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

presents the

2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

26 June 2010 to 14 May 2011

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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 priority commitments issued at each summit. Since 2002, the group has published both an interim report, timed to assess progress at the 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 monitor each country's efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit. They 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, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the impact of this unique informal institution. Previous compliance reports are available at the G8 Information Centre at <www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

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

For the 2010 Final Compliance report, 18 priority commitments were selected from the 73 commitments made at the Muskoka Summit, hosted by Canada from 25 to 26 June 2010. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments up to 14 May 2011. The G8 Research Group in Toronto has worked with a team at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow, as it has since 2006, led by Mark Rakhmangulov, especially on the reports for Russia.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To help 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. Intellectual 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 overseen by Netila Demneri, chair of the student executive, and led by the co-chairs of the Compliance Unit: Melanie Clarke, Amadeus Domaradzki and Adam McCauley. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, Jenilee Guebert, director of research, and Caroline Bracht and Zaria Shaw, researchers, as well as Madeline Koch, managing director of the G8 Research Group. We are also indebted to the many individuals who provided feedback on our interim report released in February 2011, whose comments have been carefully considered in this revised report.

This G8 compliance assessment remains fully the responsibility and intellectual property of the G8 Research Group and is being produced in accord with the relevant regulations and ethical standards of the University of Toronto.

Professor John Kirton
Director, G8 Research Group
Paris, May 24, 2011

Summary

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group Final Compliance Report on the 2010 Muskoka Summit analyzes compliance by G8 member states and the European Union. It is based on a selection of 18 priority commitments made at the Muskoka Summit on 25-26 June 2010. It covers the period from 26 June 2010 to 14 May 2011, approximately from the time of the 2010 Muskoka Summit to the 2011 Deauville Summit, hosted by France on 26-27 May 2011.

The Overall Final Compliance Score

This assessment indicates that, for the period June 2010 to May 2011, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average compliance score of +0.46 (73%). 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. This Final Compliance Score is an increase of +0.05 point + (0.53%) from the Interim Compliance Score published in February 2011. It is also a lower score than the 2009 final compliance score of +0.53; however, it is very close to the 2008 final score of +0.48.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A.

Compliance by Member

G8 members' rankings have changed since the interim report issued in February 2011. Canada, with an average of +0.61 (+81%), remains in first place but it has been joined by Russia, which also achieved the same final average. The United States is in second place with a score of +0.56 (a difference of +0.05). The United Kingdom, historically ranked first for compliance, and Germany share third place. The European Union, which had tied with Canada in first place in the interim report, is in fourth place alongside France. Japan climbed to fifth place from its sixth-place score the interim report, leaving Italy in sixth and last place to round out the G8 member rankings.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

The compliance gap between members is also different compared to the interim report. The difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is +0.44, similar to the 2009 final compliance gap of +0.50. However, it is a much smaller difference than the 2008 final gap of +0.70.

Compliance by Commitment

Overall compliance by commitment has not changed significantly compared to the G8 Research Group's interim report. Compliance is almost uniformly distributed from 0 to +1, with the exception of the commitment on Health Care Funding, with a score of -0.56, and the commitment on the Copenhagen Accord with a score of -0.22. These are the only two commitments with a score below zero, compared to four from 2009 and five from 2008. One commitment scored an average of 0. Seven commitments scored between 0 and +0.50; eight commitments scored above +0.50, which is a drop from ten in 2009. One commitment received the same score as last year (+1).

Compliance was generally strong on the terrorism-related commitments: Enhancing Security at +0.89, International Cooperation at +0.67 and Capacity Building at +0.78. Enhancing Security and Capacity Building scored +0.11 and +0.22 higher than their interim scores.

Compliance with the Climate Change commitments was generally low, with Mid-Term Emissions Reductions and Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord scoring averages of +0.22 and -0.22 respectively. The average score for the two commitments is +0.17, well below the 2009 +0.53 average for compliance on Climate Change commitments and the +0.39 average score of the 2008 Climate Change commitments.

Natural Disasters received a high score of +0.78.

Trade received a score of +0.22, a significant increase from 2008's score of -0.78.

Security commitments received the highest average. Civilian Security Systems scored +0.89 (0.11 higher than the interim report), tied with Non-proliferation. Afghanistan, a regional security commitment, scored the only +1 average. Nuclear Safety achieved a comparable average score of +0.67.

Scores varied for the commitments dealing with the international framework for development assistance. Official Development Assistance received an average score of +0.67 and Good Governance received a score of +0.56. Regarding health-specific commitments, Health Care Funding scored -0.56, the only negative score among the commitment averages, and HIV/AIDS scored +0.22 and Neglected Tropical Diseases reached a score of +0.11. Similarly low averages were scored on the Food and Agriculture commitments, with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and the Principles for Investment receiving scores of 0 and +0.44, respectively.

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-Muskoka 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.

Table A: 2010 Muskoka Final Compliance Scores

Commitment	CDN	FRA	GER	ITA	JPN	RUS	UK	US	EU	Average
1 Official Development Assistance [4]	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0.67
2 Health: Health Care Funding [11]	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-0.56
3 Health: HIV/AIDS [14]	1	0	0	-1	1	0	-1	1	1	0.22
4 Neglected Tropical Diseases [18]	1	0	1	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	0.11
5 Food and Agriculture: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative [19]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
6 Food and Agriculture: Principles for Investment [20]	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.44
7 Good Governance: Kimberley Process [22]	1	1	0	0	0	+1	1	1	0	0.56
8 Climate Change: Mid-term Emissions Reductions [26]	-1	1	1	0	-1	1	1	-1	1	0.22
9 Climate Change: Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord [27]	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.22
10 Trade [38]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.22
11 Non-Proliferation [39]	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
12 Nuclear Safety [43]	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.67
13 Regional Security: Afghanistan [51]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
14 Regional Security: Civilian Security Systems [59]	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
15 Terrorism: International Cooperation [65]	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0.67
16 Terrorism: Enhancing Security [68]	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.89
17 Terrorism: Capacity Building [70]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.78
18 Natural Disasters [55]	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.78
Country Average	0.61	0.44	0.50	0.17	0.28	0.61	0.50	0.56	0.44	0.46
2010 Interim Compliance Average	0.56	0.33	0.44	0.17	0.22	0.50	0.44	0.44	0.56	0.41
2009 Final Compliance Average	0.67	0.42	0.42	0.04	0.75	0.33	0.83	0.63	0.67	0.53
2009 Interim Compliance Average	0.50	0.25	0.29	-0.25	0.54	0.21	0.63	0.42	0.42	0.33
2008 Final Compliance Average	0.75	0.20	0.60	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.80	0.80	0.55	0.48

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1. Official Development Assistance [4]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitments, including on ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness.”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

Development has been on the G8 agenda in varying degrees since the first meeting in Rambouillet, France, in 1975.¹ The creation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 encouraged the G8 to focus attention and accelerate progress on development.² At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, official development assistance (ODA) was prioritized by UK prime minister and host Tony Blair, who emphasized the need for firm, multi-year spending plans and aid expansion to include debt relief and innovative aid mechanisms in addition to traditional development assistance.³

G8 leaders made varied financial commitments to meet these goals, which were defined as target shares of gross national income (GNI) or as specified monetary increases over previous aid levels.⁴

At the 2005 Summit, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was endorsed by the G8 as leaders recognized that increasing aid without ensuring quality would only negatively

¹ Accountability Report on Development: The Record of the G8 and the G20, 1975–2009, G8 Information Centre, April 30, 2010, Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf.

² Gleneagles Official Documents: Chair's Summary, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html.

³ Gleneagles Official Documents: Africa, 8 July 2005. Date of access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html.

⁴ Africa: Financing Development Annex 1, Gleneagles Official Documents (Gleneagles) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html.

impact long-term development aims.⁵ The Paris Declaration stressed the need for increased harmonization, alignment and aid management among governments with priority given to increased accountability from donor and partner governments.⁶

Commitments to ODA have been reaffirmed by members at all of the G8 summits since Gleneagles in 2005, without substantial modification to the goals of the program. At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, leaders assessed the impact of the financial and economic crisis on development processes. They stressed the need to restore growth in vulnerable regions to avoid jeopardizing progress already made towards eradicating poverty.⁷

At the 2009 Summit, the G8 also endorsed the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA). The reforms outlined in the AAA were meant to assist member nations achieve the aims of the Paris Declaration within the prescribed timeline.⁸ The accord called for the reform of financial policies, organizational practices and aid distribution procedures in both developing and donor states to have greater transparency in aid management.⁹ At the summit, the G8 leaders adopted an accountability mechanism to improve the effectiveness of their actions. A senior-level working group was tasked with devising “a broader, comprehensive and consistent methodology for reporting” with attention to results.¹⁰

The 2010 G8 Muskoka Accountability Report stated that while the G8 and the international community increased ODA from 2004 levels, “donors are four-fifths of the way towards the target” and according to OECD estimates, “donor countries are approximately three-fifths of the way to meeting the original 2005 OECD estimate.”¹¹ A shortfall remained. In response to criticism that aid often falls short of achieving results, G8 members reiterated the importance of “action plans to implement aid effectiveness.”¹²

⁵ Update on Africa, St. Petersburg Summit Documents (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

⁶ Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁷ Chair's Summary of the G8-Africa Session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit, 10 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-summary-africa.html.

⁸ The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁹ The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁰ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#preamble.

¹¹ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

¹² Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

Commitment Features:

This commitment comprises both a monetary and policy dimension. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to continue increasing ODA. Second, members must work towards improving aid effectiveness.

Members will be assessed on whether progress has been made towards nation-specific targets. Most commitments were made in national currency or as shares of GNI; therefore compliance must be measured against these metrics. Based on the reporting mechanisms of ODA, debt relief is to be included as an allowable mechanism by which to meet targets.

Members are also assessed on their implementation of aid effectiveness. The AAA focused on three major principles: strengthening developing country ownership, building more effective and inclusive partnerships, and enhancing transparency and accountability of all stakeholders involved in the development process.¹³ The AAA defined methods to implement these broader strategies that allow for assessment. For example, strengthening developing country ownership can be accomplished through tailoring aid to meet individual country priorities or investing in human resources.

Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a score of full compliance. See Table 1-1 for ODA contributions from the G8 members and upcoming 2010 targets.

¹³ The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Table 1-1: G8 Official Development Assistance: 2009 Contributions and 2010 Targets

Country	2009 ODA Contributions (US\$) ¹⁴	2010 ODA Targets ¹⁵
Canada	\$4 billion	“Canada’s national commitment was to double its international assistance from 2001-2002 levels (CA\$2.5 billion) by 2010-2011, reaching CA\$5 billion.” ¹⁶
France	\$12.6 billion	“France has announced a timetable to reach 0.5 per cent ODA/GNI in 2007, of which 2/3 for Africa — representing at least a doubling of ODA since 2000 — and 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2012.”
Germany	\$12.08 billion	“Germany ... has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”
Italy	\$3.3 billion	“Italy has undertaken to reach 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI in 2010.”
Japan	\$9.47 billion	“Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by \$10 billion in aggregate over the next five years.”
Russia	\$0.78 billion ¹⁷	“Russia has cancelled and committed to cancel \$11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including \$2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative”
United Kingdom	\$11.49 billion	0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010 “The UK has announced a timetable to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013 and will double its bilateral spending in Africa between 2003/04 and 2007/08.”
United States	\$28.83 billion	“The US proposes to double aid to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010.”
European Union	\$13.44 billion	“0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010.”

NOTE: For all 2015 targets of 0.7 per cent, the collective interim target of 0.56% applies unless otherwise stated by member.

¹⁴ OECD. StatExtracts, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 01 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=TABLE2A.

¹⁵ G8 Muskoka Accountability Report, June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

¹⁶ A Snapshot of Canada’s Progress on Meeting Key G8 Development Commitments, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-6165445-FS5.

¹⁷ G8 Muskoka Accountability Report, Muskoka Summit, June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not fulfill its 2010 ODA funding target AND does not allocate new funding AND does not improve aid effectiveness.
0	Member commits new funds to ODA BUT does not meet 2010 target, OR 2010 ODA target met BUT member does not commit new funds AND improves aid effectiveness.
+1	Member meets 2010 ODA target through the allocation of new funds OR for members who have already met this target, member commits any new funding for ODA AND improves aid effectiveness.

Lead Analyst: Rebecca Blanchard

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and improving aid effectiveness.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) stated that Canada “was on track to meet its commitment to double international assistance to CA\$5 billion by 2010-11, and in 2008-09 met its commitment to double assistance to Africa.”¹⁸ According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada doubled their international assistance compared to 2001 levels.¹⁹

On 23 October 2010 Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada would immediately provide CA\$1 million to Haiti in handling its cholera outbreak and in reinforcing the “management capacity of health institutions,”²⁰ bringing Canada’s total current commitment to Haiti to over CA\$1 billion, “making it the largest development assistance recipient in the Americas.”²¹

On 24 February 2011, Member of Parliament for Burlington Mike Wallace announced a CIDA initiative of CA\$500,000 to improve access to potable water and provide community water management and sanitation programs in ten communities in northern Uganda.²²

¹⁸ Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance 2009–2010, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 2010. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-112101555-JQZ.

¹⁹ Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) April 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html.

²⁰ PM announces Canada to help Haiti deal with outbreak of cholera, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 23 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3734.

²¹ PM announces Canada to help Haiti deal with outbreak of cholera, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 23 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3734.

²² Harper Government Helping Improve Water in Uganda, Canadian International Development Agency (Burlington) 24 February 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-22413354-P7H.

On 25 February 2011, Member of Parliament for Mississauga-Erindale and Senator Salma Ataullahjan announced Canada's continued commitment to helping those affected by floods in Pakistan.²³ Funding will be used to increase access to safe drinking water, support cash-for-work programs and provide agricultural resources. The Government of Canada also announced a matching donation of CA\$46.8 million for the Pakistan Flood Relief Fund.²⁴ This donation matches the total donations made by individual Canadians.

On 25 October 2010, CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy was introduced with CA\$13.2 million in funding. This program will focus on strengthening the link between development and economic growth, thereby allowing "people to fully capitalize on their potential and enjoy a higher quality of life."²⁵ CIDA will also provide CA\$15.6 million for education and skills programs in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Tanzania, with a special emphasis on training for women.²⁶

On 11 November 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada will fulfill its G20 Toronto summit commitment by replenishing the African Development Fund, supporting infrastructure, governance, regional integration and sustaining fragile states.²⁷

On 9 December 2010, CA\$14 million over five years was committed to strengthen the parliaments of Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. This endeavour reiterates Canada's continued support for global accountability.²⁸

Minister for International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda also announced that CIDA would support Transparency International with CA\$2.1 million over three years.²⁹ This funding would help reduce corruption, improve governance and raise transparency in Bolivia,

²³ Government of Canada Helps Millions Affected By Pakistan's Floods, Canadian International Development Agency (Mississauga) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-22592527-JWY.

²⁴ Government of Canada Helps Millions Affected By Pakistan's Floods, Canadian International Development Agency (Mississauga) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-22592527-JWY.

²⁵ Minister Oda announces CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1027152651-QTD.

²⁶ Minister Oda announces CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1027152651-QTD.

²⁷ PM announces Canada fulfills commitment to replenish African Development Fund, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3778.

²⁸ Canada Committed to Fighting for Global Accountability, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-129161158-SV2.

²⁹ Canada Committed to Fighting for Global Accountability, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-129161158-SV2.

Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Ukraine, and Vietnam.³⁰

On 11 January 2011, the Minister of International Cooperation “reinforced Canada’s commitment to Haiti and announced support for eight new initiatives in Haiti.”³¹ These initiatives will concentrate on improving health, education and agriculture sectors and will “re-establish and improve their access to essential basic services.”³²

On 21 January 2011, the Minister of International Cooperation announced support for new initiatives in Bangladesh including the BRAC Education Program Phase II, which helps children from the poorest families and remote communities receive basic education.³³

On 28 January 2011, Deepak Obhrai, Canada’s Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Cooperation, announced funding to support of Ethiopia’s agricultural sector and improve food security.³⁴ It is estimated that CIDA’s funding of CA\$18.75 million will benefit 126,000 households.

On 2 March 2011, the Minister of International Cooperation announced continued support to Haiti with funding for fifteen new reconstruction and recovery initiatives in the housing, disaster preparedness, education, health, and agricultural sectors.³⁵ Haiti is the largest recipient of Canadian development assistance in the Americas, involving short-term efforts targeting reconstruction and long-term development as well.³⁶

³⁰ Canada Committed to Fighting for Global Accountability, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-129161158-SV2.

³¹ Canada Continues to Make a Difference in Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-111122552-NFQ.

³² Canada Continues to Make a Difference in Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-111122552-NFQ.

³³ Canada Supports Progress in Bangladesh, Canadian International Development Agency (Dhaka) 21 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-120211756-4QA.

³⁴ Canada announces project to enhance agricultural development in Ethiopia, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-128112120-M7D.

³⁵ Minister Oda announces Canada's continued support for Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-329207-JTN.

³⁶ Minister Oda announces Canada's continued support for Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-329207-JTN.

In response to recent violence in Libya, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced on 2 March 2011 CA\$5 million in humanitarian aid to be administered by CIDA.³⁷ Canada's help will include improving access to food, water, sanitation, shelter, and emergency medical care primarily through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross, and the International Organization for Migration.³⁸

On 14 March 2011, the Minister of International Cooperation announced Canada's support for people affected by recent flooding in Sri Lanka and Colombia. Funding will target providing shelter, sanitation initiatives and food assistance.³⁹

On 15 March 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon and Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced that Canada will provide urgent relief supplies to Japan in the aftermath of the March 11 2011 earthquake that triggered a devastating tsunami.⁴⁰

On 16 March 2011, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced a five-year assistance package of CA\$11 million for Egypt and the Middle East-North Africa region.⁴¹ This funding package aims to create economic opportunities and facilitate the creation of democratic institutions. Through CIDA's Decent Employment for Youth Project, the Canadian government will provide training for youth to help them to secure jobs and start businesses. Canada will also “aims to build capacity in the media sector” to provide a more effective governmental transition.⁴²

CIDA's Aid Effectiveness Action Plan was launched in 2009 and extends through to 2012. It represents a renewed commitment to reducing global poverty by focusing on aid effectiveness and accountability.⁴³ As a result of strategies implemented because of the

³⁷ PM announces humanitarian aid for Libya, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=4005&featureId=6&pageId=26.

