF needs to have a quota increase that is in line with the lending role of the Fund and its status as a quota-based institution. The significant increase in the New Arrangements to Borrow must be considered when determining an appropriate quota increase, and fundamentally, we must prevent an overly enlarged Fund that would create moral hazard."<sup>1978</sup>

On 24 April 2010, the Canadian Ministry of Finance released a statement on plans for further reforms to the IMF to be considered. Firstly, it is suggested that there should be required reviews of countries with "regionally or systemically important financial sectors"<sup>1979</sup> by the IMF and World Bank Financial Sector Assessment Program. Moreover, there should be increased "coordinated policy actions and the understanding of international spillovers of domestic politics, the IMF should initiate thematic reports of Article IV reviews where the Fund engages multiple countries simultaneously to address similar challenges."<sup>1980</sup> Thirdly, Article IV reviews should address evaluations on external and internal threats, as well as plans for "stress test projections and policy framework in the face of a large macroeconomic of financial shock."<sup>1981</sup> Fourthly, the Financial Stability Board and the IMF need to establish clearer guidelines of their own jurisdictions and seek to keep those jurisdictions separate.<sup>1982</sup>

On 24 November 2009, Canada and 25 other participants in the IMF's program, agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with other potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.<sup>1983</sup>

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<sup>1977</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund. (Washington, DC) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf)

<sup>1978</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund. (Washington, DC) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf)

<sup>1979</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp)

<sup>1980</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp)

<sup>1981</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp)

<sup>1982</sup> Statement Prepared for the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance (Ottawa) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-032-eng.asp)

<sup>1983</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf).

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, Canada, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.<sup>1984</sup>

While Canada has taken steps to fund the IMF and has supported IMF quota reforms, it has failed to take steps towards implementing a new process for the appointment of heads and senior members of international financial institutions. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

#### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitments to implement IFI reforms. France provided funds to expand the New Arrangement to Borrow fund and voiced its support for IMF quota reforms.

On 25 April 2010, Minister Lagarde attended the 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries. Minister Lagarde released a statement in which she reiterated France's support for the reallocation of voting rights. Minister Lagarde also stated that the corporate governance of international financial institutions should be further reformed. The statement read, "Governance reform also means greater openness in the process of selecting the next president of the World Bank, in which nationality can no longer be used as a criterion."<sup>1985</sup>

On 24 November 2009, France agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with potential NAB participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.<sup>1986</sup>

On 6 October 2009, at the Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors, in Istanbul, the Alternate Governor of the Fund, Hon. Christian Noyer, confirmed that France will "participate actively in the work...which calls for a shift of quotas...with a view to achieving better representation of dynamic emerging markets and developing countries" within the international financial institutions.<sup>1987</sup>

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, France, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to

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<sup>1984</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)  
<sup>1985</sup> Statement by Christine Lagarde Minister for the Economy, Industry and Employment France. 25 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010.  
[siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/22555913/DCS2010-0016\\_E\\_-France.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/22555913/DCS2010-0016_E_-France.pdf)  
<sup>1986</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.  
[www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf)

<sup>1987</sup> Statement by the Hon. Christian Noyer, Alternate Governor of the Fund for France at the Joint Annual Discussion, International Monetary Fund (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.  
[www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr23e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr23e.pdf)

ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.<sup>1988</sup> During the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB).<sup>1989</sup>

On 23 September 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy called for reform of the international financial institutions — the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank — and for the reengineering of the international monetary system.<sup>1990</sup>

On 31 August 2009, France and Germany recommended that the European Union should increase its share of the IMF's NAB by to USD175 billion.<sup>1991</sup>

On 29 July 2009, France signed an agreement to lend the IMF EUR11 billion, satisfying the country's share of the EUR75 billion promised by the European Council to provide timely and effective balance of payments assistance to IMF members in the economic crisis.<sup>1992</sup> Furthermore, France signed an agreement with the IMF to provide the PRGF-ESF Trust with an additional SDR670 million - approximately USD1.05 billion - in new loan resources to help expand the IMF's capacity to help low-income countries affected most by the financial crisis.<sup>1993</sup>

France has taken steps to fund the IMF and has supported IMF quota reforms, but it has failed to take steps towards implementing a new process for the appointment of heads and senior members of the International Financial Institutions. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Yi Luo*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitments. The Government has provided funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); pushed for implementation of 2008 quota and voice reforms; and declared its support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions.

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<sup>1988</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>1989</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>1990</sup> France calls for reform of world financial institutions, Xinhua News (United Nations) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/24/content\\_12103682.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/24/content_12103682.htm)

<sup>1991</sup> Germany, France Want EU's NAB Shares at IMF Raised to \$175 billion. (Berlin) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. [www.fxstreet.com/news/forex-news/article.aspx?storyid=572738cf-ca4b-450c-9c7c-c7d38834aa09](http://www.fxstreet.com/news/forex-news/article.aspx?storyid=572738cf-ca4b-450c-9c7c-c7d38834aa09)

<sup>1992</sup> Statement by Christine Lagarde to the International Monetary and Financial Committee Twentieth Meeting (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/fra.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/fra.pdf)

<sup>1993</sup> IMF Signs €11 Billion Borrowing Agreement with France, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09299.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09299.htm)

On 24 November 2009, Germany, among 25 other participants, agreed to “introduce more flexibility to the NAB” and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.<sup>1994</sup>

On 5 October 2009, Dominique Stauss-Kahn, the Director of the IMF and Erich Stather, State Secretary of Germany’s Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, ratified an agreement for enhanced cooperation in the area of capacity building<sup>1995</sup>. Germany will support IMF technical assistance and training in the core area of expertise, including financial sector stability, fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies and macroeconomic and financial statistics, for more important and broader partnership to the benefit of all.<sup>1996</sup> Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has already provided EUR3 million in support for the IMF’s Regional Technical Assistance Centers in Africa and intends to contribute a bonus EUR9 million toward other enterprising objectives. Additionally, diplomacy centers on the transition toward transparency and efficiency by way of strategic dialogue for the attainment of critical synergies, especially improved coordination<sup>1997</sup>.

On 4 October 2009, Germany’s Minister of Finance, Peer Steinbrück, steers senior leadership toward “an open, transparent and merit-based process<sup>1998</sup>.” Germany enforces geographic and professional agency to yield a balanced distribution and reduce possibilities of blocking minorities.<sup>1999</sup> Axel A. Weber, Governor of the Fund, insists on fair representation, as well as equal treatment, and for the ratification of pre-determined IMF quota and voice reforms.<sup>2000</sup>

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<sup>1994</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund’s Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

[www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf).

<sup>1995</sup> IMF and Germany Sign Agreement to Intensify Cooperation in Capacity Building, International Monetary Fund (Washington) October 5 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm)

<sup>1996</sup> IMF and Germany Sign Agreement to Intensify Cooperation in Capacity Building, International Monetary Fund (Washington) October 5 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm)

<sup>1997</sup> IMF and Germany Sign Agreement to Intensify Cooperation in Capacity Building, International Monetary Fund (Washington) October 5 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09343.htm)

<sup>1998</sup> Address by Peer Steinbrück Minister of Finance, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf)

<sup>1999</sup> Address by Peer Steinbrück Minister of Finance, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf)

<sup>2000</sup> Address by Axel A. Weber Governor of the Fund for Germany, Board of Governors Press Release No. 35 (Istanbul) October 6 – 7 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010.

[www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr35e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr35e.pdf)

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow.<sup>2001</sup>

On 22 September 2009, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the International Monetary Fund signed an agreement to provide up to EUR15 billion to expand the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow.<sup>1430</sup> The agreement satisfies Germany's required financial contribution to the European Union's EUR75 billion funding increase to the IMF.<sup>2002</sup> Additionally, the G20 Pittsburgh Leaders' Statement referenced the joint enterprise, integrating German efforts, toward an increasingly flexible and expansive NAB – a pledged contribution of USD500 billion on 25 September 2009, and USD600 billion<sup>2003</sup> on 24 November 2009 – combined with the allocation of USD283 billion in Special Drawing Rights<sup>2004</sup> to accommodate emerging markets' existing reserve assets<sup>2005</sup> for an increase of at least 3 per cent voting power for developing and transition countries.<sup>2006</sup>

Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Natasha Britto*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its IFI Reform commitments. It has taken steps to implement the 2008 voice and quota reforms package and has concluded an agreement with the IMF to provide additional funds to the renewed and expanded Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). However, Italy has failed to support a new selection process for the heads of senior members of the International Monetary Institutions.