³⁸ PM announces humanitarian aid for Libya, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=4005&featureId=6&pageId=26.

³⁹ Canada aids flood-affected people in Sri Lanka and Colombia, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-314153145-QWE

⁴⁰ Canada Provides Relief Supplies to Japan, Canadian International Development Assistance (Ottawa) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/106.aspx?lang=eng.

⁴¹ Canada Announces \$11-Million Assistance Package for Egypt and Middle East-North Africa Region, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Cairo) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/107.aspx?lang=eng.

⁴² Canada Announces \$11-Million Assistance Package for Egypt and Middle East-North Africa Region, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Cairo) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/107.aspx?lang=eng.

⁴³ CIDA's Aid Effectiveness Action Plan - 2009-2012, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 2008. Date of Access: 25 November 2010. [acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/About_CIDA/\\$file/AIDEEFFECTIVENESS_ACTIONPLAN_2009-12-e.pdf](http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/About_CIDA/$file/AIDEEFFECTIVENESS_ACTIONPLAN_2009-12-e.pdf).

action plan, the government has already taken concrete steps in strengthening the efficiency and accountability of the aid program through reporting that would demonstrate “the concrete contribution of CIDA’s aid program to development results.”⁴⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling their 2010 ODA targets and increasing aid effectiveness in accordance with the core principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Analyst: Vanessa Cheng

France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aid effectiveness.

According to the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France’s draft finance bill for 2011 includes a 2010 ODA/GNI (Gross National Income) estimate of 0.50 per cent.⁴⁵ With an estimated 2010 total of €9,765 million allocated to ODA.⁴⁶ This meets France’s commitment of 0.50 per cent in 2010.⁴⁷ France has a goal of reaching 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI in 2012; however, according to the same report, France’s ODA/GNI is projected to drop to 0.47 per cent in 2011.⁴⁸

France continues to show a sustained commitment to ODA initiatives and projects. On 8 July 2010, the Agence Française du Développement (AFD) deployed €35 million in aid to French Guyana and Guadeloupe in support of infrastructure development.⁴⁹ And, on 30 September 2010, the AFD pledged over €450 million to support development projects,

⁴⁴ CIDA's Aid Effectiveness Action Plan - 2009-2012, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 2008. Date of Access: 25 November 2010. [acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/About_CIDA/\\$file/AIDEEFFECTIVENESS_ACTIONPLAN_2009-12-e.pdf](http://acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/About_CIDA/$file/AIDEEFFECTIVENESS_ACTIONPLAN_2009-12-e.pdf).

⁴⁵ Document de Politique Transversale Project de Loi de Finances Pour 2011: Politique Française en Faveur du Développement, Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/fileadmin/medias/documents/ressources/PLF2011/DPT/DPT2011_politique_francaise_developpement.pdf.

⁴⁶ Document de Politique Transversale Project de Loi de Finances Pour 2011: Politique Française en Faveur du Développement, Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/fileadmin/medias/documents/ressources/PLF2011/DPT/DPT2011_politique_francaise_developpement.pdf.

⁴⁷ G8 Muskoka Accountability Report, June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

⁴⁸ Document de Politique Transversale Project de Loi de Finances Pour 2011: Politique Française en Faveur du Développement, Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.performance-publique.gouv.fr/fileadmin/medias/documents/ressources/PLF2011/DPT/DPT2011_politique_francaise_developpement.pdf.

⁴⁹ AFD pledges 35 million euros in Overseas France, Agence Française du Développement, 8 July 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiques/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_30?requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

including reconstruction in Haiti, improvements to urban development in Vietnam and transportation projects in Morocco.⁵⁰

On 15 December 2010, Dov Zerah, Chief Executive Officer of the AFD and Philippe Van de Maele, Chairman of the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) signed a three-year Partnership Framework Agreement.⁵¹ The interagency partnership will “support concrete actions on energy, waste and the fight against climate change in three priority geographical areas: Sub-Saharan Africa, Mediterranean countries and the French Overseas Communities.”⁵²

On 16 December 2010, the AFD approved €1.7 billion in funding and loans for various development projects.⁵³ Many of the projects focus on financing infrastructure projects and on broadening participation of aid recipients in the development process. Projects include €70.7 million of financing for the construction of a new international airport in Senegal; and a €53.14 million loan for road improvements in Zambia.⁵⁴

On 3 January 2011, a new partnership agreement was signed between the AFD and OSEO, “which extends AFD’s capacities to operate in the French Overseas Communities with support from OSEO.”⁵⁵ This partnership will provide support for business developments and business investments in the French Overseas Communities.

On 10 March 2011, the AFD’s 2011 budget was approved and included a total €180 million in grants and loans for various development projects, including €133 million of

⁵⁰ AFD deploys over EUR450 million to support sustainable development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiques/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_24?requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

⁵¹ AFD and ADEME strengthen energy and climate change partnership, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique.

⁵² AFD and ADEME strengthen energy and climate change partnership, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique.

⁵³ AFD’s last Board of Directors meeting of the year approves a vast amount of projects and deploys some EUR1.7 billion to support development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afddakar.sn/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiques?cache=bypass&actuCtnId=44353.

⁵⁴ AFD’s last Board of Directors meeting of the year approves a vast amount of projects and deploys some EUR1.7 billion to support development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afddakar.sn/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiques?cache=bypass&actuCtnId=44353.

⁵⁵ OSEO and AFD strengthen their partnership to support businesses in the French Overseas Communities, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 3 January 2011. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiques/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6?requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

financing for a bridge in Cameroon and a €2 million grant to the Republic of Guinea for rice production.⁵⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling their 2010 ODA targets of 0.50 per cent by 2010 and for improving aid effectiveness and its commitment to new ODA funding.

Analyst: Rebecca Blanchard

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aid effectiveness.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Germany was not on track to meet their ODA commitment based on their 2010 budget plan.⁵⁷ Despite their commitment to a minimum ODA/GNI (Gross National Income) ratio of 0.51 per cent in 2010, Germany's 2010 ODA/GNI ratio was 0.38 per cent.⁵⁸

Despite this shortfall, Germany has demonstrated a sustained commitment to emergency aid and disaster relief. This commitment is evident in Germany's contributions to Pakistan. On 5 August 2010 The Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced an assistance increase "from 500,000 euros to 1 million euros, bringing aid to a total of 2 million euros."⁵⁹

On 20 September 2010 the German government announced a further €10 million increase in assistance to Pakistan,⁶⁰ announcing that "Germany remains one of Pakistan's

⁵⁶ Board of Directors | AFD adopts budget and deploys over €180 million for development, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

⁵⁷ ODA Volume Prospects in 2010, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC%282010%2910&docLanguage=En.

⁵⁸ Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) April 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁵⁹ The German government increases its humanitarian assistance for the survivors of the flood in Pakistan by one million euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 5 August 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/august/20100805_pm_xx/index.html.

⁶⁰ Flood disaster in Pakistan: German government increases emergency aid by a further 10 million euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/september/20100920_pm_148_pakistan/index.html.

strongest partners, whether in cases of emergency or when it comes to the long-term stabilisation and development of the country.”⁶¹

On 21 September 2010, German Chancellor Angela Merkel reaffirmed Germany’s pledge to raise ODA contributions to 0.7 per cent of their GNI.⁶² On 26 November 2010, the Bundestag announced their 2011 aid budget to be €6.2 billion, which is 0.35 per cent of their GDP.⁶³ Although this represents the largest aid contribution made by Germany for developing nations, it remains below the 0.7 percent that was promised at the 2000 Millennium Summit,⁶⁴ and below the 0.51 per cent committed for 2010.

In July 2010, German Minister of Development, Dirk Niebel toured countries in South America, including Bolivia and Colombia.⁶⁵ As a “priority recipient of German aid,”⁶⁶ Niebel’s visit in Bolivia focused on establishing further economic cooperation with Bolivia and increasing international investment. During the meeting, Niebel brought attention to allocation of funds in an attempt to address concerns over corruption and encourage strategic investment.⁶⁷

During his visit to Columbia, Niebel discussed strengthening Columbian-German cooperation, particularly in light of Columbia’s progress in “consolidating democracy and reducing crime and violence, and of its efforts to strengthen the rule of law.”⁶⁸ Columbian-German cooperation has focused on peace-building and crisis prevention. Niebel discussed further discussed cooperation in protection on the environment and natural resources.⁶⁹

On 29 November 2010, the German government in cooperation with the KfW

⁶¹ The German government increases its humanitarian assistance for the survivors of the flood in Pakistan by one million euros, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 5 August 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/august/20100805_pm_xx/index.html.

⁶² Germany is a Reliable Partner for the United Nations, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/09/2010-09-21-merkel-vn-rede_en.html.

⁶³ Germany Lags Behind Pledges in Development Aid, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6268040,00.html.

⁶⁴ Germany Lags Behind Pledges in Development Aid, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6268040,00.html.

⁶⁵ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel Concludes Tour of Andean Countries with Visit to Colombia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 11 July 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/november/20101107_pm_165_kolumbien/index.html.

⁶⁶ Investment Situation in Bolivia Concerns German aid Minister, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6182575,00.html.

⁶⁷ Investment Situation in Bolivia Concerns German aid Minister, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6182575,00.html.

⁶⁸ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel Visits Latin America, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/october/20101030_pm_161_lateinamerika/index.html.

⁶⁹ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel Visits Latin America, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/october/20101030_pm_161_lateinamerika/index.html.

Bankengruppe provided a €60 million loan to Macedonia to enhance their energy sector.⁷⁰ The German Ambassador Ulrike Maria Knotz stated, “[t]he cooperation established between Germany and Macedonia aims to improve the economic and social progress of Macedonia.”⁷¹ This endeavour demonstrates Germany’s commitment to the Accra Agenda for Action, particularly by strengthening country ownership.

Germany has demonstrated a sustained commitment to reconstruction efforts in Haiti. On 11 January 2011, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development announced an additional €40.9 million towards medium-term reconstruction efforts, “[t]his means that within the EU, Germany is the third largest donor after France and Spain.”⁷² This funding is meant to be allocated to housing, health services, and food production. The German government announced that further projects are projected to begin in 2011, like “efforts to repair a hydropower station in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank (Germany’s share in that endeavour is €10 million). The hydropower plant will play an important role in the reconstruction effort with a view to providing electricity for Haiti.”⁷³

Germany has pledged €3 million in aid to Tunisia to promote democratic practices and processes.⁷⁴ In addition to the “democracy promotion fund,” the German government has pledged €500,000 for the creation of student exchange scholarships.⁷⁵

On 22 February 2011, the German Minister of Development attended the EU development ministers meeting in Brussels, where he announced various funding initiatives aimed at promoting democracy in North Africa and the Middle East.⁷⁶ Some of

⁷⁰ Germany Provides Financial Assistance for Macedonia’s Energy Sector, Macedonian International News Agency (Skopje) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. macedoniaonline.eu/content/view/16963/2/.

⁷¹ Germany Provides Financial Assistance for Macedonia’s Energy Sector, Macedonian International News Agency (Skopje) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. macedoniaonline.eu/content/view/16963/2/.

⁷² Gudrun Kopp notes that Germany has been providing swift and sustainable assistance in Haiti, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/January/20110111_pm_05_haiti/index.html.

⁷³ Gudrun Kopp notes that Germany has been providing swift and sustainable assistance in Haiti, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/January/20110111_pm_05_haiti/index.html.

⁷⁴ Germany Commends Arab Revolutions, Pledges Aid to Promote Democracy, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14839246,00.html.

⁷⁵ Germany Commends Arab Revolutions, Pledges Aid to Promote Democracy, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14839246,00.html.

⁷⁶ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel attends Development Council in Brussels, calls for EU support for democracy efforts in North Africa and the Middle East, offer EU partners to take part in German activities, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110222_pm_30_entwicklungsrat/index.html.

the initiatives include a democratization fund of €3.25 million and €8 million for vocational training of young people.⁷⁷

On 23 February 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle offered approximately €30 million in aid during a visit to Egypt. The funding is aimed at facilitating the democratization process in the country with initiatives targeting youth employment and “micro credits.” Westerwelle has “also promised Egypt close economic support in building a civil society and an independent judiciary, educational development and student exchanges.”⁷⁸

On 31 March 2011, German Minister of Development Dirk Niebel visited Afghanistan and emphasized the German government’s willingness to increase assistance to the Afghan government during the reform process.⁷⁹ The German government pledged an initial aid instalment for 2011 of €133 million.⁸⁰ Niebel stated that the second instalment of support is entirely dependent on the Afghan government delivering on the pledge they made in Kabul and London, where they promised to improve governance.⁸¹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 as it has improved aid effectiveness, though it fell short of its 2010 ODA commitment.

Analyst: Mauran Manogaran

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aid effectiveness.

Due to the current debt crisis that Italy is facing, their current budget has called for a 30 per cent cut in foreign aid spending.⁸² According to the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), Italy fell short of their 2005 commitment

⁷⁷German Development Minister Dirk Niebel attends Development Council in Brussels, calls for EU support for democracy efforts in North Africa and the Middle East, offer EU partners to take part in German activities, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110222_pm_30_entwicklungsrat/index.html.

⁷⁸In Cairo, German Foreign Minister offers aid and encouragement, Deutsche Welle English Edition (Bonn) 24 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14872796,00.html.

⁷⁹German Development Minister Dirk Niebel conducts development policy talks in Kabul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/March/20110331_pm_43_kabul/index.html.

⁸⁰German Development Minister Dirk Niebel conducts development policy talks in Kabul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/March/20110331_pm_43_kabul/index.html.

⁸¹German Development Minister Dirk Niebel conducts development policy talks in Kabul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/March/20110331_pm_43_kabul/index.html.

⁸²Development Aid Rose in 2009 and Most Donors will meet 2010 Aid Targets, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34447_44981579_1_1_1_37413,00.html.

contributing 0.15 per cent of their ODA/GNI confirming that Italy is not on track to meet its commitment of a minimum of 0.51 per cent ODA/GNI ratio in 2010.⁸³

On 9 September 2010, Italy contributed €80 million in emergency aid to Pakistan.⁸⁴ This aid package was comprised of €50 million in aid credit, €20 million in debt cancellation and €10 million in emergency aid to Pakistan. Foreign Minister Franco Frattini reaffirmed their commitment to aid effectiveness stating that Italy is “ready to increase bilateral cooperation and intend to supply additional economic support.”⁸⁵

At a ministerial G8 meeting on 24 September 2010, Italy reasserted their commitment to the Somali reconstruction process, particularly in their efforts to train the country’s security forces. Foreign Minister Frattini also proposed establishing institutional capacity-building centres to improve the response capabilities of African nations to international terrorism issues.⁸⁶

On 22 December 2010, Foreign Affairs Minister Frattini approved a contribution of €300,000 to the World Health Organization (WHO) to combat the cholera epidemic in Haiti.⁸⁷ The funding will be used “to build a cholera treatment unit and distribute medicinal supplies to hospitals and treatment centres already operating in Haiti” and to monitor water quality.⁸⁸ Also, on 22 December 2010, the Italian Development Cooperation sent €300,000 worth of medical kits to the Ivory Coast in the wake of political instability in the region.⁸⁹

⁸³ Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) April 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁸⁴ Pakistan: Frattini, Italy pledges €80 million, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100909_Pakistan_imp_egno_italiano.

⁸⁵ Pakistan: Frattini, Italy pledges €80 million, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100909_Pakistan_imp_egno_italiano.

⁸⁶ UN: Stabilisation of Somalia remains a priority for Italy, says Frattini, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 2 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100924_UNU_stabilizzazione_Somalia.

⁸⁷ Italian Cooperation contribution in response to the cholera epidemic in Haiti, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/12/20101222_epidemia_colera_Haiti.htm?LANG=EN.

⁸⁸ Italian Cooperation contribution in response to the cholera epidemic in Haiti, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/12/20101222_epidemia_colera_Haiti.htm?LANG=EN.

⁸⁹ Ivory Coast, Italian Development Cooperation sends medical kits, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/12/20101227_FrattiniCostaAvorio.htm?LANG=EN.

On 26 January 2011, Foreign Minister Frattini organized an emergency operation in response to floods in Sri Lanka amounting to €340,000.⁹⁰ Supplies included on the Development Cooperation cargo plane include family-size tents, water purifiers and electricity generators.

On 31 March 2011, Italy donated €7 million to Palestinian families.⁹¹ Italy also pledged €500,000 in response to “Libya Evacuation and Stabilization Project” worth US\$11 million, launched by the International Mission for Migration (IOM) to facilitate the repatriation of third country nationals fleeing to Egypt and Tunisia for shelter and emergency humanitarian assistance.⁹²

Italy has put forth a “diversified package”⁹³ of development aid which includes “donations, loans and debt conversion mechanisms”⁹⁴ that amount to approximately €1 billion. The aid is aimed at the North Africa and Middle East crisis in particular.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 as it has worked at improving aid effectiveness and has contributed to new ODA disbursements, though it fell short of its 2010 ODA commitment.

Analyst: Nayma Hasan

Japan: +1

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its ODA commitment and for improving aid effectiveness.

In 2008, Japan made a new pledge “to double bilateral ODA to Africa by 2012.”⁹⁵ Japan is on track to meet this commitment as it has already fulfilled its interim 2010 target.⁹⁶

⁹⁰ Italian Development Cooperation sends humanitarian flight to Sri Lanka to help the population affected by the monsoon rains, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/01/20110126_VoloSriLanka.htm?LANG=EN.

⁹¹ Cooperation: € 7 million to Palestinian families, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110331_settemilioni.htm?LANG=EN.

⁹² Italian Cooperation in Tunisia: A Summary of Interventions, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110325_cooptun.

⁹³ North Africa/Middle East crisis: Italy’s commitment to development aid, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2011, Date of Access: 31 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110309_Crisi_NordAfrica_MedioOriente.

⁹⁴ North Africa/Middle East crisis: Italy’s commitment to development aid, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2011, Date of Access: 31 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110309_Crisi_NordAfrica_MedioOriente.

⁹⁵ ONE’s Data Report of Japan: Monitoring the Promise to Africa, ONE. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.one.org/report/2010/en/country/japan/.

However, as a result of Japan's growing economic troubles, development aid could risk being cut. Deputy Director of the First Country Assistance Planning Division of the International Cooperation Bureau under the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fumio Goto, stated that "our government has to examine very cautiously each requested project so that ODA development projects are implemented effectively and efficiently under the limited budget."⁹⁷

Japan's ODA goals have been reformulated to target emergency assistance and aid as the Japanese government recognizes that "developmental sustainability requires an emphasis on long-term investments in economic infrastructure; that untied loans allow developing countries to select their own priorities; and that a credit-culture can help instil principles of good economic governance at the national level."⁹⁸

On 29 June 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published its ODA Review, in which Japan restated its commitment in further revising its ODA Charter to place emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals, as well as assistance for climate change and other environmental issues.⁹⁹ This report was published as a method of ensuring accountability, promoting public awareness and highlighting Japan's recent ODA efforts. Recent aid projects have included emergency assistance to Ghana, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Caribbean.¹⁰⁰

On 13 October 2010, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) published its Summary of Grant Aid Agreements for the second quarter of the 2010 Fiscal Year July-September 2010, whereby JICA signed a total of 20 grant aid agreements, with a primary focus on improving agricultural production efficiency in Vietnam.¹⁰¹ JICA has signed a ¥6,208 million ODA loan with Brazil on 14 October 2010 for environmental improvements, that includes sewer system and sanitation improvements;¹⁰² a ¥9,198 ODA loan with Uganda on 1 November 2010 for infrastructure development;¹⁰³ a ¥5 billion ODA loan with Mongolia on 19 November 2010 for environmental and economic

⁹⁶ ONE's Data Report of Japan: Monitoring the Promise to Africa, ONE. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.one.org/report/2010/en/country/japan/.

⁹⁷ Japan mulling development assistance cuts, Asia One (Laos) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 25 November 2010. news.asiaone.com/News/Latest%2BNews/Asia/Story/A1Story20101125-249187.html.

⁹⁸ ODA Japanese way, Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific at the University of Sydney (Sydney) 4 May 2006. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. insideasia.typepad.com/ia/2006/05/oda_japanese_wa.html.

⁹⁹ ODA Review, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/pdfs/review1006_summary.pdf.

¹⁰⁰ Diplomatic Bluebook 2010 Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Japan) 2010. Date of Access: 25 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2010/html/index.html.

¹⁰¹ Summary of Grant Aid Agreements for the Second Quarter of FY 2010, JICA (Tokyo) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101013.html.

¹⁰² Japanese ODA Loan Signed with Brazil, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101014.html.

¹⁰³ Japanese ODA Loan Signed with Republic of Uganda, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 1 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101101.html.

development;¹⁰⁴ as well as a memorandum with the International Fund for Agricultural Development regarding rice production development in Africa.¹⁰⁵

On 10 December 2010, the JICA signed an ODA loan agreement with Kenya for ¥12.41 billion for the construction of power transmission lines¹⁰⁶ and a loan agreement with Indonesia for ¥8.391 billion for improving investments, fiscal management and reducing poverty.¹⁰⁷ Other recent loan agreements include an ODA loan of ¥6.048 billion with Tanzania for improvements to power infrastructure;¹⁰⁸ a ¥5 billion ODA loan with Pakistan for reconstruction after the flood disaster;¹⁰⁹ a ¥14.7 billion ODA loan also with Pakistan for rural road reconstruction;¹¹⁰ and a ¥58.18 billion ODA loan with Vietnam for improving economic infrastructure and budget support.¹¹¹

On 21 January 2011, the JICA signed an additional ODA loan agreement with Pakistan, bringing the total Japanese ODA loans to ¥19.7 billion for flood disaster restoration activities.¹¹² A further ¥14.7 billion “Emergency Import Support Loan” was allocated to the province of Khyber Paktunkhwa located in the border regions.¹¹³

On 24 January 2011 JICA signed an ODA loan agreement with Vietnam bringing the total for the year to ¥86.568 billion for continued economic infrastructure and budget support.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁴ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with Mongolian Government, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101119.html.

¹⁰⁵ JICA and the International Fund for Agricultural Development Signs Memorandum of Understanding, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101019.html.

¹⁰⁶ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Kenya, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101210.html.

¹⁰⁷ Japanese ODA Loan for the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101210_02.html.

¹⁰⁸ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the United Republic of Tanzania, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/101213.html.

¹⁰⁹ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110121.html.

¹¹⁰ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110121.html.

¹¹¹ Japanese ODA Loan Signed with Vietnam, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110124.html.

¹¹² Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 January 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110121.html.

¹¹³ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110222.html.

¹¹⁴ Japanese ODA Loan Signed with Vietnam, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110124.html.

On 15 February 2011, JICA signed a ¥19.169 billion ODA loan agreement with the SABESP, or the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of Sao Paulo to help improve sanitation by partnering with the largest sanitation company in Latin America.¹¹⁵

On 17 February 2011, the Japanese government signed a ¥46.401 billion loan with India to support a "green growth" development model and aid to preserve India's biodiversity.¹¹⁶

Other recent initiatives include a ¥2.939 billion loan with Cameroon for the Project to Strengthen and Extend the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks on 4 March 2011,¹¹⁷ a ¥8.291 billion loan with Indonesia to promote infrastructure investment along supporting policy reform on 11 March 2011,¹¹⁸ a ¥33.11 billion loan with Sri Lanka for reconstruction of conflict-afflicted areas especially in the Greater Colombo area,¹¹⁹ a ¥29.966 billion loan with Indonesia to support the renewable energy produced from the Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project,¹²⁰ and a ¥40.847 billion loan with the Philippines supporting national road infrastructure.¹²¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling their 2010 ODA targets and increasing aid effectiveness in accordance with the core principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Analyst: Vanessa Cheng

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and increasing aid effectiveness.

¹¹⁵ JICA signs Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Brazil, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 15 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110215.html.

¹¹⁶ JICA signed Japanese ODA Loan Agreements for the First Half of Fiscal Year 2010 with India, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110217.html.

¹¹⁷ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Cameroon, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 7 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110307.html.

¹¹⁸ Japanese ODA Loan for the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110311.html.

¹¹⁹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with Sri Lanka, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110322.html.

¹²⁰ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110329.html.

¹²¹ Japanese ODA Loan Signed with the Philippines, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110331.html.

According to the Muskoka Accountability Report, Russia has already met its Gleneagles commitment to “cancel US\$11.3 billion worth of debts owed by African countries, including US\$2.2 billion of debt relief to the HIPC Initiative.”¹²²

On 12 July 2010, Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin announced a “US\$10 million grant to meet the most important social needs in Kyrgyzstan,”¹²³ and this grant was distributed to Kyrgyzstan in October 2010.¹²⁴

On 13 September 2010, the Russian Prime Minister announced that Russia would provide US\$5 million for establishing national systems for monitoring infectious diseases in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in 2010 and continue to implement this program in 2011 and 2012.¹²⁵

On 24 September 2010, the Russian Government committed to provide US\$8 million to the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010 through several key international organizations including US\$2 million to the UN World Food Programme (WFP) for food aid; US\$1 million to the UN Development Programme for recovery work; US\$1 million for the World Health Organization (WHO) for medical care; US\$1 million to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for water and sanitation and educational system support; and US\$3 million to the International Civil Defense Organization to help equip fire-rescue divisions of the Kirghiz Ministry of Emergencies.¹²⁶

On 24 September 2010, the Russian Government approved an agreement between the governments of Russia and Zambia on the use of Zambian debt to Russia for development projects financing in Zambia. This agreement is prepared in compliance with the Russia’s Gleneagles commitments.¹²⁷

On 14 October 2010, the Russian Government announced several contributions to the WHO for polio eradication. US\$5 million will be allocated to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, US\$2 million in 2010 and 2011, US\$1 million in 2012.¹²⁸

¹²² Muskoka Accountability Report. Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting. Aid and Aid Effectiveness, G8 Research Centre 20 June 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

¹²³ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 12 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11352/.

¹²⁴ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin meets with Kyrgyz Prime Minister Almazbek Atambayev, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/14526/.

¹²⁵ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin addresses the 60th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/12158/.

¹²⁶ Executive Order No. 1614-r of 24 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. government.ru/docs/12374/.

¹²⁷ Executive Order No. 1606-r of 24 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1299210.

¹²⁸ Executive Order No. 1771-r of 14 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.ru/gov/results/12622/.

Over the 2010-2012 period, Russia committed RUB103.6 million for polio vaccine purchase and transfer, personnel training, and technical assistance to polio diagnostic laboratories for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), a regional organization comprised of former members of the Soviet Republic.¹²⁹

On 25 October 2010, the Russian Government decided to donate US\$7 million to several international organizations for humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in 2010.¹³⁰

On 8 November 2010, the Russian Federation announced a contribution to several United Nations development agencies (US\$36.2 million in total), including: US\$32 million to the WFP; US\$1.1 million to the UN Development Programme; US\$1 million to the UN Children's Fund; US\$900,000 to the UN Environment Programme; US\$500,000 to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime; US\$400,000 to the UN Human Settlements Program and US\$300,000 to the UN Population Fund.¹³¹

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government announced a contribution of SDR115.5 million (approximately US\$176 million) to the 16th replenishment of the International Development Association for 2011-2019.¹³²

On 18 March 2011, the Russian Prime Minister said that "the terms of a US\$30 million interest-free loan" to Kyrgyzstan were in the process of negotiation.¹³³ And on 23 March 2011, Deputy Foreign Minister G. Karasin, confirmed that this loan had been allocated to Kyrgyzstan.¹³⁴

Over the compliance period Russia has undertaken development assistance measures which have been in line with the three major principles of the Accra Agenda of Action.

Russia has demonstrated a commitment to aid effectiveness by developing self-sustaining, locally owned and operated aid initiatives. On 30 June 2010, the Russian Government announced a US\$8 million contribution over 2010-2012 dedicated to school meals program in Armenia, jointly implemented by Russia and the WFP.¹³⁵ This

¹²⁹ Executive Order No. 1771-r of 14 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. government.ru/gov/results/12622/.

¹³⁰ Executive Order No. 1856-r of 25 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1524348.

¹³¹ Briefing by Alexei Sazonov, Deputy Director of the Russian MFA Information and Press Department, November 18, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/FAA075AFA282A6E3C32577E00050FA81.

¹³² Executive Order No. 2406-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. government.ru/gov/results/13739/.

¹³³ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin meets with Kyrgyz Prime Minister Almazbek Atambayev, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/14526/.

¹³⁴ Statement of the Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on 23 March 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 25 March 2011. Date of access: 7 April 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/7051EA6541112D23C325785E0032D257.

¹³⁵ Executive Order No. 1086-r of 30 June 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

initiative is aimed at encouraging self sufficient and nationally owned food distribution, thus strengthening Armenia's ownership of its development.¹³⁶

On 18 October 2010, in a statement by Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrey Denisov at the Economic Forum for the United Nations Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia, Russia committed US\$300,000 over 2011-2012 to a number of new initiatives aimed at "strengthening the economic potential of Afghanistan."¹³⁷ This contribution hopes to contribute positively to socioeconomic conditions through economic cooperation in Central Asia through participation and contribution of different development actors, including private companies.

On 23 March 2011, Deputy Foreign Minister G. Karasin participated in the conference on strengthening interregional cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Russia for ensuring sustainable economic development. Indicating the importance of relations between regions of Russia and Kyrgyzstan he supported creation of a sub-commission on interregional cooperation in the Russian-Kirghiz intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific, technical and humanitarian cooperation.¹³⁸

On 20 October 2010, the Head of the Russian Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare ordered its staff to undertake an estimation of usage of laboratory equipment supplied by Russia to the CIS member countries. In particular, estimation should be done in the form of official visits and technical inspections to the CIS countries.¹³⁹ These actions are aimed at enhancing mutual accountability among Russia and the recipients of its aid.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1, for fulfilling their 2010 ODA commitment increasing aid effectiveness in accordance with the core principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance and for improving aid effectiveness.

¹³⁶ Russia Provides Model for School Meals In CIS, World Food Programme (Rome) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis.

¹³⁷ Statement by Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrey Denisov at the Economic Forum of the United Nations Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia, Geneva, October 18, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/C6FA8EB924FBB238C32577C3003B3C53.

¹³⁸ Statement of the Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on 23 March 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 25 March 2011. Date of access: 7 April 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/7051EA6541112D23C325785E0032D257.

¹³⁹ Order No. 373 of 20 October 2010, Russian Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Moscow) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. rospotrebnadzor.ru/c/journal/view_article_content?groupId=10156&articleId=34276.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) the United Kingdom met its ODA commitment of 0.56 per cent in 2010.¹⁴⁰

The UK has demonstrated a sustained commitment to effective humanitarian aid and emergency relief. On 14 July 2010, Secretary of State for International Development Andrew Mitchell announced the establishment of a taskforce committed to a comprehensive review of its humanitarian emergency response, how they respond to emergencies and work with international actors to “speed up the delivery of aid.”¹⁴¹ The UK has also contributed substantial amounts to emergency aid to Pakistan, including, but not limited to: £5 million channelled through the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), for water and sanitation;¹⁴² £134 million for providing temporary schools and educational facilities;¹⁴³ and a £10 million bridge project.¹⁴⁴

On 18 September 2010, the UK Secretary of State for International Development emphasized that aid effectiveness is a priority of the British government. He stated that Britain will be focusing on a results-based framework. The Department for International Development (DFID) continues to demonstrate its commitment to aid transparency by providing comprehensive and comparable aid information to the public.¹⁴⁵

On 20 October 2010, the DFID announced that it will increase its resource spending by 35 per cent, as well as increasing capital spending by 20 per cent in real terms.¹⁴⁶ The UK is expected to deliver £8.4 billion by the end of 2010 and £8.7 in 2011, thus meeting the interim ODA target of 0.56 per cent of GNI.¹⁴⁷ The British government also announced that aid to fragile conflict states will be increased from 22 per cent to 30 per cent by 2014-2015.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁰ Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) April 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3746,en_2649_34447_47515235_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁴¹ Lord Ashdown to lead review of emergency aid, Department for International Development (London) 14 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Lord-Ashdown-to-lead-review-of-emergency-aid/.

¹⁴² Pakistan floods: UK aid response, Department for International Development (London) 2 August 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Pakistan-floods-UK-aid-response/.

¹⁴³ Mitchell: helping 200,000 children get back to school in Pakistan, Department for International Development (London) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-helping-200000-children-get-back-to-school-in-Pakistan/.

¹⁴⁴ Floods in Pakistan, Department for International Development (London) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Floods-in-Pakistan/.

¹⁴⁵ Andrew Mitchell: ‘monitoring how aid is spent is as important as the amount we give,’ Publish What You Fund (London) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. www.publishwhatyoufund.org/news/2010/09/andrew-mitchell-monitoring-how-aid-spent-important-amount-we-give/.

¹⁴⁶ Spending Review 2010, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Spending-Review-2010/.

¹⁴⁷ Spending Review 2010, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Spending-Review-2010/.

¹⁴⁸ Spending Review 2010, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Spending-Review-2010/.

On 8 November 2010, the UK launched a New Global Poverty Action Fund. In addition, the British government established an internet-based evidence bank of quality-assessed evidence papers, and systematic reviews for the evaluation of aid impact throughout the DFID.¹⁴⁹

On 9 November 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom announced its spending plans for the next four financial years from 2010 to -2014-2015 with an emphasis on foreign development. The UK's ODA contributions will increase by 50 per cent over the next four years. The majority of the British aid is expected to increase in 2013 from £9.1 billion to £12 billion.¹⁵⁰

On 15 November 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom pledged approximately £2.25 million to provide emergency food, water, sanitation and health care to Myanmar in response to the destruction left by Cyclone Giri.¹⁵¹ And, on 27 November 2010, the British Government pledged £2 million to establish medical centers in Haiti to address the Cholera epidemic. The UK also announced the disbursement of £1.9 million for the provision of clean water, as well as £1 million to provide sustainable health and water supplies.¹⁵²

In accordance with the UK's commitment to aid effectiveness, on 6 December 2010, the UK Secretary of State for International Development urged the EU adopt a European "Aid Transparency Guarantee."¹⁵³

On 14 December 2010, the UK announced that it would provide emergency assistance for Somalia, with a focus on treating malnutrition, improving access to basic health care and

¹⁴⁹ Introduce Transparency in Aid, Department for International Development (London) 08 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Structural-reform-plan/Value-for-money/.

¹⁵⁰ UK spending plans to protect development spending, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Brussels) 09 November 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4966:uk-spending-plans-protect-development-spending&view=item&Itemid=54.

¹⁵¹ Mitchell: UK emergency aid to forgotten disaster in Burma, Department for International Development (London) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 01 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-UK-emergency-aid-to-forgotten-disaster-in-Burma/.

¹⁵² UK pledges aid to fight Haiti cholera epidemic, British Broadcasting Corporation (London) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 28 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-11854178.