Pressure by the G20 economies, of which Italy is a member, to increase financing available to the International Monetary Fund resulted in a decision by the Fund's Executive Board on 12 April 2010 to approve a ten-fold expansion of Arrangements to Borrow.<sup>2007</sup> The Executive Board approved an increase in NAB by SDR 333.5 billion to

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<sup>2001</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2002</sup> IMF Signs €15 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Deutsche Bundesbank, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09321.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09321.htm)

<sup>2003</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010. [www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf)

<sup>2004</sup> An Address to the Bank of Canada Seminar 'The Crisis Response and the Road to Recovery' by IMF First Deputy of Managing Director John Lipsky. November 30 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2009/113009.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2009/113009.htm)

<sup>2005</sup> An Address by Leaders' at the Pittsburgh Summit (Pittsburgh). September 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2006</sup> An Address by Minister of Finance Michael Flaherty at the International Monetary and Financial Committee's Twentieth Meeting (Istanbul). October 4 2009. Date of Access: 10 March 2010. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf)

<sup>2007</sup> IMF Executive Board Approves Major Expansion of Fund's Borrowing Arrangements to Boost Resources for Crisis Resolution, IMF (Washington) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm)

about SDR 367.5.<sup>2008</sup> Italy pledged to increase credit from SDR 1,752.95 to SDR 13,578.03.<sup>2009</sup>

On 25 January 2010, Italy formally accepted the 2008 voice and quota reforms.<sup>2010</sup>

Governor of the Banca d'Italia Mario Draghi also chairs the Financial Stability Board (FSB), an international body of regulators and central bankers established at the 2009 G20 London Summit to prevent the recurrence of the global economic crisis. On 15 September, Draghi argued that the global financial system requires "major changes."<sup>2011</sup> Italy supported IMF voice and quota reforms but has failed to fund the NAB for the IMF and has failed to support a new selection process for the heads and senior members of the International Monetary Institutions.

On 24 November 2009, the 26 current participants agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.<sup>2012</sup>

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, Italy, with other G7 members, stressed the importance of a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum 3 per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries to benefit under-represented countries.<sup>2013</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for complying with two of the IFI commitments.

*Analyst: Sahar Kazranian*

### **Japan: +1**

On 6 October 2009, at the Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors in Istanbul, Naoki Minezaki, Temporary Alternate Governor of the World Bank and the IMF for Japan, endorsed the acceleration of the reform process, focusing on a shift in quota share of "at least five percent from over-represented to under-represented countries." These

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<sup>2008</sup> IMF Executive Board Approves Major Expansion of Fund's Borrowing Arrangements to Boost Resources for Crisis Resolution, IMF (Washington) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm).

<sup>2009</sup> IMF Executive Board Approves Major Expansion of Fund's Borrowing Arrangements to Boost Resources for Crisis Resolution, IMF (Washington) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10145.htm).

<sup>2010</sup> Acceptances of the Proposed Amendments of the Articles of Agreement, IMF (Washington) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm).

<sup>2011</sup> FSB Draghi: Financial System Needs "Major Changes", Dow Jones Newswires (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.easybourse.com/bourse/actualite/update-fsb-draghi-financial-system-needs-major-changes-760168](http://www.easybourse.com/bourse/actualite/update-fsb-draghi-financial-system-needs-major-changes-760168).

<sup>2012</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf).

<sup>2013</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

measures will ensure that a new quota distribution system more appropriately reflects the current global reality.<sup>2014</sup>

Japan has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitments. It has provided funds to the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); pushed for implementation of 2008 quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of IFIs.

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Japan, with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum 3 per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries, in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.<sup>2015</sup>

On 4 October 2009, Japan's Minister of Finance Hirohisa Fujii stated it was necessary to implement the agreements regarding "IMF quota increases and raising basic votes."<sup>2016</sup> Japan has finalized its amendments to domestic law, and has urged others to amend their domestic procedures to allow implementation as soon as possible. Fujii also called for an acceleration of the quota reform process highlighting the importance of geographically balanced diversity in the composition of senior management and staff.<sup>2017</sup>

On 24 November 2009, Japan, along with 25 current Participants, agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.<sup>2018</sup>

On 25 September 2009, at the Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, G20 leaders reaffirmed their success in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow.<sup>2019</sup>

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<sup>2014</sup> Statement by the Hon. Naoki Minezaki, Temporary Alternate Governor of the Bank and the Fund for Japan, Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors (Istanbul) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr27e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr27e.pdf)

<sup>2015</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2016</sup> Statement by the Hon. Hirohisa Fujii at the Twentieth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf)

<sup>2017</sup> Statement by the Hon. Hirohisa Fujii at the Twentieth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf)

<sup>2018</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf](http://www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf)

<sup>2019</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

On 13 February 2009, Japan signed a US\$100 billion borrowing agreement with the IMF in an effort to temporarily supplement the IMF's financial resources and bolster the its capacity to provide timely, effective balance of payments assistance to members.<sup>2020</sup>

As Japan has provided funds to the IMF for NAB; voiced its support for the 2008 voice and quota reforms package; and openly supported a merit-based, transparent selection process the heads and senior members of the International Financial Institutions, it is in full compliance. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Yi Luo*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on International Financial Institutions Reform.

On 12 April 2010, the IMF Executive Board adopted a proposal on an expanded (approximately USD588.6 billion) and more flexible NAB with the addition of 13 new participants. Russia's contribution to this expansion is approximately SDR8.7 billion (USD12.8 billion).<sup>2021</sup>

On 24 November 2009, Russia attended a meeting of the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) participants together with representatives of 13 potential new participants wherein the parties agreed on the key elements of an expanded and more flexible NAB, in particular to expand the NAB credit arrangements up to USD600 billion.<sup>2022</sup>

On 4 September 2009, Russia with Brazil, India, and China (BRIC) proposed the setting of quota and share targets in an effort to substantially alter the representation of emerging market countries and developing countries on the order of seven per cent in the IMF and six per cent in the World Bank.<sup>2023</sup> While Russia supported this position at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit,<sup>2024</sup> participants approved a shift of five per cent in the IMF and three per cent in the World Bank.<sup>2025</sup> Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said that the solution reached was balanced and gave instructions to ratify the bill on the redistribution of

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<sup>2020</sup> IMF Signs US\$100 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Japan, International Monetary Fund, press release 09/32, February 13, 2009. Date of Access: December 5 2009. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr0932.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr0932.htm)

<sup>2021</sup> IMF Standing Borrowing Arrangements Factsheet, International Monetary Fund 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/pdf/gabnab.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/pdf/gabnab.pdf).

<sup>2022</sup> NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, International Monetary Fund 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09429.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09429.htm).

<sup>2023</sup> Final communiqué of the Meeting of finance ministers and Central Bank governors of the BRIC countries, held in London on 4 September 2009, Embassy of Brazil in London 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles\\_files/20090904.html](http://www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles_files/20090904.html).

<sup>2024</sup> Address by President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev at a News Conference following the G20 Summit, President of Russia (Pittsburgh) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/09/26/1455\\_type82914type82915\\_221869.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/09/26/1455_type82914type82915_221869.shtml).

<sup>2025</sup> G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html).

quotas.<sup>2026</sup> According to the IMF as of 2 June 2010 Russia is the only G8 member which has not yet adopted the Amendment on Voice and Participation in the IMF.<sup>2027</sup> During the Spring Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank Russia's Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Finance Alexei Kudrin expressed hope that Russia's quota in the IMF wouldn't decrease after the reform. A. Kudrin said that "work on Voice and Participation reform in the IMF is ongoing".<sup>2028</sup>

On 4 September 2009, Russia, together with other BRIC countries, reiterated its support for an open and merit-based selection process for the IMF and the World Bank members, stating that "[t]he next Managing Director of the IMF and the next President of the World Bank should be elected in such a manner, irrespective of nationality or any geographical preference."<sup>2029</sup> Additionally, during a speech at the Meeting of the World Bank and IMF Boards of Governors by Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin said that Russia "would welcome a transition to the open and merit-based selection of [the] Managing Director, irrespective of nationality."<sup>2030</sup>

Russia has provided funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), demonstrated its support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions, but has not yet adopted the Amendment on Voice and Participation in the IMF. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Anna Vekshina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its IFI reform commitments.

On 6 October 2009, Chancellor Darling, in a statement to the World Bank Group and IMF, welcomed the announcement of USD500 billion for the IMF's NAB.<sup>2031</sup> Chancellor

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<sup>2026</sup> Address by President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev at a News Conference following the G20 Summit, President of Russia (Pittsburgh) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. [archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/09/26/1455\\_type82914type82915\\_221869.shtml](http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2009/09/26/1455_type82914type82915_221869.shtml).

<sup>2027</sup> Acceptances of the Proposed Amendments of the Articles of Agreement, IMF (Washington) 2 June 2010. Date of access: 4 June 2010. <http://imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm>

<sup>2028</sup> A.L. Kudrin Statements During the Spring Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, Ministry of Finance of Russia 24 April 2010. Date of access: 4 June 2010. <http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?pg4=2&id4=9600>.

<sup>2029</sup> Final communiqué of the Meeting of finance ministers and Central Bank governors of the BRIC countries, held in London on 4 September 2009, Embassy of Brazil in London, 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles\\_files/20090904.html](http://www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles_files/20090904.html).

<sup>2030</sup> Statement by the Hon. Aleksei L. Kudrin, Governor of the Bank and the Fund for the Russian Federation at the Joint Annual Discussion, International Monetary Fund (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. [www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr39e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr39e.pdf).