¹⁵³ EU commits to increase aid transparency, Publish What You Fund (London) 10 December 2010. www.publishwhatyoufund.org/news/2010/12/eu-commits-increase-aid-transparency/.

providing safe drinking water.¹⁵⁴ The UK provided £9 million in response to the United Nations appeal for Somalian aid.¹⁵⁵

On 29 December 2011, the British government announced £40 million for the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) "to strengthen international efforts. This will help those directly affected by war, conflict and natural disasters."¹⁵⁶ And, on 23 December 2010, the British government announced a commitment to aid organizations that "demonstrate they can deliver best value for money while they improve the health, education and welfare of millions of people in the poorest countries."¹⁵⁷

On 7 January 2011, the British government announced £40 million in further funding to Sudan.¹⁵⁸ This funding will provide safe water and sanitation facilities, health care, food supplies, seeds and tools among other essential supplies. On 4 February 2011, further funding was also announced for Somalia. Aid allocations will rise from £26 million in 2010-2011 to £80 million in 2013-2014.¹⁵⁹

On 1 March 2011, Andrew Mitchell, International Development Secretary proposed a major revision of Britain's aid programme, which aims at "enabling countries to stand on their own two feet."¹⁶⁰ British aid flow will be redirected towards countries where it will

¹⁵⁴ UK announces emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-emergency-humanitarian-assistance-for-Somalia/.

¹⁵⁵ UK announces emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-announces-emergency-humanitarian-assistance-for-Somalia/.

¹⁵⁶ World not prepared for disasters warns Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 29 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/World-not-prepared-for-disasters-warns-Mitchell/.

¹⁵⁷ Mitchell: Aid agencies to focus on value for money, Department for International Development (London) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-Aid-agencies-to-focus-on-value-for-money/.

¹⁵⁸ Britain to provide emergency aid to Sudan, Department for International Development (London) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Britain-to-provide-emergency-aid-to-Sudan/.

¹⁵⁹ Mitchell: Increased aid to Somalia will help save lives and make Britain safer, Department for International Development (London) 3 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-Increased-aid-to-Somalia-will-help-save-lives-and-make-Britain-safer/.

¹⁶⁰ Mitchell redraws aid map to transform lives of millions, Department for International Development (London), 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-redraws-aid-map-to-transform-lives-of-millions/.

achieve the best results. The British government will continue to respond to humanitarian disasters as needed.¹⁶¹

On 9 March 2011, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell pledged funding for the International Committee of the Red Cross to help provide care to those affected by the ongoing conflict in Libya.¹⁶² On 7 April 2011, a relief ship carrying British-funded medical and emergency food supplies successfully reached the town of Misrata.¹⁶³ The shipment included medicine, water purification kits, hygiene kits and obstetric and midwifery kits.¹⁶⁴

On 26 March 2011, the British Government announced an emergency aid package of £16 million for the people of Liberia and the Ivory Coast.¹⁶⁵ In Liberia, Britain's support is expected to provide 15,000 refugees with food, shelter and basic services in transit camps, as well as assisting many people living in border villages.¹⁶⁶ In the Ivory Coast, British aid will provide food, shelter and health care for thousands.¹⁶⁷

On 30 March 2011, the Department for International Development announced that the British government is on track with its commitments to ODA and aid effectiveness.¹⁶⁸ UK ODA accounted for approximately 0.56 per cent of UK GNI in 2010, which is the

¹⁶¹ Mitchell redraws aid map to transform lives of millions, Department for International Development (London), 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-redraws-aid-map-to-transform-lives-of-millions/.

¹⁶² Britain to fund emergency medical teams for Libya, Department for International Development (London), 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 15 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Britain-to-fund-emergency-medical-teams-for-Libya/.

¹⁶³ Relief Ship Delivers Vital British Aid to Misrata, Libya, Department for International Development (London), 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Relief-ship-delivers-vital-British-aid-to-Misrata-Libya/.

¹⁶⁴ Relief Ship Delivers Vital British Aid to Misrata, Libya, Department for International Development (London), 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 11 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Relief-ship-delivers-vital-British-aid-to-Misrata-Libya/.

¹⁶⁵ Britain to provide emergency aid to Liberia and the Ivory Coast, Department for International Development (London), 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Britain-to-provide-emergency-aid-to-Liberia-and-the-Ivory-Coast/.

¹⁶⁶ Britain to provide emergency aid to Liberia and the Ivory Coast, Department for International Development (London), 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Britain-to-provide-emergency-aid-to-Liberia-and-the-Ivory-Coast/.

¹⁶⁷ Britain to provide emergency aid to Liberia and the Ivory Coast, Department for International Development (London), 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Britain-to-provide-emergency-aid-to-Liberia-and-the-Ivory-Coast/.

¹⁶⁸ UK Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2010, Department for International Development (London), 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Statistical-Release-Provisional-UK-Official-Development-Assistance-as-a-proportion-of-Gross-National-Income-2010/.

highest level of ODA/GNI ratio since the UN target of 0.7 per cent was set in 1970.¹⁶⁹ British ODA in 2010 is estimated to reach approximately £8,243 million excluding debt relief as a portion of GNI, and £8,354 million including debt relief. Bilateral expenditure increased to £5,383 million, and multilateral contributions to organizations such as the United Nations, European Commission, and the World Bank increased to £2,971 million in 2010.¹⁷⁰ Contributions made to Africa increased to £2,057 million, with Sub-Saharan Africa receiving an increase to £1,869 million. However, UK bilateral ODA to Asia in 2010 fell to £1,231 million from £1,384 million in 2009.¹⁷¹ Despite the decrease in funding, this still constitutes compliance as the UK met the requirements set forth in the interpretive guidelines.

On 8 April 2011, the Government of the United Kingdom published a document that studied the impact of aid, with a particular focus on bilateral relationships and aid in developing countries.¹⁷² The publication observed the positive effects of the cash transfers stating that they “have a proven potential to contribute directly or indirectly to a much wider range of development outcomes, including health, nutrition, education, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and economic inclusion and growth.”¹⁷³

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its 2010 ODA targets and increasing aid effectiveness.

Analyst: Angelo Hsu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ODA (Official Development Assistance) and improving aid effectiveness.

According to the Muskoka Accountability Report, the US has met its Gleneagles commitment “one year early to double its annual assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa by 2010 from US\$4.335 billion to US\$8.67 billion.”¹⁷⁴ And according to the Organisation

¹⁶⁹ Provisional UK Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2010, Department for International Development (London), 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Statistical-Release-Provisional-UK-Official-Development-Assistance-as-a-proportion-of-Gross-National-Income-2010/.

¹⁷⁰ UK Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2010, Department for International Development (London), 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Statistical-Release-Provisional-UK-Official-Development-Assistance-as-a-proportion-of-Gross-National-Income-2010/.

¹⁷¹ UK Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2010, Department for International Development (London), 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Statistical-Release-Provisional-UK-Official-Development-Assistance-as-a-proportion-of-Gross-National-Income-2010/.

¹⁷² Cash Transfer - evidence of Impact, Department for International Development (London), 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2011/Cash-transfers--evidence-of-impact/.

¹⁷³ Cash Transfer - evidence of Impact, Department for International Development (London), 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2011/Cash-transfers--evidence-of-impact/.

¹⁷⁴ Muskoka Accountability Report, June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/mar_annex51.pdf.

for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the US is on track to meet all of their 2010 ODA targets. President Barack Obama also announced that the US has committed to double their ODA by 2015.¹⁷⁵

On 22 September 2010, President Obama outlined the creation of the Global Development Policy at the UN Millennium Goals Summit.¹⁷⁶ The US will transfer aid to developing countries through two new initiatives: the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and Feed the Future (FTF).¹⁷⁷ Through the GHI, US\$63 billion will be invested into health systems in the developing world.¹⁷⁸ FTF will invest US\$3.5 billion over three years to help “reduce poverty and hunger through agricultural development and food security.”¹⁷⁹

In September 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) created the document “Celebrate, Innovate, and Sustain: Towards 2015 and Beyond” which outlines US strategies for implementing aid effectiveness.¹⁸⁰ Strategies include investing in sustainability, tracking development of outcomes and enhancing mutual accountability.¹⁸¹ The report states that donors should harmonize the requirements for reporting so as to reduce the burden on the developing countries.¹⁸²

As per the Fiscal Year 2011 budget request, US\$1.285 billion is allocated for the US government’s annual contribution towards the International Association Development (IDA).¹⁸³ The US government also contributes to the African Development Bank (ADB), the concessional arm of the African Development Fund (AfDF).¹⁸⁴ The US government’s

¹⁷⁵ ONE’s Data Report of the US: Monitoring the Promise to Africa, ONE. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.one.org/report/2010/en/country/us/.

¹⁷⁶ Remarks by the President at the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York, The White House (Washington) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/remarks-president-millennium-development-goals-summit-new-york-new-york.

¹⁷⁷ Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁷⁸ Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁷⁹ Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁸⁰ Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁸¹ Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁸² Celebrate, Innovate & Sustain: The United States’ Strategy for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, The U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington) September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/mdg/USMDGStrategy.pdf.

¹⁸³ ONE’s Analysis of the President’s FY2011 Budget Request, ONE. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/.

¹⁸⁴ ONE’s Analysis of the President’s FY2011 Budget Request, ONE. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/.

last payment as part of their pledge to the AFB occurs in Fiscal Year 2011 and the President's request of US\$156 million will fulfill the pledged amount.¹⁸⁵

On 24 November 2010, USAID presented the Health Outreach Program (HOP), a US\$2.3 million five-year program targeting HIV and tuberculosis in Uzbekistan.¹⁸⁶ USAID will provide technical assistance and direct outreach services for the at risk population.¹⁸⁷

On 6 January 2011, the US government demonstrated its' commitment to helping the victims of severe flooding in Pakistan and announced a US\$190 million contribution to the Government of Pakistan's Citizen's Damage Compensation Fund (CDCF).¹⁸⁸ Prior to 6 January 2011, the US government had contributed nearly US\$600 million in flood relief assistance.¹⁸⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for meeting its 2010 ODA targets and increasing aid effectiveness.

Analyst: Mauran Manogaran

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and aid effectiveness.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2015 with a new interim collective target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI by 2010.¹⁹⁰ However, According to the European Commission, due to the international financial crisis and declining aid levels “the EU is behind schedule to deliver on its collective intermediate target.”¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁵ ONE's Analysis of the President's FY2011 Budget Request, ONE. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/3237/.

¹⁸⁶ USAID to allocate \$2.3 million for HOP in Uzbekistan, Trend News Agency English Edition (Baku) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. en.trend.az/news/society/1786367.html.

¹⁸⁷ USAID to allocate \$2.3 million for HOP in Uzbekistan, Trend News Agency English Edition (Baku) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. en.trend.az/news/society/1786367.html.

¹⁸⁸ US Provides \$190 Million Donation To Citizen's Flood Damage Compensation Fund, USAID/Pakistan (Washington DC) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/disaster/110106.html.

¹⁸⁹ US Provides \$190 Million Donation To Citizen's Flood Damage Compensation Fund, USAID/Pakistan (Washington DC) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/disaster/110106.html.

¹⁹⁰ Muskoka Accountability Report: Executive summary, Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

¹⁹¹ Financing for Development, European Commission EuropeAID Development and Cooperation (Brussels) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/delivering-aid/monterrey_en.htm.

On 13 July 2010, the European Network on Debt & Development published a report detailing the EU's aid and budget transparency in Mozambique.¹⁹² The report indicated that though EU donor countries are utilizing multiple aid channels for implementation of projects, they are still struggling to provide information about aid disbursement in a timely matter. The report suggested that more transparency regarding the state budget systems are needed for the European parliaments and civil society organizations to effectively supervise the allocation and expenditure of the money.¹⁹³

On 29 September 2010, European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs visited Rwanda to assess the impact of European Union aid within the region and to sign a €51.85 million financial agreement on regional cooperation governance.¹⁹⁴ This partnership constitutes compliance with principle 10, 22, and 23 of the Accra Agenda Accord (AAA).

On 4 October 2010, European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs proposed a 10 per cent increase in funding at the Third Voluntary Replenishment Pledging Conference of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. If approved, "the EU contribution to the Global Fund could reach €330 million in 2011 – 2013."¹⁹⁵

On 26 October 2010, the European Union re-established direct bi-lateral aid of €20 million to Liberia.¹⁹⁶ Unlike previous allocations, the Government of Liberia can now directly engage the EU about the disbursement of its funding.¹⁹⁷ This endeavour represents a step forward in strengthening ownership of developing countries, one of the core principles of the Accra Agenda for Action. And, on 27 October 2010, the European Commission (EC) approved an additional €17 million to support humanitarian provisions

¹⁹² Aid and Budget Transparency in Mozambique, European Network on Debt and Development (Brussels), 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.euroad.org/aid/report.aspx?id=124&item=04192.

¹⁹³ Aid and Budget Transparency in Mozambique, European Network on Debt and Development (Brussels), 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.euroad.org/aid/report.aspx?id=124&item=04192.

¹⁹⁴ Commissioner Piebalgs' First Visit to Rwanda to Assess EU's Aid Impact, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Brussels) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4836:commissioner-piebalgs-first-visit-to-rwanda-to-assess-eus-aid-impact&view=item&Itemid=54.

¹⁹⁵ Piebalgs Proposes 10% Increase in Funding to the Global Fund, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Brussels) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 09 November 2010. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4855:piebalgs-proposes-10-increase-in-funding-to-the-global-fund-&view=item&Itemid=54.

¹⁹⁶ EU Resumes Direct Support after Several Years, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4931:eu-resumes-direct-support-after-several-years&view=item&Itemid=54.

¹⁹⁷ EU Resumes Direct Support after Several Years, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4931:eu-resumes-direct-support-after-several-years&view=item&Itemid=54.

in South Sudan.¹⁹⁸

On 10 November 2010, the EC launched a public consultation open to EU and partner countries regarding future EU development policies. Building on prior achievements, the EC focused on the impact of aid, promoting sustainable development, facilitating more inclusive growth, and achieving durable results in both agriculture and food security.¹⁹⁹ The EC will be producing a “modernized EU development policy by 2011.”²⁰⁰

On 24 November 2010, the European Network on Debt and Development along with 48 other civil society organizations noted a lack of transparency across European donors.²⁰¹ These organizations urged EU development leaders to fulfill their commitments to the AAA, and to establish a common European position on the issues of accountability and transparency.²⁰²

On 1 December 2010, the head of states from 80 European and African countries met in Tripoli for the third Africa-EU Summit to discuss the issues of “investment, economic growth and job creation.”²⁰³ During the Summit, Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council reaffirmed the EU’s commitment to aid Africa’s development at the third Africa-EU Summit.²⁰⁴

On 6 December 2010, Vice President of the European Investment Bank, Philippe de Fontaine Vive signed a €55 million finance agreement with Syrian Minister of Housing and Construction, Dr. Omar Ghalawanji, for the “development of modern water supply, wastewater collection and treatment”²⁰⁵ infrastructure in North-Western Syria. The project is expected to improve “the quality of life for 374 000 people in more than 200

¹⁹⁸ EU allocates 17 million for ongoing humanitarian needs ahead of upcoming referendum on South Sudan, Europa (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1387.

¹⁹⁹ European Commission Opens Debate to Change Gears in the Fight Against Poverty, EU RAPID (Brussels) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1494&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁰ European Commission Opens Debate to Change Gears in the Fight Against Poverty, EU RAPID (Brussels) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1494&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰¹ 50 CSOs urge European leaders to keep transparency promise, European Network on Debt and Development (Brussels), 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.eurodad.org/aid/article.aspx?id=124&item=4307.

²⁰² 50 CSOs urge European leaders to keep transparency promise, European Network on Debt and Development (Brussels), 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.eurodad.org/aid/article.aspx?id=124&item=4307.

²⁰³ EU to continue aid to Africa’s growth, European Commission (Brussels) 01 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20101201_africa_growth_en.cfm.

²⁰⁴ EU to continue aid to Africa’s growth, European Commission (Brussels) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20101201_africa_growth_en.cfm.

²⁰⁵ EUR 55 million boost for water in North-Western Syria, EUROPA (Brussels), 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/10/223&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

villages.”²⁰⁶

On 8 December 2010, the EC conducted a mid-term review for its humanitarian aid efforts since 2007. The review process concluded that the EU still needs to improve the coordination between member states and the EC regarding aid effectiveness.²⁰⁷

On 24 January 2011 the European Commissioner approved €61 million for the Dominican Republic.²⁰⁸ This programme is aimed at government growth and poverty reduction objectives.

On 1 February 2011, Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, announced a new approach that would make the implementation of €622.3 million in European aid faster and more efficient.²⁰⁹ This new approach will allow emergency humanitarian funding to be released within 72 hours to the disaster-affect country.

On 4 March 2011, the European Commission allocated €30 million, as well as an additional €12 million in bilateral aid from EU member states in response to the growing crisis in Libya. This allocation will respond to needs such as shelter, sanitation, and medical care in Tunisia and Egypt, the documentation and protection of people fleeing Libya, as well as the financing of transportation repatriation through the International Organization for Migration.²¹⁰ This constitutes compliance under core principle 7 and 21 of the AAA.

On 14 March 2011, the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid, International Cooperation and Crisis Response announced that humanitarian assistance for Myanmar and Thailand will reach €22.25 million this year.²¹¹ While the funding is expected to

²⁰⁶ EUR 55 million boost for water in North-Western Syria, EUROPA (Brussels), 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/10/223&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁷ The Commission Reviews EU's humanitarian aid strategy, and acts to improve it, EUROPA (Brussels), 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1681&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁸ The EU allocates 61 million to support the Dominican Republic, The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Wageningen) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2011. brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=4988:the-eu-allocates-61-million-to-support-the-dominican-republic&view=item&Itemid=54.