<sup>2031</sup> Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling at the 2009 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF, IMF (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. [www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf)

Darling stated that the United Kingdom is “strongly committed” to playing their part, and that the United Kingdom is prepared to contribute over USD26 billion to the NAB.<sup>2032</sup>

On 4 September 2009, during the London meeting of G20 finance ministers and central bank governors, officials stated that they “agree to move to an open, transparent and merit-based selection of IFI management.”<sup>2033</sup>

On 20 July 2009, the United Kingdom accepted the IMF’s Amendment on Voice and Participation that were proposed in April 2008.<sup>2034</sup> On 6-7 October 2009, Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling encouraged all countries to ratify the amendment.<sup>2035</sup> Chancellor Darling stated that he supports changing the overall distribution of votes at the IMF, but reiterated that he does not want the United Kingdom seat to be unfairly targeted.<sup>2036</sup>

The United Kingdom has provided funding for the IMF’s NAB, and has shown support for both the IMF’s voice and quota reforms, and the implementation of a competitive process for the appointment of heads and senior members of IFIs. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: David Nugent*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its IFI reform commitments. It has shown support for and taken action regarding the International Monetary Fund (IMF) voice and quota reform and has approved funds for the IMF’s New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). It has also shown support for funding of multilateral development banks (MDB) and reform of the appointment process of heads and senior members of IFIs.

On 25 March 2010, Secretary Geithner, in written testimony to Congress, spoke of Treasury’s request for USD1.709 billion for the MDBs.<sup>2037</sup> Secretary Geithner requested that Congress approve the USD3.065 billion budget request as a way of shaping the

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<sup>2032</sup> Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling at the 2009 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF, IMF (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. [www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf)

<sup>2033</sup> Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, London, 4-5 September 2009, Ministry of Finance (London) 4-5 September 2009. Date of access: 18 April 2010. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/2009\\_communique\\_london.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/2009_communique_london.pdf)

<sup>2034</sup> Consents to the Proposed Amendments of the Articles of Agreement, IMF (Washington) 19 November 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. [imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm](http://imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm)

<sup>2035</sup> Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling at the 2009 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF, IMF (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. [www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf)

<sup>2036</sup> Pledge for more IMF help for poor, BBC News (London) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8289250.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8289250.stm)

<sup>2037</sup> Secretary of the Treasury Timothy F. Geithner Written Testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs on the Fiscal Year 2011 International Programs Budget Request, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm](http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm)

USD100 billion “in development assistance to be provided by the MDBs in 2011.”<sup>2038</sup> Secretary Geithner stressed that “it is now our turn to ensure the World Bank and regional development banks have adequate capital and funding to fulfill their missions.”<sup>2039</sup>

On 4 October 2009, Secretary of the Treasury Timothy Geithner, in a speech at the International Monetary and Financial Committee meeting, reiterated that G20 leaders are “committed to a shift in IMF quota share” at least five per cent from over-represented countries to under-presented countries.<sup>2040</sup> In the same speech, Secretary Geithner called upon the IMF to facilitate the implementation of the agreement “by providing scenarios of how the quota shift could be implemented in the very near-term.”<sup>2041</sup>

On 25 September 2009, during the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, officials stated that they delivered on their “promise to contribute” over USD500 billion to the IMF’s NAB.<sup>2042</sup> On the same day, President Barack Obama, while addressing the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, said that more responsibility will be shifted to emerging economies within the IMF and that they will be given “a greater voice within the institution.”<sup>2043</sup>

On 4 September 2009, during the London meeting of G20 finance ministers and central bank governors, officials stated that they “agree to move to an open, transparent and merit-based selection of IFI management.”<sup>2044</sup>

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<sup>2038</sup> Secretary of the Treasury Timothy F. Geithner Written Testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs on the Fiscal Year 2011 International Programs Budget Request, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm](http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm)

<sup>2039</sup> Secretary of the Treasury Timothy F. Geithner Written Testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs on the Fiscal Year 2011 International Programs Budget Request, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm](http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg609.htm)

<sup>2040</sup> Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009.

[www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm](http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm)

<sup>2041</sup> Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009.

[www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm](http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm)

<sup>2042</sup> Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of access: 19 April 2010.

[www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2043</sup> Remarks by President Obama at G20 Closing Press Conference, The White House (Washington) 25 September 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009.

[www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-G20-Closing-Press-Conference/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-G20-Closing-Press-Conference/)

<sup>2044</sup> Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, London, 4-5 September 2009, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4-5 September 2009. Date of access: 19 April 2010.

[www.ustreas.gov/topics/international/docs/London%20FM\\_\\_CBG\\_Comm\\_-\\_Final%204-5%20Sept%202009.pdf](http://www.ustreas.gov/topics/international/docs/London%20FM__CBG_Comm_-_Final%204-5%20Sept%202009.pdf)

The United States has shown its support for the IMF's voice and quota reforms as well as the IMF's NAB. It has also shown support for increased funding and support to MDBs, and has indicated its willingness to reform the appointment process of IFI leadership. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: David Nugent*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitment. The EU has raised funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); urged the adoption of IMF quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the senior management of International Financial Institutions.

On 31 March 2010, the International Monetary Fund and the Czech National signed an agreement to provide the Fund with up to EUR1.03 billion as part of the European Union's March 2009 contribution to expand the Fund's New Arrangements to Borrow.<sup>2045</sup>

A similar meeting took place on 10 April 2010 between the IMF and the Swedish Riksbank who signed an agreement to provide EUR 2.47 to the Fund as part of the EU's March 2009 commitment to contribute approximately EUR75 billion to support lending capacity.<sup>2046</sup>

On 4 October 2009, during the 20th Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Minister of Finance, Anders Borg – on behalf of EU Council of Economic and Finance Ministers – stated that the “2008 quota and voice reforms should be ratified as a matter of urgency by all IMF members as a basis for next review.”<sup>2047</sup> The EU Minister further reiterated that the EU is “committed to the goal of aligning members’ quotas and voice with their relative weight in the world economy.”<sup>2048</sup>

The Minister of Finance, Anders Borg, also stated that the EU members support a merit-based and transparent process for the selection of the heads and senior members of all international institutions, irrespective of nationality. He noted that the EU calls on the IMF and the World Bank to “come forward with concrete proposals in this respect” as

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<sup>2045</sup> IMF Signs Agreement to Borrow up to EUR1.03 Billion from the Czech National Bank, IMF (Washington) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10130.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10130.htm).

<sup>2046</sup> IMF Signs Agreement to Borrow up to EUR2.47 Billion from the Swedish Riksbank, The Financial (Washington) 10 April 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [finchannel.com/Main\\_News/Business/61863\\_IMF\\_Signs\\_Agreement\\_to\\_Borrow\\_up\\_to\\_%E2%82%AC2.47\\_Billion\\_from\\_the\\_Swedish\\_Riksbank/](http://finchannel.com/Main_News/Business/61863_IMF_Signs_Agreement_to_Borrow_up_to_%E2%82%AC2.47_Billion_from_the_Swedish_Riksbank/).

<sup>2047</sup> Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf)

<sup>2048</sup> Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf)

“[a] balanced distribution of IMF staff is desirable, in terms of geographical origin as well as professional background.”<sup>2049</sup>

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).<sup>2050</sup> Additionally, the European Union stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.<sup>2051</sup>

On 4 September 2009, the EU pledged an additional EUR50 billion, for a total of EUR125 billion, to support the IMF’s lending operations.<sup>2052</sup> This amount represents 35 per cent of the total NAB increase and will allow the IMF to continue to respond to the financial crisis and support growth in member countries.<sup>2053</sup>

The EU has raised funds towards the NAB; pushed for IMF quota and voice reforms; and voiced its support for merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior management of International Financial Institutions. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sahar Kazranian*

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<sup>2049</sup> Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf)

<sup>2050</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2051</sup> Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>2052</sup> Agreed language for the Pittsburgh G-20 Summit, EU Informal Meeting (Brussels) 17 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009.

[www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/110166.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/110166.pdf).

<sup>2053</sup> Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. [www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf](http://www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf)

## 24. Food and Agriculture [246]

### Commitment

“We are committed to increase investments in short, medium and long term agriculture development that directly benefits the poorest and makes best use of international institutions.”

*L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
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

Commitments to Food and Agriculture are relatively new in the history of the G8 summitry. The issue was first addressed in detail in 2003, through the Evian Famine Action Plan, but it was not until 2008 in Hokkaido that a dedicated document on the topic emerged from a summit.<sup>2054</sup> Prior to these two summits, references to food and agriculture issues in G8 literature were sparse and indirect.<sup>2055</sup>

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, leaders expressed concern that a worldwide spike in food prices would gravely compromise global food security and drive large numbers of people into poverty, especially in developing regions. Following from this Summit, the G8 leaders commissioned an agriculture ministers' meeting that took place in April 2009 in Treviso.<sup>2056</sup>

This year's commitment is rooted in the 2008 Hokkaido communiqué, reiterating an emphasis on short, medium and long-term development work. That communiqué was more precise than the 2009 commitment, as it enumerated several specific areas in which it expected to see progress and committed to several precise growth targets.<sup>2057</sup> Nonetheless, both documents focus on sustainability (addressing the need for immediate

<sup>2054</sup> G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Hokkaido) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html)

<sup>2055</sup> G8 Conclusions on Food and Agriculture, 1975-2009 (Toronto) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/food-agriculture.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/food-agriculture.pdf)

<sup>2056</sup> G8 Agriculture Ministers Meeting. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 [www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/](http://www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/)

<sup>2057</sup> G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Hokkaido) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html)

progress while simultaneously laying the groundwork for future action) and poverty eradication.