²⁰⁹ Simpler, faster and better delivery of €622,3 million for humanitarian assistance, EUROPA (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁰ The European Commission's humanitarian response to the crisis in Libya, EUROPA (Brussels), 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 11 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/143&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹¹ The European Union continues its steady support for humanitarian projects in Myanmar and Thailand in 2011, EUROPA (Brussels), 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2011.

provide humanitarian assistance to over 100, 000 people, the European contribution to the region has decreased from the average of €25 million per year since 2007.²¹²

On 14 March 2011, the European Commission mobilized 20 member states to assist Japan following the earthquake and tsunami, which devastated the region. Assistance included providing water purification units, field hospitals, advanced medical posts, temporary shelters and advanced search and rescue units.²¹³ On 4 April 2011, the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid spearheaded a new European initiative of €10 million to help with the Japanese crisis – boosting the European (both Member States and Commission) aid levels to €15 million in less than a month.²¹⁴ While this action demonstrates a commitment to aiding Japan in the aftermath of crisis, it does not constitute compliance under ODA guidelines which are directed towards developing countries.

On 17 March 2011, the European Commission increased its humanitarian aid to Côte d'Ivoire. This emergency funding of an additional €25 million will provide relief to internally displaced persons and refugees who have fled to neighboring countries such as Liberia.²¹⁵

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 as it has worked at improving aid effectiveness, though it fell short of its 2010 ODA commitment.

Analyst: Angelo Hsu

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/300&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹² The European Union continues its steady support for humanitarian projects in Myanmar and Thailand in 2011, EUROPA (Brussels), 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2011.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/300&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹³ The European Union's response to the earthquake and the nuclear plant situation in Japan, EUROPA (Brussels), 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/166&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁴ European support to Japan's humanitarian needs boosted by €10 million, EUROPA (Brussels), 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/401&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁵ Major increase in European Commission funding for victims of Côte d'Ivoire crisis, EUROPA (Brussels), 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/322&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

2. Health: Health Care Funding [11]

Commitment:

“To this end, the G8 undertake to mobilize as of today \$5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the next five years.”

- G8 Leaders’ Declaration on Development

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	-0.56		

Background:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), “[t]he risk of a woman in a developing country dying from a pregnancy-related cause during her lifetime is about 36 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country.”²¹⁶ These deaths are, however, preventable through investment in “health systems and the quality of care.”²¹⁷

Two of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focus on maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH).²¹⁸ Despite this, progress towards improving maternal health and reducing child mortality “has been unacceptably slow.”²¹⁹ At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Prime Minister Stephen Harper championed a “major initiative to improve the health of women and children in the world’s poorest regions.”²²⁰ While the G8 has previously undertaken many development and health related commitments, this specific funding initiative is new. Agreed to as part of the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal,

²¹⁶ Maternal Deaths Worldwide Drop by Third, WHO (Geneva) 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 4 November 2010. www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2010/maternal_mortality_20100915/en/index.html.

²¹⁷ Maternal Deaths Worldwide Drop by Third, WHO (Geneva) 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 4 November 2010. www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2010/maternal_mortality_20100915/en/index.html.

²¹⁸ Millennium Development Goal 5, WHO (Geneva) Date of Access: 4 November 2010. www.who.int/making_pregnancy_safer/topics/mdg/en/index.html.

²¹⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, Government of Canada (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 November 2010. g8.gc.ca/g8-summit/summit-documents/g8-muskoka-declaration-recovery-and-new-beginnings/.

²²⁰ Canada’s G8 Priorities, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/.

Newborn and Child Health, and signed at the 2010 G8 Summit, the above commitment refers to funding for maternal, newborn, and child health in the developing world.²²¹ Since the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the Millennium Development Goal Summit in September 2011 secured over US\$40 billion in member pledges and announced the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.²²²

Commitment Features:

This commitment focuses on the mobilization and disbursement of funding additional to previously committed official development assistance (ODA). As such, full compliance will require the pledge of new monies, and funds that have been already pledged or delegated will not be counted. Additionally, funding must be tied to a timeline for disbursement not exceeding five years.

The US\$5 billion commitment is a total for the G8 as a whole and does not represent individual country contributions. As part of the initiative, members made specific announcements outlining their respective monetary commitments, which are divided as indicated in Table 2-1.^{223,224}

Specific programs and initiatives for the allocation of funding have not been outlined in the commitment or communiqué. The Muskoka Initiative includes, but is not limited to: “prenatal care; attending childbirth; postpartum care; sexual and reproductive care and services; health education; treatment and prevention of diseases, including infectious diseases; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; immunization; basic nutrition; safe drinking water and sanitation.”²²⁵ G8 members are able to distribute funding in various ways as long as the funding is specifically attributed to addressing MDG 4, to reduce Child Mortality and MDG 5, to the improvement of Maternal Health.

²²¹ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, Government of Canada (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 November 2010. g8.gc.ca/g8-summit/summit-documents/g8-muskoka-declaration-recovery-and-new-beginnings/.

²²² UN secured \$40 billion for women's and children's health, We can End Poverty, United Nations (New York) not date given. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/.

²²³ What Happened to the Maternal and Child Health Initiative at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit? 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/guebert-mcnh.html.

²²⁴ Money Mobilized by the Muskoka Initiative, 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/mnch-money.html.

²²⁵ Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-127113657-MH7#a1.

Table 2-1: G8 Commitments to the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Total Contributions):

Total Contributions		
Country	New Funding	Commitment Timeline
Canada	\$1.1 billion	2010-2015
France	€500 million ²²⁶	2011-2015
Germany	\$500 million	2010-2015
Italy	N/A ²²⁷	N/A
Japan	\$500 million	2010-2015 ²²⁸
Russia	\$75 million	2011-2013 ²²⁹
United Kingdom	\$600 million	2010-2011
United States	\$1.3 billion	2010-2011
European Union	N/A ²³⁰	N/A
2010-11 Pledges		
Country	Pledge	Contribution
Canada	\$220 million	\$284.6 million
France	€125 million	€5.7 million
Germany	\$100 million	€80 million
Italy	N/A	\$1.2 million
Japan	\$100 million	\$14.68 million
Russia	\$25 million	\$0
United Kingdom	\$600 million	\$0
United States	\$1.3 billion	\$18.331 million
European Union	N/A	\$7.15 million

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member allocates none or less than half of the funding it pledged to specific MNCH initiatives.
0	Member allocates more than half of the funding it pledged to specific MNCH initiatives.
+1	Member allocates the full funding it pledged to specific MNCH initiatives.

Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Canada: +1

²²⁶ France at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) October 2010. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5239.

²²⁷ Italy pledged a lesser commitment at approximately 25 million

²²⁸ Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health Commitment Summary: 1 October 2010, United Nations (New York) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.un.org/sg/hf/global_strategy_commitments.pdf.

²²⁹ Russia pledges \$75 mln to curb child and maternal mortality in Africa, RIANOVOSTI (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. en.rian.ru/russia/20100626/159585191.html.

²³⁰ "No announcements have been made outlining the specific contributions of Italy and the EU. However, the contributions of these two G8 members must total \$600 million or 12% of the total G8 funding, in order to complete the full \$5 billion commitment." Subsequently, compliance with this commitment for these two members will be assessed within that range.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to allocate US\$220 million of funding towards maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

On 20 July 2010, at the International AIDS Conference in Vienna, Minister of Health Leona Aglukkaq announced that Canada pledges CA\$30 million to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in developing countries.²³¹

In October 2010, Canada made a new commitment of CA\$50 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance) as a part of its contribution to the G8 Muskoka initiative.²³²

On 1 November 2010, Minister of International Cooperation Beverly Oda announced that Canada will provide CA\$75 million over five years for nutrition supplements for developing nations, including micronutrients such as iodine and vitamin A, as part of its G8 commitment to maternal and child health as well as CA\$58.5 million for polio eradication.²³³ Of that CA\$58.5 million, Canada has already operationalized US\$17.18 million for Africa and Afghanistan.

On 21 September 2010, in a speech at the UN Summit on the Millennium Development Goals, Prime Minister Harper noted that as host of the Muskoka G8 Summit, Canada “pushed leaders to fund a maternal health initiative” and pledged “\$1.1 million in new money to the cause.”²³⁴ Prime Minister Harper also told the UN that “Canada will increase its contributions to the Global Fund, which fights HIV-AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in developing countries”²³⁵ giving “[CA]540 million over three years to the fund, which already receives \$150 million a year from Canada.”²³⁶ This amounts to CA\$180 million per year.

On 26 January 2011, at the close of the first meeting of the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health in Geneva, Switzerland, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced new maternal,

²³¹ Ottawa’s AIDS strategy targets research, mother-child transmission, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawas-aids-strategy-targets-research-mother-child-transmission/article1645458/.

²³² GAVI Alliance donors and partners agree to first pledging conference in June 2011 and announce early commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunisation (New York) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/statements/call_for_action.php.

²³³ Minister Oda Announces Global Health, Nutrition and Disease Prevention Initiatives, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 1 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-103117396-TE2.

²³⁴ Harper tells UN to focus on aid results, Canadian Broadcast Company News (Toronto) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/09/21/un-canada-millennium-development.html.

²³⁵ Harper tells UN to focus on aid results, Canadian Broadcast Company News (Toronto) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/09/21/un-canada-millennium-development.html.

²³⁶ Harper tells UN to focus on aid results, Canadian Broadcast Company News (Toronto) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/09/21/un-canada-millennium-development.html.

newborn and children health initiatives for Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mozambique. Canada will support “new development projects that will save the lives and improve the health of mothers and children”²³⁷ in these countries as “part of Canada meeting the 5-year, \$2.85-billion commitment that it made at the 2010 G-8 Summit under the Muskoka Initiative.”²³⁸ Prime Minister Harper announced that Canada “will provide support to improve the nutrition and health of three million pregnant and nursing women and their children” in Ethiopia, “will help strengthen the national health system to deliver health services to mothers and children, provide lifesaving HIV treatment to 38,000 children, treat 94,000 pregnant women to prevent new HIV infections and immunize 2.8 million children under five against measles” in Mozambique, and “will strengthen maternal and neonatal health services by purchasing essential drugs and equipment, recruiting and training health care professionals – including 2,700 new skilled community birth attendants – upgrading existing treatment centres, and helping purchase enough oral polio vaccine for 250,000 children annually.”²³⁹

Thus, Canada has been assigned a score of +1 for committing additional funding towards maternal, newborn, and child health programs, totalling over CA\$220 million.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to allocate €125 million to maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

France has demonstrated a sustained history to MNCH and is committed “improving health throughout the world.”²⁴⁰ On 20 September 2010, French president Nicolas Sarkozy delivered a speech at the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York about a sustained commitment towards maternal, new born, and child health.²⁴¹

Further, at the 16th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in January 2011, French President Nicholas Sarkozy stated that France is striving towards achieving “innovative financing” for development and health, but did not specify any new funding or initiatives.²⁴²

²³⁷ PM announces new maternal, newborn and children health initiatives, Prime Minister of Canada, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3909.

²³⁸ PM announces new maternal, newborn and children health initiatives, Prime Minister of Canada, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3909.

²³⁹ PM announces new maternal, newborn and children health initiatives, Prime Minister of Canada, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3909.

²⁴⁰ France at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) October 2010. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5239.

²⁴¹ General Assembly – MDGs Summit – Speech Delivered by M. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic, France at the United Nations (Paris) 20 September 2010. Date of access: 25 January 2010. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5149.

²⁴² 16th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly Opens With a Focus on Shared Values, All Africa (Addis Ababa) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. allafrica.com/stories/201101310769.html.

On 16 December 2010, the Agence Française de Développement announced a €5.7m grant to the Aga Khan Foundation to address maternal and infant mortality in Afghanistan. This “project aims to strengthen the capacities of the region’s personnel and health system”²⁴³ in addition to strengthening the training of specialized personnel, particularly midwives.

While France has articulated a sustained commitment to maternal, newborn, and child health, this has yet to be translated into substantial new monies committed.

Thus, France has been assigned a score of -1 for distributing less than half of its €125 million maternal, newborn, and child health pledge.

Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to allocate US\$100 million of funding towards maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

The German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Gudrun Kopp, announced on 20 October 2010 that funding for family planning and reproductive health services and education will be doubled in 2011 to €80 million to address Millennium Development Goal five of maternal health.²⁴⁴

Germany’s ongoing commitment to maternal, newborn, and child health is exemplified in their continuing contribution to the area of €300 million per year.²⁴⁵ And on 22 November 2010, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel announced the government’s contribution of over €500 million to support “the sustainable development of health systems in developing countries. In the future we will be putting particular emphasis on mother-and-child health.”²⁴⁶

²⁴³ AFD’s Board of Directors approved a €5.7m grant to the Aga Khan Foundation for a project to reduce maternal and infant mortality, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/jahia/Jahia/home/presse-afd/communiqués?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

²⁴⁴ Kopp: Deutschland räumt der selbstbestimmten Familien-planung höchste politische Priorität ein, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/oktober/20101020_weltbevoelkerung/index.html.

²⁴⁵ Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, Commitments Summary: 1 October 2010, UN (New York) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.un.org/sg/hf/global_strategy_commitments.pdf/

²⁴⁶ WHO presents World Health Report in Berlin – Investing in Health is an investment in the future, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/november/20101122_pm_xx_gesundheitsbericht/index.html.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1, as it has committed €80 million, totalling US\$116.56, towards maternal, newborn, and child health.

Analyst: Tina Xu

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to allocate additional funding towards maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

On 29 September 2010, the Permanent Mission of Italy, with the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso, Colombia, New Zealand, and the WHO, held a side event of the UN MDG Summit called Women Create Life.²⁴⁷ This side event was focused on “‘Health as a Human Right’ and advancing commitments on maternal and child health.”²⁴⁸ Although, the Women Create Life initiative has the “aim to create new funds,”²⁴⁹ no Italian funds have been pledged towards this initiative.

In December 2010, the Italian government committed US\$1.2 million in collaboration with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) for women and children in South Sudan “under the immunization and maternal health project.”²⁵⁰ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expects to allocate €326 million for 2010 and €210 million for 2011-2012 for Italian overseas development assistance through the General Directorate for Development and Cooperation for 2010-2012.²⁵¹ However, the country has not pledged any additional assistance for maternal, newborn, and child health since the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Italy has provided US\$480,000 to the World Health Organization for polio eradication initiatives,²⁵² however, these funds were formally announced by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and not the Italian government, therefore, it is unclear if this is new money mobilized for maternal, newborn, and child health, thus does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Italy has been given a score of -1, as it has pledged less than half of the allocated

²⁴⁷ Health and Human Rights: The case of Maternal and Child Health, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Geneva) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.who.int/pmnch/events/2010/20100929_hhr_mch/en/index.html.

²⁴⁸ Health and Human Rights: The case of Maternal and Child Health, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Geneva) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.who.int/pmnch/events/2010/20100929_hhr_mch/en/index.html.

²⁴⁹ Health and Human Rights: The case of Maternal and Child Health, The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Geneva) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.who.int/pmnch/events/2010/20100929_hhr_mch/en/index.html.

²⁵⁰ South Sudan: Italy donates \$1.2m to support women and children, Sudan Tribune (Juba) 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.sudantribune.com/South-Sudan-Italy-donates-1-2m-to-37260.

²⁵¹ Euro Resources. 2010. Guide to European Population Assistance Funding, Donor Profile: Italy, German Foundation for World Population (Brussels) Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.euroresources.org/index.php?id=421.

²⁵² Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 1985-2010, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.polioeradication.org/Portals/0/Document/Financing/ContributionsandPledgestotheGPEI.1985-2012.pdf.

funding to maternal, newborn, and child health.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

Japan: -1

Japan has complied not with its commitment to allocate US\$100 million towards maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

Japan is still recovering from the terrible earthquake and tsunami that devastated the country on 11 March 2011. The Japanese Government has estimated the cost of rebuilding the country at upwards of US\$309 billion.²⁵³ Recovery from this disaster will likely mean that contribution to maternal, newborn, and child health will be de-prioritized for the immediate future.

On 24 September 2010, it was reported that Prime Minister Naoto Kan reaffirmed the Government of Japan's commitment to US\$500 million made at the Muskoka Summit when he pledged US\$5 billion over five years to the Millennium Development Goals of maternal and child health and HIV, tuberculosis and malaria treatment at the United Nations.²⁵⁴ At the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Summit, Japan committed “\$8.5 billion over five years starting in 2011 to help improve the health of mothers and babies.”²⁵⁵ This initiative intends to “ensure the continuum of care from pregnancy to post natal stage.”²⁵⁶ However, these funds have not been formally disbursed.

The Government of Japan outlined their implementation program for the promised funds titled “Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care (EMBRACE).”²⁵⁷ However, these funds have not been formally disbursed.

On 15 December 2010, Japanese Government committed US\$4.68 million towards the eradication of polio in Pakistan.²⁵⁸ This contribution was made to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to purchase oral polio vaccines.

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, Japan contributed US\$38.85 million in 2010 and thus far in 2011 has contributed US\$3.4 million,²⁵⁹ but since these funds

²⁵³ Japan earthquake could cost \$309 billion, CNN (New York) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. money.cnn.com/2011/03/23/news/international/japan_earthquake_cost/index.htm.

²⁵⁴ Japan Pledges \$8.5 billion in aid at U.N. Summit, Japan Times. 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100924a2.html.

²⁵⁵ Japan Pledges \$8.5 billion in aid at U.N. Summit, Japan Times. 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100924a2.html.

²⁵⁶ Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, Commitments Summary: 1 October 2010, UN (New York) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.un.org/sg/hf/global_strategy_commitments.pdf.

²⁵⁷ Highlights of Japan's New Global Health Policy 2011-2015 EMBRACE - Ensure Mothers and Babies Regular Access to Care. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.jamaica.emb-japan.go.jp/en/foreignpolicy/NEW%20GLOBAL%20HEALTH%20POLICY_EN.pdf.