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment focuses on the development of sustainable strategies, and the commitment of sustained and predicable funding to agriculture. It emphasizes investment in short term, medium term, and long-term agricultural development. For the purposes of this compliance cycle: 1) short-term will refer to investments that target agricultural development that occurs over a 1-2 year time period; 2) medium-term will refer to investments that target development over a 2-5 year period; and 3) long-term will refer to investments that target sustainable agriculture over a 5-10 year period (or longer).

“Investments that target sustainable agriculture over a *specified* period” does not only refer to money committed for that period of time, although that is considered compliance. Rather, it more specifically refers to the development of programs and initiatives that look to address sustained agricultural development over that period.

The commitment states that investment must directly benefit the poorest members of the receiving societies and that international institutions must be engaged and appropriately involved in the development or implementation processes. Full compliance can only be awarded if the member country meets both of these conditions.

Given the breadth of the commitment, full compliance does not necessarily require satisfying all three areas of investment (short, medium and long). Rather, progress in two of the three is sufficient, under the provision that the programs address the poorest populations and that international institutions are engaged.

### **Scoring**

-1	The G8 members make no investments in short, medium or long-term development AND international institutions are not treated as vital partners.
0	The G8 members make investments in at least one of: short, medium or long term development BUT international institutions are not suitably engaged, although the possibility of future engagement remains present.
+1	The G8 members make investments in agricultural technology that addresses short-term development AND one of: medium and long-term agricultural development AND international institutions are utilized as vital partners in program development and/or implementation.

*Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to invest in sustainable agricultural technology and development. Their actions address short-, medium-, and long-term food and agricultural goals that utilize international institutions as vital partners in the development and implementation of aid programs and sustainable agriculture practices.

Canada is among the leading global contributors to food security projects. At the 2009 World Food Summit in Rome, which took place 16-18 November 2009, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), Josette Sheeran, recognized Canada as “one of the WFP's strongest and most committed partners.”<sup>2058</sup> This partnership is ongoing, with Canada currently “the third largest single country contributor to the World Food Programme and this year has doubled its aid to Africa over 2003-04 assistance contributions, a year earlier than [projected by the] G8 commitment.”<sup>2059</sup> On 22 April 2010, the Honourable Jim Flaherty announced “Canada’s participation in a new World Bank initiative to improve agriculture and food security assistance to low-income countries.”<sup>2060</sup> At the launch of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Minister Flaherty announced that Canada will be “providing \$230 million to the GAFSP as part of a three-year, \$600-million agriculture package, a doubling of Canada’s existing spending in this area.”<sup>2061</sup>

Canada has demonstrated a sustained commitment to food security in support of the Haitian earthquake relief effort on several separate occasions. On 13 January, the Honourable Beverley Oda, Minister of International Cooperation with responsibility for CIDA, announced that “the Government of Canada would immediately provide an initial CAD5 million contribution for emergency shelter, medical services, food, relief items, and water and sanitation services.”<sup>2062</sup> The Canadian government also agreed to match contributions by Canadian citizens to Canadian charitable organizations dollar for dollar which would be allocated to Canadian and international humanitarian and developmental organizations.<sup>2063</sup> As of 31 March 2010 Canadians had privately donated CAD220 million to the Haiti relief effort and Canada announced CAD400 million in aid and debt relief, which includes CAD110 million, “half of the money the government promised in matching funds [of the private donations].”<sup>2064</sup> This is in addition to the CAD60 million provided for UN humanitarian assistance, including CAD39 million to the World Food Programme, CAD33 million of which was allocated for emergency food aid for an estimated 2 million people, and “CAD15 million to the United Nations Children's Fund

<sup>2058</sup> Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G).

<sup>2059</sup> Canada Responds to World Food Programme's Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL).

<sup>2060</sup> Canada helps Launch Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Department of Finance (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp).

<sup>2061</sup> Canada helps Launch Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Department of Finance (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp).

<sup>2062</sup> Disbursement of Canada's Initial \$5 Million for Humanitarian Assistance, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 19 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG).

<sup>2063</sup> Government of Canada to Match Generosity of Canadians in Response to the Devastating Earthquake in Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-11475659-H7P](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-11475659-H7P).

<sup>2064</sup> Canada Pledges \$400M more for Haiti, CBC News 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/03/31/haiti-donor-meeting.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/03/31/haiti-donor-meeting.html)

(UNICEF) for humanitarian assistance through interventions in the areas of health, nutrition, protection, and water and sanitation services for women and children.”<sup>2065</sup>

According to Minister Oda, Canada has been committed to “playing a significant role in responding to the impact of this disaster, not only in these early days of rescue and relief operations, but also in addressing longer-term recovery and reconstruction needs.”<sup>2066</sup>

Canada, moreover, continues to recognize the importance of utilizing international institutions through contributions to “vital United Nations partners such as the World Food Programme and UNICEF, the IFRC, and NGO partners.”<sup>2067</sup>

On 21 September 2009 “CAD30 million was committed to help those affected by the drought in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.”<sup>2068</sup> On 3 December 2009, CIDA committed CAD30 million in addition to the CAD185 million already committed in support of immediate food aid, nutrition needs and response to worldwide humanitarian crises around the world.<sup>2069</sup> Both of these funding announcements address short-term food needs, and work in concert with an international organization.

On 16 October 2009, Minister Oda announced in an address at the University of Manitoba the Canadian government’s commitment of CAD75 million over three years to support the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and to support the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research’s (CGIAR) Challenge Programs to combat desertification.<sup>2070</sup> This funding announcement makes “Canada the world’s fifth largest contributor,”<sup>2071</sup> and meets compliance by supporting a medium-term commitment.

In the same address, Minister Oda announced a new Canadian International Food Security (CIFS) Research Fund. The CIFS Research Fund is a CAD62 million “joint

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<sup>2065</sup> Canada’s Response to the UN, IFRC and NGOs Appeals for Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 19 January 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG).

<sup>2066</sup> Government of Canada Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Haitians Affected by the Devastating Earthquake, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) January 19, 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG).

<sup>2067</sup> Government of Canada Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Haitians Affected by the Devastating Earthquake, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) January 19, 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG).

<sup>2068</sup> Canada Responds to World Food Programme’s Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-saharan africa , Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL).

<sup>2069</sup> Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G).

<sup>2070</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA’s Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX).

<sup>2071</sup> Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for the FAO Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D).

initiative between CIDA and the International Development Research Centre.”<sup>2072</sup> The fund will support research “to address food insecurity, and may include work on crop resilience, the nutritional value of crops, and infectious diseases related to crops and animal production.”<sup>2073</sup> This initiative marks partnerships between Canadian and developing countries’ organizations, which hope to achieve lasting solutions “that seek practical and concrete solutions to real challenges [effective food production through crop nutrition, resilience, and agricultural development].”<sup>2074</sup>

On 29 August 2009, CIDA announced increased aid to female farmers in impoverished rural communities in Paraguay.<sup>2075</sup> CAD384,737 will be provided and the program will include “workshops on organic agriculture and business practices that will help increase production and revenues for women farmers.”<sup>2076</sup> The program combines efforts between two Canadian organizations, Nature Canada and Place aux Agricultrices: Nourricières du Monde, and two Paraguayan non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Guyra Paraguay and Fortaleser.<sup>2077</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its assistance through emergency aid and initiatives designed to empower individuals and communities through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and new joint research initiatives.

*Analyst: Melanie Clarke*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to invest in sustainable agricultural technology and development. Their actions address short, medium and long-term food and agricultural goals and utilize bilateral agreements with regional institutions as well as international institutions as vital partners in program development and implementation. At the start of 2010 France announced support for Haitian emergency relief and reconstruction efforts following the earthquake in that country. The French government pledged EUR326 million over two years, including EUR24 million in emergency aid and

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<sup>2072</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA’s Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX).

<sup>2073</sup> Minister Oda Unveils CIDA’s Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX).

<sup>2074</sup> Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for the FAO Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D).

<sup>2075</sup> Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R).

<sup>2076</sup> Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R).

<sup>2077</sup> Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R).

EUR40 million for economic development which includes ten tonnes of seeds and fertilizer for agricultural development.<sup>2078</sup>

The French government has announced several joint development finance initiatives, showcasing compliance by utilizing international institutions as vital partners. On 28 September 2009, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) announced a joint finance initiative with Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD). AFD's EUR50.5 million loan to BOAD "will finance non-market public agriculture projects and contribute to the financial mobilization for agriculture and food security promoted by France."<sup>2079</sup> This initiative sprung forth from a long-term EUR500 thousand grant to strengthen BOAD's capacity for preparing agricultural projects. This new agreement "marks a further stage in strengthening the deep partnership that already exists between AFD and BOAD,"<sup>2080</sup> and meets medium to long-term program compliance.

On 16 September 2009, the Agence Française de Développement and Crédit Agricole Asset Management (CAAM) launched a new initiative to work towards "reconciling financial investment with development aid."<sup>2081</sup> The CAAM AFD Avenirs Durables (Sustainable Futures) initiative is a socially responsible investment that seeks to integrate environmental and social concerns with profit targets over a three-year investment horizon.<sup>2082</sup> The initiative was launched in response to the loss in investor confidence due to the financial crisis and contributors concerned about sustainable development hoping to give "meaning to their investments."<sup>2083</sup> Jean-Michel Severino, Chief Executive Officer of AFD, stated the investment was aimed at creating innovative financing initiatives in order to reach the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. *The UN's MDGs represent 8 commitments and targets in response to the world's main development challenges, the first being the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.*<sup>2084</sup>

In November 2009, France signed a EUR1.5 million memorandum of understanding with the World Food Programme (WFP) to strengthen the United Nations' "efforts in

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<sup>2078</sup> Déplacement du Président de la République en Haïti, France Diplomatie (Paris) 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 April 2010. [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/LPS\\_15\\_Haiti\\_final.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/LPS_15_Haiti_final.pdf).

<sup>2079</sup> AFD and BOAD scale up partnership: €50.5M of financing for agriculture projects in Africa, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400).

<sup>2080</sup> AFD and BOAD scale up partnership: €50.5M of financing for agriculture projects in Africa, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400).

<sup>2081</sup> Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence française de développement AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502).

<sup>2082</sup> Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence française de développement AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502).

<sup>2083</sup> Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence française de développement AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. [www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502).

<sup>2084</sup> Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Development Program. Date of Access: 24 April 2010. [www.undp.org/mdg/goal1.shtml](http://www.undp.org/mdg/goal1.shtml)

providing food to victims of armed conflicts”<sup>2085</sup> in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The World Food Programme aims to improve access to food for individuals and their families displaced by conflict, and “the funds will enable the WFP to provide 40,000 people who were directly affected by the conflicts with more than 2,000 tonnes of food over three months.”<sup>2086</sup> As well, France provided to the Philippines USD1.12 million in October through the United Nations’ WFP for emergency food shortage relief to counteract damages done to infrastructure and agriculture by the typhoons Ketsana and Parma.<sup>2087</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for its continued commitment to finance medium- and long-term non-market agriculture projects and the launch of new market loan initiatives through bilateral agreements with regional institutions, as well as their continued financial support of emergency relief projects through the United Nations World Food Program.

*Analyst: Melanie Clarke*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase investment in short, medium and long-term agricultural development, engaging several international institutions. It has delivered direct food donations to areas in crisis and cooperated with several international and German institutions to create projects helping the world’s poorest and those most affected by food shortages.

At the conclusion of the G8 Summit, the German Development Minister Heidermarie Wieczorek-Zeul applauded the food and agriculture commitment. She outlined a plan to fulfill it through two strategies. The first is relieving the food crisis through agriculture and rural development, rather than short-term food donations. The second is to formulate a development policy that takes into account and reviews domestic agricultural policies, mainly export subsidies. The Minister warned that financial donations and development commitments should not cease after the post-recession stabilization of global financial markets, because the recovery from the global financial crisis will not be experienced at the same pace in developing countries.<sup>2088</sup>

On 25 September 2009, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul pledged EUR2 million through the World Food Programme (WFP) in response to the growing food crisis in Kenya and Ethiopia. These funds are for immediate relief targeted towards helping young children,

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<sup>2085</sup> France grants WFP 1.5 mln euros for food aid in DR Congo, Afrique en ligne (France) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html](http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html).

<sup>2086</sup> France grants WFP 1.5 mln euros for food aid in DR Congo, Afrique en ligne (France) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html](http://www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html).

<sup>2087</sup> France to provide financial help for Philippines, China Daily (Xinhua) 22 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-10/22/content\\_8828323.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-10/22/content_8828323.htm).

<sup>2088</sup> Wieczorek-Zeul points out need for G8 to further increase their development commitments, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/july/pm\\_20090708\\_68.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/july/pm_20090708_68.html).

pregnant women, mothers in Ethiopia, and Kenyan schoolchildren.<sup>2089</sup> Targeting these groups represents an effort to help the poorest populations, as mandated by the commitment.

On 15 October 2009, a day before World Food Day, outgoing Minister Wieczorek-Zeul highlighted the importance of the commitment made at the L'Aquila Summit for agriculture and rural development. She urged fellow G8 countries to reduce export subsidies, saying, "export subsidies send out [a] devastating signal."<sup>2090</sup>

On 16 November 2009, The Parliamentary State Secretary in the German Development Ministry, Gudrun Kopp, attended the World Summit on Food Security in Rome. He called for an "improvement of coherence between development, agricultural and trade policies."<sup>2091</sup> To help the global fight against hunger, the German government pledged EUR700 million over the next three years, to improve the lives of farmers by increasing their ability to be self-reliant and to provide incentives for the private sector to get involved in rural development.<sup>2092</sup>

On 18 January 2010, Germany concluded its talks with Israel to strengthen their triangular relationship with developing nations. They agreed to exchange expertise regarding irrigated agriculture and desert farming, which both countries will later offer to developing African nations.<sup>2093</sup> On 29 March 2010, the First Vice President for West and East Africa of the German Development Bank signed a EUR11 million dollar agreement with the government of Ghana to provide medium to long-term loans to small-scale farmers to reduce rural poverty.<sup>2094</sup>

In early September 2009, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany's development bank, in cooperation with the German Development Ministry, pledged USD15 million for a long-term loan to the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation to help small and medium sized food export companies.<sup>2095</sup>

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<sup>2089</sup> Food aid for the Horn of Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 September 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm\\_20090925\\_87.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090925_87.html).

<sup>2090</sup> "Export subsidies send out devastating signal" says Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm\\_20091015\\_93.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091015_93.html).

<sup>2091</sup> Must not stand by as people are starving, says Kopp, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm\\_20091116\\_98.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091116_98.html).

<sup>2092</sup> Must not stand by as people are starving, says Kopp, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm\\_20091116\\_98.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091116_98.html).

<sup>2093</sup> Second German-Israeli government negotiations, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010.

[www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/january/pm\\_20100118\\_09.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/january/pm_20100118_09.html).

<sup>2094</sup> Ghana and Germany sign 11-million Euro agreement, Ghana News Agency (Accra) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010. [www.ghananewsagency.org/s\\_economics/r\\_14005/](http://www.ghananewsagency.org/s_economics/r_14005/).

<sup>2095</sup> DEG supports agricultural development bank in Latin America, Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (Köln) 3 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.deginvest.de/EN\\_Home/Press/Press\\_archive/2009/20090903\\_20787.jsp](http://www.deginvest.de/EN_Home/Press/Press_archive/2009/20090903_20787.jsp).

The German government has provided financial donations to the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, a German organization that works with the WFP to create agricultural opportunities for the farmers in Africa's impoverished nations.<sup>2096</sup> The German Development Ministry has also provided donations to the Sustainable Agriculture Information Network (Sustainet), which aims to reduce world hunger by creating sustainable agriculture projects that benefit the world's poorest.<sup>2097</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 as it has increased pledges to short-term investment through immediate relief, medium-term through annual donations, and long-term investment and sustainable agriculture through the creation of projects in cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

*Analyst: Tala Khoury*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase sustainable investment in short-, medium-, and long-term agricultural development and food security that directly benefits the world's poorest through engagement with international institutions. As host, Italy played a leadership role in setting the agenda for food security at the L'Aquila Summit and has taken some action to follow through on its commitment.<sup>2098</sup>

As of 18 April 2010, Italy has contributed USD24 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) since 1 January 2010 – this figure does not include its contributions from the first half of the compliance cycle (between the Summit and 1 January 2010) because the WFP only reports their contribution data as the total per calendar year.<sup>2099</sup>

Italy is the second largest contributor to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).<sup>2100</sup> As of 31 December 2009, Italy had contributed USD80 million towards IFAD's Eighth Replenishment.<sup>2101</sup> IFAD's mandate is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to earn higher incomes and improve food security, through building the capacity for sustained food production as well as to sometimes provide immediate relief when it is needed. As an organization, IFAD has disbursed more than USD236 million since the Summit to programs targeting rural microfinance, relieving agrarian distress, and developing sustainable water management

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<sup>2096</sup> Over 5,500 projects in 70 countries since 1962, welthungerhilfe (Bonn) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.welthungerhilfe.de/projects.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/projects.html).

<sup>2097</sup> Sustainet- a cooperative project to combat world hunger through sustainable agriculture, Sustainet (Eschborn) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.sustainet.org/index-en.html](http://www.sustainet.org/index-en.html).