²⁵⁸ Stemming the tide: Japan's support for polio eradication, The Express Tribune (Islamabad) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. tribune.com.pk/story/90216/stemming-the-tide-japans-support-for-polio-eradication/.

were formally announced by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and not the Japanese government, therefore, it is unclear if this is new money mobilized for maternal, newborn, and child health, thus does not constitute compliance.

In January 2011, Japan donated US\$10 million to maternal and child health, among other causes, though the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.²⁶⁰

Thus, Japan has been assigned a score of -1 for failing to distribute less than half of the committed funding to maternal, newborn, and child health.

Analyst: Michael Hanrahan

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its commitment to the allocation of new funds to Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Initiative.

On 26 June 2010, at the G8 Muskoka Summit Russia announced a US\$75 million contribution over three years to the Muskoka Initiative, aimed at addressing maternal, newborn and under-five child health (MNCH).²⁶¹

According to Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman, Andrei Nesterenko, the Muskoka Initiative will be implemented by Russia through a program for the professional improvement of maternal & child health specialists from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Africa, Asia and Latin America.²⁶² Russia has announced an intention to hold “series of scientific and educational conferences devoted to maternal and child health from 2011 to 2015.”²⁶³ But no funds have been allocated so far.

On 14 October 2010, the Russian Government committed to polio vaccine purchase and transfer to the CIS countries and these countries’ personnel training. However, maternal, newborn, and child health was not specified under this contribution, thus, this does not constitute compliance.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁹ Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 1985-2010, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Geneva) 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.polioeradication.org/Portals/0/Document/Financing/ContributionsandPledgestotheGPEI.1985-2012.pdf.

²⁶⁰ Japan Donates US\$10 Million for Palestine Refugees, Relief Web. 23 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MCOI-8DDMK2?OpenDocument.

²⁶¹ Russia pledges \$75 mln to curb child and maternal mortality in Africa - 26/06/2010, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. en.rian.ru/russia/20100626/159585191.html.

²⁶² Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko, July 1, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 1 July 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB38AD105B024E87C32577560020A324.

²⁶³ Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko, July 1, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 1 July 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB38AD105B024E87C32577560020A324.

²⁶⁴ Executive Order No. 1771-r of 14 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.ru/gov/results/12622.

Russia has reaffirmed its commitment made at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit; however, it has not yet allocated funds towards Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health initiatives. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom (UK) has not complied with its commitment to the allocation of new funds to maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

The United Kingdom pledged that it “will push hard in 2010 to make greater progress in tackling maternal and infant mortality.”²⁶⁵ On 25 June 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron echoed this following the Muskoka Summit. Further commitment to this goal was reaffirmed by Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, when he voiced support for the UN’s Millennium Development goals by “reorienting Britain’s aid programme to put [the needs of women and children] at its core.”²⁶⁶ However, the UK has not distributed any additional funding.

At the 2010 MDG Summit in New York, the UK announced it is “currently re-orienting its aid programme to put women at the heart of its development efforts and is focusing rigorously on results, including a review of all bilateral and multilateral aid programmes to maximise impact on mothers and babies.”²⁶⁷ The UK announced additional annual funds to support Maternal, Newborn and Child Health by 2012, the “UK will provide an annual average of 1.1 billion for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health from 2010 to 2015. This means that over this period the UK will spend an additional £2.1 billion on MNCH. This commitment adds an additional £1.6 billion to the commitment of £490 the UK made for the 2010 and 2011 at the Muskoka Summit.”²⁶⁸

The UK has emphasized the importance of Maternal, Newborn and Child health. 27 July 2010, the UK government announced its pledge to “family planning at the heart of its approach to women’s health in the developing world in an attempt to reduce the persistently high number of women who die in pregnancy and childbirth.”²⁶⁹ On 21 September 2010, Andrew Mitchell announced a new research programme “designed to

²⁶⁵ Muskoka 2010 G8, British Embassy Tokyo (Tokyo) [no date]. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. ukinjapan.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/working-with-japan/g8-g20/g8-summit/.

²⁶⁶ Millennium development goals: governments pledge 25.5bn to eradicate world poverty, Guardian UK (London) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2010/sep/22/millennium-development-goals-governments-pledge/.

²⁶⁷ Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, Commitments Summary: 1 October 2010, UN (New York) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.un.org/sg/hf/global_strategy_commitments.pdf.

²⁶⁸ Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, Commitments Summary: 1 October 2010, UN (New York) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.un.org/sg/hf/global_strategy_commitments.pdf.

²⁶⁹ Mitchell: “New focus on family planning to reduce deaths in pregnancy and childbirth,” Department for International Development (London) 27 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-New-focus-on-family-planning-to-reduce-deaths-in-pregnancy-and-childbirth/.

identify specific and cost effective solutions to chronic malnutrition”²⁷⁰ in women and children.

On 22 September 2010, the UK government announced a partnership with the US government, Australian government and the Gates Foundation to provide family planning to 100 million people in the developing world and improved post-natal care. They also outline their strategy to implement this.²⁷¹ However, no funds for this have been distributed.

On 25 November 2010, the UK government announced a partner initiative with UNICEF to protect “nearly 1 million children under the age of five”²⁷² by distributing “over 2 million life-saving bed nets as well as teach communities the importance of sleeping under them.”²⁷³ However, this initiative does not distribute funds, so does not constitute compliance.

On 31 December 2010, the British government unveiled a comprehensive strategy to address malaria and to prevent deaths during pregnancy and childbirth.²⁷⁴

On 22 February 2011, the UK government announced doubling their funding to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) aimed at programs affecting child health and addressing child mortality, malaria, and education. “The UK Government will almost double its core funding for UNICEF in 2011/12 and 2012/13 to £40 million per year.”²⁷⁵

On 1 March 2011, Andrew Mitchell, Britain’s International Development Secretary, announced Britain’s new aid strategy with an emphasis on maternal, newborn, and child

²⁷⁰ UK launches new research programme to tackle malnutrition, Department for International Development (London) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-launches-new-research-programme-to-tackle-malnutrition/.

²⁷¹ New Partnership to Support Developing Countries' Maternal Health Plans Department for International Development (London) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/New-partnership-to-support-developing-countries-maternal-health-plans/.

²⁷² UK government announces help to protect 4.7 million from malaria in Ghana, Department for International Development (London) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-government-announces-help-to-protect-47-million-from-malaria-in-Ghana/.

²⁷³ UK government announces help to protect 4.7 million from malaria in Ghana, Department for International Development (London) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-government-announces-help-to-protect-47-million-from-malaria-in-Ghana/.

²⁷⁴ Mitchell sets out Britain’s plan to tackle malaria and save lives of mothers and babies, Department for International Development (London) 31 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-sets-out-Britains-plan-to-tackle-malaria-and-save-lives-of-mothers-and-babies/.

²⁷⁵ UK Government to Help UNICEF Boost Health and Education for Millions More Children, Department for International Development (London) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/UK-Government-to-help-UNICEF-boost-health-and-education-for-millions-more-children/.

health. Britain's new aid strategy aims to "stop 250,000 newborn babies dying needlessly, save the lives of 50,000 women in pregnancy and childbirth,"²⁷⁶ vaccinate children against preventable diseases, and "help 10 million more women get access to modern family planning."²⁷⁷ This announcement exemplifies the UK government's commitment to maternal, newborn, and child health, however, since actual monies have not yet been disbursed, this does not constitute as compliance. Focus on accountability and results.

Although, the UK has placed an emphasis on the importance of maternal, newborn and child health, it has not made official allocations of funds towards MNCH initiatives.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been assigned a score of -1, as it has not distributed the US\$600 million it pledged for maternal and child health initiatives.

Analyst: Michael Hanrahan

United States: -1

The United States (US) has not complied with its commitment to mobilize US\$1.3 billion of additional funding for funding for maternal, newborn, and child health initiatives (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

On 22 September 2010, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, along with other global leaders, announced an alliance for a global initiative aimed at increasing funding for family planning, maternal health, and post-natal care health over the next five years. The Alliance will target developing countries with the goal of delivering more aid related to the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. Through the collaboration of USAID and other international development government agencies, a more concentrated effort on strengthening health systems and access to maternal and child health care will be carried out. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia will be the main targets of this initiative.²⁷⁸

On 7 October 2010, USAID, together with Nigerian partners Diamond Bank Plc and Accion Microfinance Bank Limited, announced a joint commitment of US\$8.7 million to develop Nigeria's private health sector, which accounts for two thirds of the country's healthcare delivery. The funding will be disbursed through longer-term loans given out by the Development Credit Authority. The loans will be used to enhance maternal, child,

²⁷⁶ Mitchell redraws aid map to transform lives of millions, Department for International Development (London) 1 March 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-redraws-aid-map-to-transform-lives-of-millions/.

²⁷⁷ Mitchell redraws aid map to transform lives of millions, Department for International Development (London) 1 March 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Mitchell-redraws-aid-map-to-transform-lives-of-millions/.

²⁷⁸ International Alliance Launched to Support Country-Led Progress in Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100922.html.

and reproductive health services by purchasing new equipment, new medicines, and providing training to health care staff.²⁷⁹

On 22 November 2010, USAID gave a US\$731,000 grant, which to be used for the strengthening of maternal and child healthcare in the East, Central and Southern African Health Community (ECSA-HS). The funds will be administered over a period of one year, and will focus on advocacy for changes in pre and post-natal care guidelines for countries in this region. The money will also go towards developing means of monitoring family planning, as well as helping reduce maternal and newborn deaths.²⁸⁰

On 24 November 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) donated US\$4.9 million in health equipment to rural areas of Kenya, with the aim of improving service delivery to mothers and children in this region. The funding includes machines as well as technical and financial support in averting maternal mortality rates and newborns deaths in rural Kenyan health centres.²⁸¹

On 15 February 2011, USAID Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah, reaffirmed USAID's commitment to US President Barack Obama's Global Health Initiative to "save the lives of over 3 million children, prevent more than 12 million HIV infections, ... ensure nearly 200,000 pregnant women can safely give birth, [and] prevent 45 million unintended pregnancies."²⁸²

On 9 March 2011, a campaign called Saving Lives at Birth: A Grand Challenge for Development was launched with the partnership of USAID, the Government of Norway, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Grand Challenges Canada, and The World Bank. This partnership was formed with the primary goal of promoting the prevention and treatment of health-related issues for pregnant women and newborns in developing countries. The organizations involved are expected to provide US\$14 million in the first round of funding for the campaign, and in the next five years the funding is expected to reach at least US\$50 million. This money will support projects that tackle the problem of death in childbirth and other challenges in maternal and child health care. Prominent members such as U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton attended the opening event of the campaign and spoke of the need to involve rural and impoverished communities in sustainable projects for delivering these specific health services.²⁸³ However, this is in the planning stages and no money has been allocated as of yet.

²⁷⁹ USAID/Nigeria Partners with Diamond Bank, Accion Microfinance to Develop Nigeria's Private Health Sector, United States Agency for International Development (Abuja) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. nigeria.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/DCA%20PR%20September%2028%202010.pdf.

²⁸⁰ USAID Gives U.S.\$731,000 for Health in Eastern, Southern Africa, AllAfrica.com (Arusha) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201011221430.html.

²⁸¹ Sh400m gift to reduce deaths, The Standard (Nairobi) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.standardmedia.co.ke/politics/InsidePage.php?id=2000023207&cid=159.

²⁸² Going the Last Mile: Delivering Dramatic, Sustainable Global Health Gains, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 15 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110215.html.

²⁸³ Saving Lives at Birth: A Grand Challenge for Development, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110309.html

On 24 March 2011, the U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Michael S. Owen, introduced two projects to fight HIV infection and improve maternal and child health care in the country. These funds will be supported by USAID and will grant US\$100,000 to support educational and training programs aimed at both health workers and at the general community. Major goals include reducing the rates of infant mortality and educating pregnant women on safe reproductive and maternal health practices.²⁸⁴

On 28 March 2011, the United States Agency for International Development gave US\$300,000 worth of clinical health equipment and literature to the Greater Accra Regional Health Directorate (GARHD) and other Central and Western Regional Health Directorates in Africa. In addition to equipment specifically designed for childbirth and maternal and child healthcare, the manuals provided include guidelines and procedures for health service providers to train and assist them when providing their services. David O'Brien, the Chief of Party of JSI Research and Training Institute, states that the endowment is meant specifically to aid Ghana in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals on Maternal and Child Mortality.²⁸⁵

Thus, the United States has been assigned a score of -1 for assigning less than half of its US\$1.3 billion pledge.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

European Union: -1

The European Union (EU) has not complied with its commitment to provide additional funding for maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), as per the Muskoka Initiative.

EU actions at individual state levels have been carried out since the G8 Summit in June 2010, but as a separate institution the European Union has not taken decisive action in allotting funds.

On 23 July 2010, European Commissioner Piebalgs addressed members of the African Union Summit by stressing that progress for achieving MDG goals 4 and 5 is too slow and needs to be sped up. He said that "protecting the mothers and promoting the right to health for everybody are priority objectives for the EU."²⁸⁶ He also emphasized that the

²⁸⁴ U.S. Ambassador launches fund to fight HIV infection and improve maternal & child health care, Sierra Express Media (Sierra Leone) 24 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/21408

²⁸⁵ USAID presents equipment worth 300,000 dollars to health institutions, Ghana News Agency (Accra) 28 March 2011. Date of Access; 1 April 2011. www.ghananewsagency.org/s_health/r_27096/health/usaids-presents-equipment-worth-300-000-dollars-to-health-institutions

²⁸⁶ Commissioner Piebalgs pushes for tangible results on maternal and child health at the African Union Summit, Member of the European Commission Andris Piebalgs Development (Brussels) No date. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/piebalgs/headlines/news/2010/07/20100723_en.htm

African Union Member States and the EU both need to work together to achieve concrete progress in the areas of maternal, infant and child health.²⁸⁷

The EU's current financial contribution to MNCH is €310 million a year, for "strengthening health systems and universal access to health care."²⁸⁸ On 26 October 2010, the EU commission committed to US\$5.4 million in support of strengthening community's capacities to improve MNCH in the East African region.²⁸⁹ On 24 November 2010, EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs, accompanied by a five member delegation announced "an innovative programme now being piloted in eight regions of the country."²⁹⁰ This programme hopes to make "effective and inexpensive health services accessible to children and mothers is crucial if Uzbekistan is to achieve UN Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5."²⁹¹

On 6 December 2010, leaders from the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP) held talks in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The importance of tackling maternal mortality in childbirth was one of the main issues highlighted on the agenda. Although this topic was discussed at the talks, no programs or grants to address the problem were established.²⁹²

On 17 January 2011, the EU announced funding for the support of a nutrition project in Laos, which will be aimed at boosting the nutrition and health of young children and their mothers. Worth more than €1.2 million, the project will be realized from the years 2011 to 2013, and is expected to have a direct impact on decreasing the high maternal and child mortality rates in Laos. By combating malnutrition through this program, it is expected that "700,000 children aged five or under and one million pregnant and new mothers are expected to benefit from the project. The initiative is specifically aimed at addressing the Millennium Development Goals aimed at improving maternal and child health, and at reducing mortality rates."²⁹³

²⁸⁷ Development aid for maternal, newborn and child health doubled over 5 years, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (London) 17 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.lshtm.ac.uk/news/2010/maternalhealth.html.

²⁸⁸ Commissioner Piebalgs pushes for tangible results on maternal and child health at the African Union Summit, Member of the European Commission Andris Piebalgs Development (Brussels) No date. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/piebalgs/headlines/news/2010/07/20100723_en.htm.

²⁸⁹ East Africa: Region Benefits from EU's US\$5.4 Million Support for AMREF's Projects, News from Africa (Nairobi) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 22 January 2011. www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_12058.html

²⁹⁰ European Union and UNICEF support maternal and child health in Uzbekistan, UNICEF (Tashkent) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unicef.org/infobycountry/uzbekistan_56998.html.

²⁹¹ European Union and UNICEF support maternal and child health in Uzbekistan, UNICEF (Tashkent) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unicef.org/infobycountry/uzbekistan_56998.html.

²⁹² African, Caribbean, Pacific, EU Leaders Meet To Discuss Maternal Mortality, Climate Change, Other Issues, Medical News Today (Kinshasa) 6 December 2010. Date of access: 10 December 2010. www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/210339.php.

²⁹³ EU funds nutrition project in Laos, Vientiane Times (Laos) 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.foodsecuritylink.net/laopdr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54:eu-funds-nutrition-project-in-laos&catid=1:news&Itemid=2.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of -1 for assigning less than half of their committed funds to maternal, newborn, and child health.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

3. Health: HIV/AIDS [14]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.”

- G8 Leaders’ Declaration on Development

Assessment:

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

Background:

In the Gleneagles communiqué, the G8 leaders formally addressed the fact that citizens of developing countries are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Presently, limitations and shortcomings within their health care systems prevent them from adequately addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic.²⁹⁴ In 2005, the leaders of the G8 members agreed to work “with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010.”²⁹⁵

The above commitment originates from the 2006 UN Political Declaration, and reflects “a global commitment to scale up access to HIV treatment, prevention, care and support,”²⁹⁶ with the goal of achieving universal access.²⁹⁷ Because the commitment to universal access encompasses a broad range of issues and mechanisms, states have “concretized their commitment to universal access through comprehensive national targets.”²⁹⁸

²⁹⁴ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf.

²⁹⁵ Gleneagles Official Documents Africa, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html.

²⁹⁶ Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp.

²⁹⁷ Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp.

²⁹⁸ Universal Access to HIV Treatment, Prevention, Care and Support, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/UniversalAccess/default.asp.