<sup>2098</sup> Africa: its opportunities for growth, problems and challenges, IFAD (Rome) 28 May 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.ifad.org/events/op/2009/africa.htm](http://www.ifad.org/events/op/2009/africa.htm)

Italy on the frontlines in supporting rural development in developing countries, IFAD (Rome) 17 February 2010. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2010/11\\_e.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2010/11_e.htm)

<sup>2099</sup> Contributions to WFP 2010, World Food Programme (Rome) 18 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010](http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010)

<sup>2100</sup> Italy on the frontlines in supporting rural development in developing countries, IFAD (Rome) 17 February 2010. Date of Access 20 April 2010. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2010/11\\_e.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2010/11_e.htm)

<sup>2101</sup> Report on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources, IFAD (Rome) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.ifad.org/gbdocs/gc/33/e/GC-33-L-2.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/gc/33/e/GC-33-L-2.pdf)

solutions throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; this number is computed from several separate disbursements since the Summit.<sup>2102</sup>

At the meeting of its Executive Board on 15 September 2009, it approved USD161.56 million in loans and USD56.26 million in grants, “many of them for projects helping smallholder farmers.”<sup>2103</sup> In September 2009, Italy contributed USD6 million towards IFAD’s ongoing food security and food price response program in Liberia, Mauritania and Kenya; this investment specifically targets sustainable development of long-term agricultural growth through improved agricultural technology and other technical assistance.<sup>2104</sup> However, because this action takes place under the directive of IFAD, and not of the Government of Italy, this counts as partial compliance only (in recognition of the funding provided by Italy but not of the subsequent policy actions taken by IFAD).

In recognition of its substantial investment in global food security and its participation in organizations such as IFAD and the United Nation’s WFP, Italy has earned a score of 0 for its partial compliance with the food and agriculture commitment made at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit.

*Analyst: Rajiv Sinclair*

#### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase investments in food and agricultural development; its actions have been focused on work to directly benefit the poorest and utilize international institutions.

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<sup>2102</sup> 236=25+39+6+18+22+12+40+16+16+18+24=236

IFAD makes US\$25.04 million loan to Mali to consolidate microfinance services for poor rural people, IFAD (Rome) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

[www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/63.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/63.htm)

IFAD provides US\$39 million to Ethiopia to improve the lives of pastoralists and their families, IFAD (Rome) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/59.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/59.htm)

US\$6 million to boost rural and agricultural finance in Ghana, IFAD (Rome) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/58.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/58.htm)

IFAD provides US\$18.33 million to boost crop maximization in Pakistan, IFAD (Rome) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/53.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/53.htm)

IFAD provides US\$22 million to boost sustainable water management in Bangladesh, IFAD (Rome) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/51.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/51.htm)

IFAD provides US\$12 million to Mauritania to boost food production and lower dependence on imports, IFAD (Rome) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/45.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/45.htm)

IFAD provides US\$40.1 million to help Indian farmers in Maharashtra overcome agrarian distress, IFAD (Rome) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/43.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/43.htm)

IFAD provides US\$15.60 million to ease poverty pockets in Kenya’s Southern Nyanza area, IFAD (Rome) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/42.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/42.htm)

IFAD provides US\$16.2 million to Burkina Faso for Rural Business Development, IFAD (Rome) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/41.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/41.htm)

IFAD provides US\$17.92 million to Benin for the Rural Economic Growth Support Project, IFAD (Rome) 21 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/35.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/35.htm)

<sup>2103</sup> IFAD Executive Board approves US\$ 217.82 million for rural poverty work worldwide, IFAD (Rome) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/40.htm](http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/40.htm)

<sup>2104</sup> Progress Report, UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (New York City) November 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SNAA-84N3RR/\\$File/full\\_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SNAA-84N3RR/$File/full_report.pdf)

Speaking at the World Summit on Food Security in Rome on 18 November 2009, Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando reiterated Japan's commitment of at least USD3 billion towards "agriculture-related assistance"<sup>2105</sup> over the next three years. He also expressed Japan's continued support of international organizations including Japan's trust fund project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which aims to create investment opportunities in developing countries.<sup>2106</sup>

On 10 March 2010, Japanese Ambassador Makoto Katsura signed a grant contract for a project designed to improve fair trade food processing facilities for small farmers in the Philippine province of Cebu.<sup>2107</sup> *The USD93, 910 project will be funded by the Japanese government's development assistance program, Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP).*<sup>2108, 2109</sup> *The grants will assist in improving the productivity and efficiency of fruit plants owned by Southern Partners and Fair Trade Corporation (SPFTC). These improvements will help to increase the incomes of approximately 450 small farmers.*<sup>2110</sup>

In early April 2010, the Japanese Government, together with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), launched three projects in Nepal under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).<sup>2111</sup> One of these projects is a USD1.8 million initiative to produce fortified flour in Chakki mills. The flour will be fortified with vitamin A, iron and folic acid and will be consumed by approximately 200,000 people in Nepal over a period of two years.<sup>2112</sup>

On 26 August 2009, Japan delivered its initial batch of emergency food assistance to the Philippines through the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). This action was part of eleven shipments of rice aid amounting to about USD9.5 million for Internally

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<sup>2105</sup> Statement by Representative of Japan Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando At the World Summit on Food Security, Ministry of Foreign affairs of Japan (Rome) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf).

<sup>2106</sup> Statement by Representative of Japan Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando At the World Summit on Food Security, Ministry of Foreign affairs of Japan (Rome) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf).

<sup>2107</sup> Japan Assists the Improvement of Fair Trade Food Processing Facilities for Small Farmers in the Province of Cebu, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Pasay City) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm](http://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm).

<sup>2108</sup> Japan Assists the Improvement of Fair Trade Food Processing Facilities for Small Farmers in the Province of Cebu, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Pasay City) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm](http://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm).

<sup>2109</sup> Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP), Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Pasay City). Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/bilateral/oda/grassroots.html](http://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/bilateral/oda/grassroots.html).

<sup>2110</sup> Japan Assists the Improvement of Fair Trade Food Processing Facilities for Small Farmers in the Province of Cebu, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Pasay City) 10 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm](http://www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2010/17.htm).

<sup>2111</sup> Japan's 490m Yen to Boost Food Production, Himalayan News Service (Kathmandu) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.thehimalayantimes.com/rssReference.php?headline=Japans490myentoboostfoodproduction&NewsID=237873](http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/rssReference.php?headline=Japans490myentoboostfoodproduction&NewsID=237873).

<sup>2112</sup> Flour Fortification in Chakki Mills: Nepal, Asian Development Bank (Philippines) 2010. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [pid.adb.org/pid/LoanView.htm?projNo=42498&seqNo=01&typeCd=2&projType=GRNT](http://pid.adb.org/pid/LoanView.htm?projNo=42498&seqNo=01&typeCd=2&projType=GRNT).

Displaced Persons within conflict-stricken Mindanao in the Philippines. The agreement for the emergency food aid was signed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the WFP on 27 January 2009 during the last compliance cycle, and thus does not count as compliance.<sup>2113</sup>

The Government of Japan along with JICA, which is a key partner of the Coalition for African Rice Development, continues to fund several short-term and long-term rice-related projects in Africa, many of which target “small-scale insecure farmers.”<sup>2114 2115</sup> These projects are part of Japan’s effort to double African rice production by 2018, as announced at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.<sup>2116</sup>

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for continuing to implement previous commitments aimed at food and agricultural development as well as initiating new projects designed to contribute to short and longer-term food and agricultural development that benefits the poorest and makes use of international institutions.

*Analyst: Javariyya Ahmad*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to increase investments in short, medium and long-term agriculture development.

On 17 July 2009, Russia approved a USD6.25 million investment loan aimed at agro-input supply market development in Tajikistan. On 16 February 2010, an additional USD500 thousand grant aimed at “improving agriculture sector development and food security in rural areas” was approved.<sup>2117</sup> The funds are to be provided via the Russia’s Food Price Crisis Rapid Response trust fund, which is a part of the World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program.<sup>2118</sup>

On 13 November 2009, Russia and Kyrgyzstan signed a memorandum of joint action in the area of agriculture. The agreement suggests cooperation in the areas of crop production, seed growing, livestock breeding as well as mechanization and automatization of agro-industrial sector. Information and technology exchange is also

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<sup>2113</sup> Japan Turned Over Emergency Food Aid to Internally Displaced Persons in Mindanao, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Philippines) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.ph.embjapan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2009/77.htm](http://www.ph.embjapan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2009/77.htm).

<sup>2114</sup> About CARD, Coalition for African Rice Development (Kenya) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=27](http://www.rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=27).

<sup>2115</sup> UG-2: Project for Agriculture and Rural Development through Innovative Rice-based Farming Systems for Food Security and Poverty Reduction in Republic of Uganda, Coalition for African Rice Development (Kenya) 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010.

[www.rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=288:ug-2&catid=25:the-project](http://www.rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=288:ug-2&catid=25:the-project).  
<sup>2116</sup> Africa rice consumption soaring, output must be doubled: Annan, The Japan Times (Japan) 16 June 2009. Date of Access: 19 April 2010. [www.search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090616b4.html](http://www.search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090616b4.html).

<sup>2117</sup> World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program Externally-Funded Trust Funds Project Status, the World Bank 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 May 2009. [www.worldbank.org/foodcrisis/pdf/ProjectStatusExternalTF\\_April8.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/foodcrisis/pdf/ProjectStatusExternalTF_April8.pdf).

<sup>2118</sup> World Bank Group Response to the Financial Crisis, the World Bank 24 March 2009. Date of Access: 17 May 2009. [www.worldbank.org/financialcrisis/pdf/WBGResponse-VFF.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/financialcrisis/pdf/WBGResponse-VFF.pdf).

provided for and the countries will hold joint agricultural exhibitions, forums and fairs.<sup>2119</sup> Approval of a Russia's USD6.8 million grant to Kyrgyzstan for agribusiness and marketing via World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program, is under consideration and "subject to resolution of the current political situation."<sup>2120</sup>

On 17 November 2009 Russia's Minister of Agriculture Yelena Skrynnik held a meeting with the Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Josette Sheeran. Minister Skrynnik emphasized that the WFP played an essential role in developing agriculture in the developing countries and expressed Russia's willingness to continue financing the Programme, with a special focus on agriculture development in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.<sup>2121</sup>

In March 2010, two agreements aimed at strengthening the existing partnership in the fight against hunger over the next three years were signed between the WFP and the Russian Government. WFP Executive Director emphasized Russia's growing role in tackling hunger and noted that Russia had contributed USD26.8 million to WFP's global operations in 2009.<sup>2122</sup>

The innovative school meals projects run by the Russian government will serve as a model for new WFP-coordinated programmes in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Initially these projects will distribute food supplied by the Russian government but later the food will be produced locally. The goal is to make the programmes self-sufficient and nationally-owned.<sup>2123</sup>

Russia has been active in making investments in agricultural technology that address short and medium-term agricultural development and treats international organizations as vital partners. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Polina Arkhipova*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) has complied with its commitment to increase investment in short-, medium-, and long-term agricultural projects. It has funded projects and research, and given immediate relief in times of crisis.

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<sup>2119</sup> Ministers for Agriculture of Russia and Kyrgyzstan sign a memorandum of joint action, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. [www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3668.178.htm](http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3668.178.htm).

<sup>2120</sup> World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program Externally-Funded Trust Funds Project Status, the World Bank 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 17 May 2009. [www.worldbank.org/foodcrisis/pdf/ProjectStatusExternalTF\\_April8.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/foodcrisis/pdf/ProjectStatusExternalTF_April8.pdf).

<sup>2121</sup> Minister Skrynnik held talks with Executive Director of the World Food Programme Josette Sheeran, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation 17 November 2009. Date of access: 03 December 2009. [www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3672.78.htm](http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3672.78.htm)

<sup>2122</sup> WFP and Russia Sign Deals to Defeat Hunger, World Food Programme 4 March 2010. Date of access: 30 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-and-russia-sign-deals-defeat-hunger](http://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-and-russia-sign-deals-defeat-hunger).

<sup>2123</sup> Russia Provides Model for School Meals In CIS, World Food Programme 18 March 2010. Date of access: 29 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis](http://www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis).

On 5 October 2009 the UK International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander pledged GBP39 million, in addition to GBP24 million already provided, for emergency relief of the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. Funds will be distributed to Ethiopia (GBP30 million), Kenya (GBP5 million), and Somalia (GBP 4 million). The UK DFID is working together with UNICEF to make sure that the funds reach children, the poorest and the most vulnerable.<sup>2124</sup> The UK government has donated for the 2009 fiscal year USD127.6 million to the WFP, making it the 7th largest donor to that agency.<sup>2125</sup>

On 19 October 2009, DFID and the Food and Farming Minister Lord Davies signed an agreement with the Chinese Vice Minister for Agriculture Gao Hongbin to address African food security. The agreement proposes a GBP3.4 million donation from the UK government to export Chinese agricultural expertise to developing African nations, and their farmers. This exchange of research, knowledge and information will be done through trilateral partnerships with select African countries, and meets compliance by addressing long-term agricultural sustainability.<sup>2126</sup>

On 6 November 2009 the DFID pledged GBP12 million to fair trade initiatives that will help farmers in developing countries out of poverty at the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lancaster District Fairtrade Group. The group was applauded for its efforts in importing fair trade produce and selling them in local markets, schools, cafes, businesses, and shops in Lancaster.<sup>2127</sup>

On 10 November 2009 Minister of International Development Mike Foster announced the creation of the "Vietnam Challenge Fund" in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, which allows private farmers and agricultural businesses in Vietnam to apply for grants ranging from USD30 thousand to USD250 thousand. Minister Foster said, "this shows how the Department for International Development is helping businesses in countries like Vietnam help themselves to tackle poverty."<sup>2128</sup>

On a trip to Ethiopia to assess the food shortage situation on 18 November 2009 the new International Development Minister Gareth Thomas pledged GBP172.5 million for immediate humanitarian relief and other longer-term projects. Minister Gareth advised

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<sup>2124</sup> UK announces £9m emergency funding to help prevent a humanitarian disaster in the Horn of Africa, Department for International Development (London) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/).

<sup>2125</sup> Contributions to WFP 2009, World Food Programme (Rome) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009](http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009).

<sup>2126</sup> UK signs first partnership with China for global food security, Department for International Development (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-signs-first-partnership-with-China-for-global-food-security/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-signs-first-partnership-with-China-for-global-food-security/).

<sup>2127</sup> Douglas Alexander joins Lancaster group to celebrate a £12 million boost for Fairtrade, Department for International Development (London) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Douglas-Alexander-celebrates-local-groups-anniversary-as-Fairtrade-gets-a-12-million-boost-/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Douglas-Alexander-celebrates-local-groups-anniversary-as-Fairtrade-gets-a-12-million-boost-/).

<sup>2128</sup> UK challenges businesses in Vietnam to sow the seeds of social enterprise, Department of International Development (London) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-challenges-businesses-in-Vietnam-to-sow-the-seeds-of-social-enterprise/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-challenges-businesses-in-Vietnam-to-sow-the-seeds-of-social-enterprise/).

the Ethiopian government to reform its agriculture and land policy to directly benefit farmers.<sup>2129</sup>

On 28 January 2010, DFID pledged GBP20 million to the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture to draw up schemes to help Afghan farmers so that they can increase their productivity, and subsequently their standard of living.<sup>2130</sup>

On 23 February 2010, Secretary of State for International Development Secretary Douglas announced the introduction of fair trade raisins from Afghanistan and coffee from the Democratic Republic of Congo into UK supermarkets. Not only does the fair trade model help rebuild economies in fragile and fragmented states, but it is a means of alleviating farmers' poverty.<sup>2131</sup>

Hence, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 as it has worked with other agencies to provide emergency relief, and markets for the fair trade produce of poor farmers.

*Analyst: Tala Khoury*

### **The United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase investments in food and agricultural development that directly benefits the poorest and makes use of international institutions.

At the 2009 G8 Summit, President Barack Obama committed USD3.5 billion towards agricultural development over the following three years. In an article published on 29 July 2009, executive director of the World Food Program (WFP), Josette Sheeran, said that the United States had “stepped up” to increase its funding for emergency food aid in 2009.<sup>2132</sup>

In the fall of 2009, the American government funnelled emergency food aid for Somalia through the WFP. However, on 6 November 2009, United Nations officials stated that American food aid shipments were being held up in Kenyan warehouses over US concerns that Somali United Nations contractors were stealing food and channelling it to the Shabab, which the American government identifies as a terrorist organization.<sup>2133</sup> Then, on 6 January 2010, the WFP announced that it was suspending shipments of food aid to one million people in Southern Somalia for an indefinite period of time. That figure

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<sup>2129</sup> Minsiter calls for new approach to hunger in Ethiopia, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/New-approach-needed-to-avoid-another-25-years-of-Ethiopian-hunger-says-Thomas/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/New-approach-needed-to-avoid-another-25-years-of-Ethiopian-hunger-says-Thomas/).

<sup>2130</sup> New Support for Afghanistan, Department of International Development (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/New-support-for-Afghanistan/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/New-support-for-Afghanistan/).

<sup>2131</sup> Coffee from Congo and raisins from Afghanistan, Department of International Development (London) 23 February 2010. Date of Access: 21 April 2010. [www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Coffee-from-Congo-and-raisins-from-Afghanistan-/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Coffee-from-Congo-and-raisins-from-Afghanistan-/).

<sup>2132</sup> World Falling Short on Emergency Food Aid - UN Body, Reuters (Washington) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSN29291818](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN29291818).

<sup>2133</sup> UN says US Delays Led to Aid Cuts in Somalia, The New York Times (Kenya) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.nytimes.com/2009/11/07/world/africa/07somalia.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/07/world/africa/07somalia.html?_r=1)

of one million people is approximately one third of the number of Somalians to whom the WFP had intended to deliver food aid in the month of January.<sup>2134</sup>

On 28 September 2009, USAID announced that it had partnered with General Mills and U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in order to help medium and small-sized food businesses in sub-Saharan Africa to ameliorate their capacity to produce safe and nutritious food products at affordable prices. USAID's partnership with General Mills and PEPFAR is also set to benefit smallholder farmers who provide supplies to food businesses. In addition, PEPFAR's new partnership will allow local food businesses to help nourish individuals living with HIV/AIDS,<sup>2135</sup> increasing the benefits of the partnership.