Since the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the G8 has continually committed to fighting HIV/AIDS, mostly through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, established in 2002.²⁹⁹ At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 made a commitment similar to the above. The group pledged to come as close as possible to achieving universal access by 2010.³⁰⁰ While this commitment did refer to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support, it also focused specifically on funding and financing for this purpose, through the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria.³⁰¹

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit and the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 pledged to replenish the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and committed a projected \$60 Billion in order to meet growing demand.^{302,303}

The WHO along with the G8 members and UNAIDS hoped to achieve universal access by 2010, significant progress was made, but the objective to achieve universal access has yet to be fulfilled. Inefficiencies in HIV response “can be traced to poor governance, corruption, weak institutional capacity and unsound or inappropriate policies and incentives.”³⁰⁴

A Second meeting of the Third Voluntary Replenishment of the Global Fund on 4-5 October 2010, countries pledged additional funds for 2011-2013. And on 29 November 2010, UNAIDS released their strategy for 2011-2015, which reiterates their commitment to “achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015”³⁰⁵ and “halt and reverse the spread of HIV and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.”³⁰⁶

²⁹⁹ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, AVERT (West Sussex). Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.avert.org/global-fund.htm.

³⁰⁰ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf.

³⁰¹ The Gleneagles Communiqué, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf.

³⁰² Growth and Responsibility in Africa, 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.html.

³⁰³ St. Petersburg Final Compliance Report, 15 May 2007. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006compliance_final/2006_g8compliance_final.pdf.

³⁰⁴ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf.

³⁰⁵ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf.

³⁰⁶ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf.

Commitment Features:

This commitment features three components: The first is prevention, which refers to preventing sexual,³⁰⁷ mother-to-infant,³⁰⁸ and drug use related³⁰⁹ transmission of HIV. According to UNAIDS, prevention may also refer to “empowering young people to protect themselves from HIV.”³¹⁰ The second component is treatment, which refers to “ensuring that people living with HIV receive antiretroviral treatment,” which allows them to live longer and healthier lives.³¹¹ The third component is care and support, which refers to “removing punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination,”³¹² “enhancing social protection for people affected by HIV,”³¹³ and other measures.

Although previous HIV/AIDS-related commitments made by the G8 focused on funding and financing, this is not explicitly stated in the above commitment. Thus, it can be inferred that all three of the above components may be achieved via the creation of new programs or initiatives, or the strengthening of existing programs, initiatives or funding schemes by the allocation of resources.

On 29 November 2010 UNAIDS released a new report, this document outlines three strategic directions for future HIV/AIDS initiatives and programs with an emphasis the improvement and strengthening of existing programs. These directives incorporate: (1) HIV prevention: education on how and why people are infected, the mobilization of communities to demand transformative change, the direction of resources to epidemic hotspots; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support: to ensure that people living with HIV have access to treatment, the strengthening of national and community systems in service delivery, to scale up access to care, support, and social protection service; and (3) The advance of human rights and gender equality for the HIV response: the support of countries in protecting human rights in the context of HIV, to advance the country’s capacity to reduce stigma and discrimination, and to ensure that national programmes address the needs of women and girls.³¹⁴

³⁰⁷ Reducing Sexual Transmission of HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_01_Sexual_Transmission.asp.

³⁰⁸ Preventing Mothers From Dying and Babies From Becoming Infected with HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_02_PMTCT.asp.

³⁰⁹ Protecting Drug Users From Becoming Infected With HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_05_Injecting_Drug_Users.asp.

³¹⁰ Empowering Young People to Protect Themselves from HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_08_Young_people.asp.

³¹¹ Ensuring that People Living with HIV Receive Antiretroviral Treatment, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_03_HIV_Treatment.asp.

³¹² Removing Punitive Laws, Policies, Practices, Stigmas and Discrimination, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_06_Punitive_laws_stigma.asp.

³¹³ Enhancing Social Protection for People Affected by HIV, UNAIDS (Geneva) Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.unaids.org/en/Priorities/03_09_Social_protection.asp.

³¹⁴ Getting to Zero: UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, UNAIDS (New York) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2010/JC2034_UNAIDS_Strategy_en.pdf.

Full compliance would thus entail the strengthening of existing programs via the allocation of resources along with the implementation of new programs or initiatives committed to (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support; and (3) advancement of human rights for the HIV response, as outlined by the UNAIDS report.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not implement programs and initiatives directed towards: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.
0	Member implements programs and initiatives directed towards TWO of the following: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.
+1	Member implements programs and initiatives directed towards ALL of the following: (1) HIV prevention; (2) HIV treatment, care, and support, and (3) the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV, as outlined by UNAIDS.

Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Canada has implemented funding for new HIV/AIDS initiatives within Canada and has strengthened funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

On 20 July 2010, Health Minister Leona Aglukkaq announced the renewal of the partnership between the federal government and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the formation of the Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative Research and Development Alliance. The alliance funding of CA\$60 million from Canada and CA\$28 million from the Gates Foundation will be used for research aimed at developing an HIV vaccine, which comprises HIV prevention.³¹⁵ CA\$30 million of the total funding will go to preventing mother-to-child transmission, which comprises HIV treatment, care and support, of the virus in developing countries.³¹⁶

On 21 September 2010, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as a part of the Third Voluntary Replenishment 2011-2013, building upon previous pledges.^{317,318} The

³¹⁵ Government of Canada Announces Alliance to Spearhead Global Fight Against HIV, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access 9 December 2010. www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/media/nr-rp/2010/2010_0720-eng.php.

³¹⁶ Ottawa's HIV/AIDS funding disappoints some, CBC News (Toronto) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.cbc.ca/health/story/2010/07/20/hiv-funding-vienna-declaration.html.

³¹⁷ PM announces significant Canadian contribution to Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3651.

funding is intended to continue current efforts, as well as expand prevention, care and treatment of the disease.³¹⁹ The Global Fund also works to ensure programs address the needs of the poorest and most marginalized groups with a new emphasis “on gender equality and sexual minorities.”³²⁰

On 26 January 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced new support for development projects in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Mozambique to address maternal, newborn, and children health issues. In Mozambique the funding will serve to “provide lifesaving HIV treatment to 38,000 children, treat 94,000 pregnant women to prevent new HIV infections and immunize 2.8 million children under five against measles.”³²¹ Support for development projects in Bangladesh and Ethiopia will focus on health initiatives not directly related to HIV/AIDS.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its formation of the Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative Research and Development Alliance and its efforts to strengthen current initiatives by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Canada has implemented programs and initiatives directed towards HIV prevention and HIV, treatment, care and support, and towards the advance of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Natalie Dytyniak

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 20 September 2010, France became the first country to donate new funding for the 2011-2013 period, as President Nicolas Sarkozy committed US\$1.4 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This contribution comprises the largest pledge France has ever made to the Global Fund. Specifically, the monies pledged by France will target prevention and treatment.³²² This comprises action towards HIV prevention, and HIV treatment, care, and support, and the advancement of human rights with respect to HIV.

³¹⁸ Donors Commit US\$11.7 Billion to the Global Fund for Next Three Years, The Global Fund (Geneva) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005c

³¹⁹ PM announces significant Canadian contribution to Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3651.

³²⁰ The Global Fund 2010 Innovation and Impact Results Summary, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/2010/Progress_Report_Summary_2010_en.pdf.

³²¹ PM announces new maternal, newborn and children health initiatives, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3909.

³²² France Commits US\$1.4 Billion to the Global Fund, Global Fund (Geneva) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_100920b.

On 1 December 2010, “€30m will be earmarked to combat AIDS in roughly ten countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa”³²³ Through UNAIDS or Global Fund, “financing helps strengthen health systems, improve the organization of national programs to combat AIDS, provide training for health professionals, consolidate hospital partnerships, etc.”³²⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0, as it has undertaken efforts towards HIV treatment, care, and support, and HIV prevention, and the advancement of human rights and gender equality as it relates to HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 16 September 2010, Germany agreed to cancel €19 million of the Ivory Coast’s debt through the Debt2Health initiative launched by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In exchange, The Ivory Coast will invest €9.5 million in national programs to combat HIV/AIDS.³²⁵ This comprises efforts towards treatment, care and support.

On 5 October 2010, Germany pledged €600 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as a part of the Third Voluntary Replenishment 2011-2013, building upon previous pledges.³²⁶ The funding will support the continuance of efforts by the Global Fund for the prevention, treatment and care of those with the disease.³²⁷ This comprises efforts towards HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and the advancement of human rights.

However, since corruption allegations arose with respect to the Fund’s misappropriation of contributions, Germany has refrained from officially allocating its contributions, but

³²³ AFD supports Worlds AIDS day, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1December 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/jahia/Jahia/home/presse-afd/communiques?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

³²⁴ AFD supports Worlds AIDS day, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1December 2010. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/jahia/Jahia/home/presse-afd/communiques?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

³²⁵ Global Fund, Côte D’Ivoire and Germany Sign Agreement to Convert Debt into Resources to Fight Aids, Global Fund (Geneva) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_100916.

³²⁶ Germany continues to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/october/20101005_pm_153_globalerfonds/index.html.

³²⁷ Donors Commit US\$11.7 Billion to the Global Fund for Next Three Years, Global Fund (Geneva) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005c.

continues to hold the earmarked €200 million for the Global Fund and will not disburse the money until “it has not been ensured that everything is being done to prevent money from being misappropriated.”³²⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0, for its efforts to towards HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support, and the advancement of human rights and gender equality for the HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Natalie Dytyniak

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Since the 2010 Muskoka Summit, it has appeared that the Italian government has been reneging on its commitments to finance a full scale-up of HIV/AIDS services.³²⁹

Thus, Italy has been assigned a score of -1, as it has not implemented programs and initiatives directed towards any of the following: HIV prevention, HIV treatment, care, and support, and the advance of human rights and gender equality regarding HIV.

Analyst: Joelle Westlund

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 25 October 2010, the Japanese government donated US\$1.35 million to Tanzania’s Ngorongoro visitor’s centre for the treatment and control of HIV/AIDS. The donation will assist the promotion of the health and welfare of Tanzanians, and relates to HIV treatment, care and support.³³⁰ As such, this comprises an effort towards HIV prevention, and HIV treatment, care and support.

On 10 December 2010, the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, Toshihisa Takata signed a loan agreement with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Uhuru Kenyatta for KES281 million to finance HIV/AIDS control projects.³³¹ The Japanese ambassador emphasized the strengthening of governmental institutions towards a more effective response to HIV/AIDS and the prioritization of preventing new infections. The funds will be used to support the provision of HIV/AIDS test kits for distribution to Voluntary,

³²⁸ Minister Niebel again calls on Global Fund to clarify allegations of corruption, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110227_pm_34_gfatm/index.html.

³²⁹ G20 summit must keep its commitment to making universal access to HIV treatment, prevention and care a reality, International AIDS Society (Geneva) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.iasociety.org/Default.aspx?pageId=501.

³³⁰ Tanzania: Japan Donates U.S\$1.35 Million for HIV Control, AllAfrica.com (Dar Es Salaam) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201010261063.html.

³³¹ Japan Grants Kenya Sh12.14b, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nairobi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=67970.

Counselling, and Testing (VCT) centres countrywide.³³² This endeavour relates to both HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care and support.

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for the strengthening of programs and initiatives towards HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Analyst: Serene Yeung

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 12 October 2010, the Russian Government announced a contribution of US\$20 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2011-2013.³³³ This constitutes a commitment to prevention, treatment and care, and support for the poorest and most marginalized, with a new emphasis on human rights.³³⁴ Participants of the Second Meeting of the Global Fund Third Voluntary Replenishment (2011-2013) held on 4-5 October 2010 “emphasized the importance of well-targeted prevention programs and implementing of a strong and effective gender strategy.”³³⁵

The International Forum to strengthen cooperation in the Eastern European and Central Asian region in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) will be held in Moscow from 10 to 12 October 2011.³³⁶ The Forum organizing committee is chaired by Russian Presidential Aide, Arkady Dvorkovich,³³⁷ and will be co-chaired by the UNAIDS, the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.³³⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its commitment to HIV treatment, care and support and the advancement of human rights with respect to HIV by strengthening existing programs but not implementing new initiatives.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

³³² Japan Grants Kenya Sh12.14b, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nairobi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.kbc.co.ke/news.asp?nid=67970.

³³³ Executive Order No. 1740-r of 12 October 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.ru/gov/results/12598.

³³⁴ The Global Fund 2010. Results Summary, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/2010/Progress_Report_Summary_2010_en.pdf.

³³⁵ Third Voluntary Replenishment (2011-2013), Pledging Conference. Chair's Summary, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.theglobalfund.org/documents/replenishment/newyork/Replenishment_NewYork_ChairSummary.pdf.

³³⁶ MDG6Forum.Org (Moscow). Date of Access: 7 April 2011. mdg6forum.org/en/.

³³⁷ Forum Organising Committee, MDG6Forum.Org (Moscow). Date of Access: 7 April 2011. mdg6forum.org/en/text.phtml?id=245.

³³⁸ MDG6Forum.Org (Moscow). Date of Access: 7 April 2011. mdg6forum.org/en/.

The United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to the G8 target of providing universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV/AIDS at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.³³⁹ However, the UK has since done little to institute new programs or strengthen existing efforts and initiatives to this end.

On 9 November 2010, Britain's International Development Minister, Stephen O'Brien, outlined the strategy the Department for International Development (DFID) will be following to achieve the aforementioned commitment. In his speech to the UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Minister O'Brien announced that British aid will be mainly geared toward those most vulnerable to HIV infections, namely women and children.³⁴⁰ Effectively, the United Kingdom is committed to "doubling the number of lives of women and babies saved through UK aid by 2015."³⁴¹ Minister O'Brien also specified that, in addition to prevention and treatment, more focus needs to be placed on universal access to care and support for people already infected with HIV.³⁴² However, this does not comprise commitment, as the UK has neither contributed any new monies towards this goal, nor has it outlined any new or improved programs that will facilitate its achievement.

On 1 March 2011, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) published the Multilateral Aid Review, which sets out empirical reasons for future development funding decisions. According to the Multilateral Aid Review, the United Kingdom will continue to fund UNAIDS and the World Health Organization at 2010 levels and reassess the efficiency of these two organizations in distributing UK aid money in two years. The same report states that the UK will increase funding to the international agencies it found most effective, such as UNICEF, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, among others.³⁴³ The DIFD has already

³³⁹ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at APPG on HIV & AIDS/ Stop AIDS (RED) on World AIDS Day, Department for International Development (London) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/World-AIDS-Day/.

³⁴⁰ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/.

³⁴¹ Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/.

³⁴² Speech by International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien at the HIV Care and Support: A Roadmap to Universal Access by 2015, International Conference, hosted by UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development, Department for International Development (London) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2010/HIV-care-and-support/.

³⁴³ Multilateral Aid Review: Taking Forward the Findings of the UK Multilateral Aid Review, Department for International Development (London) March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/mar/Taking-forward.pdf?epslanguage=en

announced a near doubling of funding for UNICEF, but has provided no specifications as to how much of this funding will go towards UNICEF's HIV/AIDS-related programs.³⁴⁴ Funding announcements for the remaining organizations have not yet been made.

On 22 March 2011, International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien underlined the importance of addressing HIV-tuberculosis co-infection. To this end, Minister O'Brien reiterated the UK's support for the Tropical Disease Research special programme to gain better evidence about how to best combine therapy for HIV and TB co-infection, which is receiving £14 million UK government funding for 2008-13.³⁴⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been assigned a score of -1, as it has not implemented any programs or initiatives directed specifically towards HIV prevention; HIV treatment, care and support; or the advance of human rights and gender equality with respect to HIV/AIDS.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 22 July 2010, the United States Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton and Vietnam's Minister of Justice Ha Hung Cuong signed the "Partnership Framework between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the United States for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control."³⁴⁶ The Partnership Framework provides a five-year, joint strategic plan for cooperation between the United States Government and the Government of Vietnam to support a collaborative response to HIV while supporting health services for people affected with HIV/AIDS. The framework states a mutual intention to improve HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services and to reduce new HIV infections in Vietnam. The United States Government supports the health priorities laid out in the Partnership Framework.³⁴⁷ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

On 5 October 2010, the United States government pledged US\$4 billion to the third voluntary replenishment conference of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

³⁴⁴ UK Government to help UNICEF boost health and education for millions more children, Department for International Development (London) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/UK-Government-to-help-UNICEF-boost-health-and-education-for-millions-more-children/.

³⁴⁵ International Development Minister Stephen O'Brien's speech to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Global Tuberculosis meeting on TB and HIV in Africa, Tuesday 22 March 2011, Department for International Development (London) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2011/TB-and-HIV-in-Africa/.

³⁴⁶ Partnering with Vietnam in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S Department of State (Washington) 22 July 2010. Date of Access 14 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/07/145025.htm.

³⁴⁷ Partnering with Vietnam in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S Department of State (Washington) 22 July 2010. Date of Access 14 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/07/145025.htm.

for years 2011-2013.³⁴⁸ The pledge represents a 38 per cent increase from the preceding three-year period.³⁴⁹ The pledged amount will be used to supplement existing efforts of the fund in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS.³⁵⁰ This comprises action towards HIV prevention, as well as action towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

On 28 October 2010, the United States' Ambassador to Ethiopia, Donald Booth and Ethiopia's Minister of Health Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus signed a "Five-Year Partnership Framework in Support of the Ethiopian National Response to HIV/AIDS 2010-2014 between the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the government of the United States."³⁵¹ The Partnership Framework provides a five-year joint strategic plan for the cooperation of the Government of Ethiopia and the United States government to support a collaborative response to HIV while supporting health services for people who live with HIV/AIDS. The statement provides a statement of cooperation in increasing the "effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia."³⁵² The United States government through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to support the Government of Ethiopia's health priorities laid out in the Partnership Framework. This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 8 November 2010, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a five-year award valued at US\$143 million to the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH). PATH will implement the APHIA plus project in Western and Nyanza provinces in Kenya from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015.³⁵³ This project will work on strengthening the region's health care system by rehabilitating existing health facilities, training staff, and supporting supply and communication networks to improve the treatment of HIV and AIDS, among other diseases.³⁵⁴ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

³⁴⁸ The United States Commits US\$4 Billion to the Global Fund, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (New York) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.theglobalfund.org/en/pressreleases/?pr=pr_101005b.