On 30 September 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) issued a press release announcing that it had signed an agreement with the Standard Chartered Bank of Zimbabwe (Stanchart) that would enable Stanchart to increase its lending by USD20 million over a five year period. This expanded lending capacity will increase the number of loans made directly to farmers and enterprises. The ultimate goal is to assist in providing "inputs and technical assistance to small holder farmers that will allow them to increase productivity and production."<sup>2136</sup>

Also on 30 September 2009, USAID reported that under its International Food Relief Partnerships (IFRP) program, it had awarded USD8.6 million worth of grants to 23 American-based non-profit private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). These grants are awarded in order to assist PVOs in preparing and storing shelf-stable pre-packaged food and in delivering it to the hungry in developing countries.<sup>2137</sup> It was also announced at this time that USAID will additionally supply fertilizer and seeds to approximately 13,000 vulnerable households for the coming growing season by providing the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and NGO's with USD1.7 million in funding.<sup>2138</sup>

On 19 November 2009, USAID announced plans to provide USD15 million in emergency aid to Guatemala in order to help combat the food security crisis in the Dry Corridor. The emergency aid will target five of the seven regions identified by the Guatemalan government as needing urgent attention due to malnutrition. Targeted groups include women who are breastfeeding and/or pregnant as well as children under the age of five. The U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala Stephen G. McFarland stated that these

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<sup>2134</sup> Threats Lead Food Agency to Curtail Aid in Somalia, The New York Times (Mogadishu) 5 January 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.nytimes.com/2010/01/06/world/africa/06somalia.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/06/world/africa/06somalia.html).

<sup>2135</sup> USAID, General Mills, and PEPFAR Partner to Improve Food Processing in Africa, United States Agency for International Development (New York) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090928.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090928.html).

<sup>2136</sup> USAID Launches \$20 Million Agricultural Support Facility, United States Agency for International Development (Zimbabwe) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930\\_3.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_3.html).

<sup>2137</sup> 30 New Grant Awards Given to US Charitable Organizations to Fight Hunger, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930\\_4.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_4.html).

<sup>2138</sup> USAID Launches \$20 Million Agricultural Support Facility, United States Agency for International Development (Zimbabwe) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930\\_3.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_3.html).

groups “are the ones who need it most to build healthy, intelligent and productive citizens that will allow Guatemala to fulfill its ... potential.” The American government's emergency food assistance activities will be coordinated by USAID and Guatemala's food security partners, in association with the United Nations, Guatemala's national disaster reduction organization, and other organizations working to alleviate the food security crisis<sup>2139</sup>

On 13 January 2010, USAID announced that it would provide 14,550 tons of food assistance for two weeks to 1.2 million victims of the earthquake in Haiti. The food aid included rice, corn soy blend and vegetable oil. It will be distributed in Haiti by the WFP and Private Voluntary Organizations.<sup>2140</sup>

In February 2010, USAID delivered its last batch of food aid to Nepal, fulfilling its USD5 million commitment made in July 2009 to the WFP. The USD5 million provided over 3,500 tons of basic food supplies, such as peas and rice to “Nepal's vulnerable poor:” people affected by conflict and drought in eight Nepali districts.<sup>2141</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its investments in short-term and long-term food and agricultural development that directly benefits the poorest and makes use of international institutions.

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### **European Union: +1**

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to increase sustainable investment in short-, medium-, and long-term agricultural development and food security that directly benefits the world's poorest through engagement with international institutions; it has been awarded a score of +1 for its compliance. This compliance is evidenced by the EU Food Facility (EUFF) grants disbursed through the World Food Program (WFP) and implemented in coordination with the UN's Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).<sup>2142</sup>

The European Commission has developed a comprehensive policy framework for addressing food security challenges; this assemblage of best practices is designed to harmonize policy for its EUR1 billion Food Facility fund.<sup>2143</sup> It emphasizes the

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<sup>2139</sup> U.S. Government Acts to Ameliorate Guatemala Malnutrition Crisis, United States Agency for International Development (Guatemala City) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr091119.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr091119.html).

<sup>2140</sup> USAID to Provide Emergency Food Aid for Haiti Earthquake Victims, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: April 18, 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100113.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100113.html)

<sup>2141</sup> USAID Delivers \$5 Million Worth of Food Aid for Conflict and Drought-Affected People in Nepal, Embassy of the United States (Kathmandu) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2010. [www.nepal.usembassy.gov/pr-03-4-2010.html](http://www.nepal.usembassy.gov/pr-03-4-2010.html).

<sup>2142</sup> Statement By WFP Executive Director Josette Sheeran On EU Support For Fight Against Hunger, WFP (Rome) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-wfp-executive-director-josette-sheeran-eu-support-fight-against-hunger](http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-wfp-executive-director-josette-sheeran-eu-support-fight-against-hunger)

<sup>2143</sup> An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges, European Commission (Brussels) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM\\_PDF\\_COM\\_2010\\_0127\\_EN.PDF](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2010_0127_EN.PDF)

importance of improving medium- to long-term access to nutritious food through sustainable and robust agricultural technologies in order to maximize the effectiveness of its investments in food security.

On 3 August 2009, the EU Food Facility gave EUR34 million towards programs in Bolivia, Guatemala, Senegal, Nepal, and the Philippines;<sup>2144</sup> this is on top of EUR39 million for programs in Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, donated on 26 May 2009 not long before the Summit, but outside of this compliance cycle.<sup>2145</sup> The programs supported by these grants are targeted at helping poor farmers through training in agricultural practices to improve production and to mitigate some of the risks of small-scale farming such as crop failure caused by inappropriate use of fertilizers or inclement weather (e.g., drought or flooding), volatile commodity markets exacerbated by lack of access to credit or lack of good market data, etc. This training includes techniques such as crop diversification, collective farming, irrigation systems, and disaster preparedness. The WFP estimates that the programs will benefit more two million poor or otherwise vulnerable people.<sup>2146</sup> The WFP's Executive Director, Josette Sheeran, explained on 19 October 2009 that the funds would be used to address a combination of short-term and medium- to long-term goals, including increasing small rural farmers' productivity.<sup>2147</sup>

The European Commission also contributed towards numerous short-term relief efforts during the compliance cycle. Examples include: on 8 September 2009, EUR65 million towards food security disbursed through the Commission's Humanitarian Aid department across Africa in Zimbabwe, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burkina Faso and the Sahel;<sup>2148</sup> on 9 October 2009, EUR2 million in food assistance through "food-for-work"

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FAO/EU Food Facility Programme Status Report, FAO (Rome) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/europeanunion/documents/EUFF\\_Status\\_Report\\_Oct\\_09\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/europeanunion/documents/EUFF_Status_Report_Oct_09_Eng.pdf)

<sup>2144</sup> EU Food Facility Grant to Increase Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Brussels) 3 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-increase-farmers-productivity](http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-increase-farmers-productivity)

<sup>2145</sup> EU Food Facility Grant to Boost Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Rome) 26 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-boost-farmers%E2%80%99-productivity-asia-and-africa](http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-boost-farmers%E2%80%99-productivity-asia-and-africa)

<sup>2146</sup> EU Food Facility Grant to Increase Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Brussels) 3 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

<sup>2147</sup> Statement By WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran, On EU Support For Fight Against Hunger, WFP (Rome) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-wfp-executive-director-josette-sheeran-eu-support-fight-against-hunger](http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-wfp-executive-director-josette-sheeran-eu-support-fight-against-hunger)

<sup>2148</sup> Commission allocates a further 53 million euro in humanitarian aid for drought response in Africa, Europa (Brussels) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1280&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1280&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

European Commission allocates €9 million to reinforce food security in Zimbabwe, Europa (Brussels) 13 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1233&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1233&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

Floods in West Africa: the European Commission provides €3 million for emergency assistance, Europa (Brussels) 9 September 2009. Date of Access 5 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1298&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1298&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

programs in northern Afghanistan,<sup>2149</sup> and in January 2010, EUR1.6 million towards the emergency relief efforts of the WFP in Haiti, in response to the 12 January 2010 earthquake.<sup>2150</sup>

As of 18 April 2010, the European Union has contributed USD65 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) since 1 January 2010 – this figure does not include its contributions from the first half of the compliance cycle (between the Summit and 1 January 2010) because the WFP only reports their contribution data as the total per calendar year.<sup>2151</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its investments in short-, medium-, and long-term agricultural development and food security that directly benefits the world's poorest through engagement with international institutions.

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<sup>2149</sup> Afghanistan: European Commission provides a further €2 million in humanitarian aid, Europa (Brussels) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. [europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

<sup>2150</sup> WFP Thanks World for Unprecedented Outpouring of Aid for Haiti, WFP (Rome) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-thanks-world-unprecedented-outpouring-aid-haiti](http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-thanks-world-unprecedented-outpouring-aid-haiti)

<sup>2151</sup> Contributions to WFP 2010, World Food Programme (Rome) 18 April 2010. Date of Access: 20 April 2010. [www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010](http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010)