³⁴⁹ Obama Administration's Pledge to Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/10/148642.htm.

³⁵⁰ Obama Administration's Pledge to Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/10/148642.htm.

³⁵¹ U.S. Partners With Ethiopia in Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S. Department of State (Ethiopia) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/ethiopia_fight_against_hiv_aids.

³⁵² U.S. Partners With Ethiopia in Fight Against HIV/AIDS, U.S. Department of State (Ethiopia) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/ethiopia_fight_against_hiv_aids.

³⁵³ USAID Awards New Health Project in Western Kenya, United States Agency for International Development (Nairobi) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101108.html.

³⁵⁴ USAID Awards New Health Project in Western Kenya, United States Agency for International Development (Nairobi) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101108.html.

On 24 November 2010, the United States Ambassador to Zambia Mark Storella, and Zambia's Minister of Health Kapembwa Simbao and Minister of Finance and National Planning Situmbeko Musokotwane signed the Government of the Republic of Zambia and United States Government Partnership Framework for HIV and AIDS. The Partnership Framework provides for a collaboration to achieve Zambia's five-year objective: "A nation free from the threat of HIV and AIDS."³⁵⁵ The United States government pledged US\$276 million to the Government of Zambia towards this goal.³⁵⁶ This comprises actions towards HIV treatment, care, and support.

On 7 December 2010, USAID and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for US\$3.9 million to improve the nutrition of Ghanaians. The funding will provide nutrition to support malnourished children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral therapy and their families.³⁵⁷ This comprises actions towards HIV treatment, care, and support, as well as the advance of human right and gender equality with respect to HIV.

On 14 December 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and South Africa's International Relations and Cooperation Minister Maite Nkoana Mashabane signed a partnership Framework that will guide efforts to fight HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The Partnership Framework provides for a five-year joint strategic plan of cooperation between the U.S government and the Government of South Africa. The Framework supports South Africa's national strategy to fight HIV/AIDS, while contributing to the PEPFAR's goals for global prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS.³⁵⁸ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 7 February 2011, USAID through PEPFAR joined with Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation, Baylor College of Medicine International Pediatrics AIDS initiative (BIPAI), and the government of Tanzania to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic with the opening of a pediatric facility. The center will treat children and families in Mwanza, Tanzania and its surrounding regions. The Pediatric Center of Excellence will be able to care for an increased number of children and their families as well as train current and future HIV/AIDS care providers.³⁵⁹ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

³⁵⁵ US Partners With Zambia in Fight Against HIV/AIDS (Lusaka) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/us_zambia_hiv_aids.

³⁵⁶ US Gives Funds to Zambia to Fight AIDS, Agence France-Presse (Lusaka) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5iiNwi40EkJ7E4JJNzytIRacPMhA?docId=CNG.5dd0276cc2bb0f25b6aec4f036bdeee1.231.

³⁵⁷ WFP, USAID Sign MOU to Improve Nutrition in Northern Ghana, Ghana News Agency (Accra) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.ghananewsagency.org/s_health/r_23158/.

³⁵⁸ United States and South Africa Sign Partnership Framework on HIV/AIDS (Washington) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/152866.htm

³⁵⁹ USAID Joins Forces to Fight HIV/AIDS in Tanzania with the Development of a New Health Center (Washington) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110207_1.html.

On 31 March 2011, Eric Goosby, the U.S Global AIDS Coordinator for the US Department of State spoke before the U.S House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations and made clear the President's intention to seek US\$7.154 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, tuberculosis programs and research, and contributions to multilateral efforts such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.³⁶⁰ The request made included US\$5.6 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs³⁶¹ and US\$1.3 billion for the Global Fund respectively.³⁶² This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1, as it has strengthened and implemented programs towards: HIV prevention; HIV treatment, care and support; and the advance of human rights and gender equality with respect to HIV.

Analyst: Serene Yeung

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.

On 5 October 2010, European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs announced a 10 per cent proposed increase in funding to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GATFM). Once the budgetary authorities sanction the proposal, the EU's contribution to the GATFM will reach €330 million.³⁶³ This comprises action towards HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care, and support.

On 14 October 2010, the EU, UNAIDS and the Government of Benin began working on a Technical Support Plan to improve the implementations of Global Fund grants for AIDS. The Plan will also enhance coordination between governmental and international institutions in response to the HIV epidemic in Benin.³⁶⁴ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

³⁶⁰ Statement of Ambassador Eric Goosby, M.D., U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, U.S. Department of State, Before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations (Washington) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.pepfar.gov/press/remarks/2011/159442.htm.

³⁶¹ Statement of Ambassador Eric Goosby, M.D., U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, U.S. Department of State, Before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations (Washington) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.pepfar.gov/press/remarks/2011/159442.htm.

³⁶² Statement of Ambassador Eric Goosby, M.D., U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, U.S. Department of State, Before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations (Washington) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.pepfar.gov/press/remarks/2011/159442.htm.

³⁶³ EU to pledge more funds to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria globally, European Public Health Alliance (Brussels) 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.eph.org/a/4236.

³⁶⁴ Benin, EU and UNAIDS cooperate on technical support for HIV response, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, (Geneva) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. unaids.org/?p=1376.

On 17 November 2010, the European Commission offered a grant of €136.5 million to the government of Swaziland, to help strengthen the country's response to HIV/AIDS infections among other development initiatives.³⁶⁵ This comprises action towards HIV treatment, care and support.

On 1 December 2010, the European Union released a statement commemorating World AIDS Day. As part of the statement, the EU announced it would initiate a "broad and consultative process with Member States and other stakeholders for the preparation of a geographically comprehensive European Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis through External Action for 2012 and beyond."³⁶⁶

On 15 February 2011, the European Union pledged €2.4 million to UNAIDS to improve on existing health strategies aimed at providing universal access to the HIV/AIDS treatment in six countries, including Benin, Ghana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria and Swaziland.³⁶⁷

Thus the European Union has been awarded a score of +1, as it has implemented actions aimed at HIV prevention and HIV treatment, care, and support.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

³⁶⁵ Government has collaborated with the World Bank and the European Commission to embark on a new Health, HIV/AIDS and TB Project (Mbabane) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.times.co.sz/News/23031.html.

³⁶⁶ EU Statement for World AIDS Day, European Union at the United Nations (Brussels) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/fr/article_10444_fr.htm.

³⁶⁷ Nigeria gets 400,000 euros for HIV/AIDS prevention, 234next.com, 15 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. 234next.com/csp/cms/sites/Next/News/National/5677386-147/story.csp.

4. Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [18]

Commitment:

“We continue to support the control or elimination of high-burden Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

In the past, G8 commitments have focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and polio.³⁶⁸ It was not until the 2006 St Petersburg Summit that the G8 leaders committed to address NTDs.³⁶⁹ The commitment focused on expanding health care infrastructure in developing nations and combating future emerging infectious diseases.³⁷⁰

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the commitment to fight NTDs was reaffirmed with particular attention given to the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases.³⁷¹ The WHO plan is comprised of nine strategic action areas emphasizing the need for: multi-intervention packages for disease control; strengthened health care infrastructure; access to diagnostic and preventative tools; and increased advocacy and resource mobilization among member states, including: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), relevant United Nations agencies, and pharmaceutical companies.³⁷² Nineteen diseases were targeted by this plan, including:

³⁶⁸ Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 30, 2009. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-final/11-08-healthneglected.pdf.

³⁶⁹ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

³⁷⁰ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, 2006. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf.

³⁷¹ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health: Report of the G8 Health Experts Group, G8 Health Experts Group (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-healthexperts.pdf.

³⁷² Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 5 November 2010. whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

leprosy, rabies, yaws, and dengue.³⁷³ In 2009, the G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to fight infectious diseases at the L'Aquila Summit.³⁷⁴

Commitment Features:

This commitment reaffirms the G8 members' ongoing commitment to control and eliminate NTDs. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders committed to support the treatment, control, and elimination of NTDs listed by the WHO through five measures: "research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising, and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation."³⁷⁵

These priority areas suggest that members should take action in two broad areas: first, treatment and prevention programs aimed at developing nations, and second, research to develop more effective methods for the treatment, control, and prevention of NTDs. Prevention measures may take several forms, including: effective treatment and control through drug administration; raising awareness about NTDs through advocacy programs; and strengthening community health-care systems.³⁷⁶ For full compliance, members must address these two dimensions of the commitment and measures must explicitly address NTDs to constitute compliance.

For the purpose of this report, we use the NTDs outlined in the WHO's 2005 — 2015 Global Plan: Anthrax, Blinding trachoma, Brucellosis, Buruli ulcer, Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis), Cysticercosis, Dengue, Dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease), Echinococcosis, Human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), Japanese encephalitis, Leishmaniasis, Leprosy, Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), Onchocerciasis (river blindness), Rabies, Schistosomiasis, Soil-transmitted helminthiasis, Yaws.³⁷⁷

³⁷³ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007, Date of Access: 5 November 2010. whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

³⁷⁴ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, L'Aquila Summit, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html#health.

³⁷⁵ Development and Africa, Hokkaido Summit, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html.

³⁷⁶ Working to Overcome the Global Impact of Neglected Tropical Disease, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.who.int/neglected_diseases/2010report/NTD_2010report_web.pdf.

³⁷⁷ Global Plan to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases 2008-2015, World Health Organization Department for Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (Geneva) March 2007. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not contribute any new funding or support to new or existing NTD programs OR cuts funding or support for initiatives.
0	Member continues to fund or support existing NTD programs, BUT does not increase funding or support to new and/or existing programs.
+1	Member increases funding or support to new and/or existing NTD programs, with an emphasis on the WHO's five strategic action areas including: multi-intervention packages for disease control; strengthened health care infrastructure; access to diagnostic and preventative tools; and increased advocacy and resource mobilization among member states.

Lead Analyst: Rebecca Blanchard

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) by increasing funding to existing and new NTD programs.

In September 2010, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) pledged a maximum of CA\$18.8 million to the Republic of Honduras for the prevention and control of Chagas and Leishmaniasis Diseases.³⁷⁸ The project's purpose is "to support reduction or elimination of the transmission of Chagas and Leishmaniasis diseases and to facilitate access to necessary treatment for vulnerable, priority populations."³⁷⁹ CIDA is providing both technical and financial support.

In October 2010, Canada made a new commitment of CA\$50 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance) as a part of its contribution to the G8 Muskoka initiative.³⁸⁰ The GAVI Alliance is a global health partnership, which works towards providing immunizations in developing countries and research and development into immunizations for a variety of diseases including certain neglected tropical diseases.³⁸¹ In direct funding and long-term pledges to the Advance Market Commitment (AMC), "a mechanism which accelerates the development and manufacture of vaccines for developing countries," Canada has committed US\$399 million to the alliance.³⁸²

³⁷⁸ Project profile for Prevention and Control of Chagas and Leishmaniasis Diseases, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B78C6255C77F2B9F8525771A0037135C.

³⁷⁹ Project profile for Prevention and Control of Chagas and Leishmaniasis Diseases, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B78C6255C77F2B9F8525771A0037135C.

³⁸⁰ GAVI Alliance donors and partners agree to first pledging conference in June 2011 and announce early commitments, GAVI Alliance (New York) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/statements/call_for_action.php.

³⁸¹ GAVI Alliance donors and partners agree to first pledging conference in June 2011 and announce early commitments, GAVI Alliance (New York) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/statements/call_for_action.php.

³⁸² Donor Contributions & Commitments, GAVI Alliance (New York) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

On 22 October 2010, at the 2010 Gairdner International Vaccine Symposium, the Minister of State for Western Economic Diversification Lynne Yelich announced CA\$25million in Western Diversification Program (WDP) funding, which will be used for various projects at the Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization — International Vaccine Centre (VIDO-INTERVAC).³⁸³ VIDO-INTERVAC is an agency of the University of Saskatchewan which researches and develops vaccines targeted towards combating infectious diseases in animals and humans.³⁸⁴

On 24 January 2011, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) granted CA\$250,000 to a Montreal scientist researching parasitic disease treatment, with a focus on NTDs.³⁸⁵ The researcher also received CA\$250,000 from Grand Challenges Canada through the Canadian government's Capital Development Innovation Fund.³⁸⁶

In March 2011, Canada contributed a maximum of CA\$420,000 to the Aromo Sub-County Water and Sanitation Project in Uganda.³⁸⁷ The project does not explicitly target NTDs though the project does focus “on reducing water related diseases by increasing coverage and improving access to safe and potable water and sanitation for 16,600 inhabitants.”³⁸⁸ As such, it does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding commitments to prevention and treatment for tool-ready NTDs and for research towards tool-deficient NTDs.

Analyst: Aoife Quinn

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) as it continues to support existing NTD programs but has not committed new funding or programs.

On 3 December 2010, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance) launched a five-year campaign to provide children with immunization against

³⁸³ Government of Canada Recognizes International Symposium for Vaccine and Bioscience Research (Saskatchewan) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. www.wd.gc.ca/eng/12372.asp.

³⁸⁴ Vision and Mission, Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization (Saskatoon) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.vido.org/about_vido_intervac/vision_mission.php.

³⁸⁵ \$1 M grant to McGill scientist for parasite fight, Canadian Broadcast Corporation News (Montreal) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2011/01/24/parasite-tropical-disease.html.

³⁸⁶ \$1 M grant to McGill scientist for parasite fight, Canadian Broadcast Corporation News (Montreal) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2011/01/24/parasite-tropical-disease.html.

³⁸⁷ Project profile for Aromo Sub-County Water and Sanitation Project, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/8F9E19EF44306BDB85257837003CA5CF?OpenDocument.

³⁸⁸ Project profile for Aromo Sub-County Water and Sanitation Project, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/8F9E19EF44306BDB85257837003CA5CF?OpenDocument.

various diseases including certain NTDs.³⁸⁹ France has agreed to work with the United Kingdom to garner support for a pledging conference which will take place in June 2011.³⁹⁰ Over the past 20 years France has committed €1.24 billion to the International Finance Facility for Immunization.³⁹¹

On 16 December 2010, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved €8 million in funding towards producing immunizations against yellow fever.³⁹² As yellow fever is not one of the NTDs targeted in the WHO Plan, this project does not count towards compliance. In October 2010, Member of Parliament, Guy Lefrand attended the World Health Summit in Berlin with members of France's academic community and representatives from French funding agencies, though no funding commitments directly related to NTDs were made.³⁹³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued support for existing NTD programs.

Analyst: Rebecca Blanchard

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) by increasing funding to new initiatives.

In October 2010, at the annual World Health Summit held in Berlin, Germany committed €20 million over the next four years towards research and development aimed at combating NTDs.³⁹⁴ The German Federal Ministry of Education (BMBF) announced that funding priorities will include research on neglected tropical diseases, particularly those that affect pregnant women and children in developing countries.³⁹⁵

³⁸⁹ GAVI Alliance set to save four million lives by 2015, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (Kigali) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/press_releases/gavi_board_kigali.php.

³⁹⁰ GAVI Alliance set to save four million lives by 2015, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (Kigali) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/press_releases/gavi_board_kigali.php.

³⁹¹ Donor Contributions & Commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

³⁹² Un dernier Conseil d'Administration très chargé, une activité très importante : l'AFD déploie près de 1.7 milliard d'euros en faveur du développement, Agence française de développement (Paris) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/fr/home/presse-afd/communiqués?cache=bypass&requestedYear=tech_year_2010.

³⁹³ World Health Summit: Speakers and Featured Participants, Charité Berlin (Berlin) Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.worldhealthsummit.org/fileadmin/downloads/Newsletter11/WHS%202010%20Featured%20Participants.pdf.

³⁹⁴ Germany to give €20M to neglected disease research, Medicines for Malaria Venture (Berlin) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.mmv.org/newsroom/news/germany-give-€20m-neglected-disease-research.

³⁹⁵ Germany to give €20M to neglected disease research, Medicines for Malaria Venture (Berlin) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.mmv.org/newsroom/news/germany-give-€20m-neglected-disease-research.

Germany also contributed US\$4 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance) in 2010.³⁹⁶ However, this commitment was a part of US\$22 million from 2006-2010, and does not constitute compliance. The GAVI Alliance is a global health partnership that works towards providing treatment and research and development into immunizations for various diseases, including certain NTDs.³⁹⁷

Though praziquantel, the only commercially available treatment for schistosomiasis, was developed in Germany in the 1970s, the government has “failed to find a mechanism by which to establish an urgently needed public-private partnership in order to fully donate this desperately needed drug for Africa.”³⁹⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its action in addressing research towards combating NTDs.

Analyst: Catherine Cantral

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 25 August 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a press release, which outlined Italy’s development commitments in 2010 for various countries. In Somalia, future initiatives would target “the worst problems in the shelter, water, health and education sectors.”³⁹⁹ These initiatives do not explicitly mention NTDs, and therefore they do not constitute compliance.

On 18 November 2010, the “4 stars for Uganda” initiative was announced.⁴⁰⁰ This project will allow doctors and nurses from the Italian Army, Navy, Air Force and Carabinieri to work together in Africa and bring health care to some of the most underprivileged in the world.⁴⁰¹ This collaboration between the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign

³⁹⁶ Donor Contributions & Commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

³⁹⁷ Donor Contributions & Commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

³⁹⁸ Lifesaving Drug Praziquantel Too Expensive for Africa, Miller-McCune. 3 October 2010. Date of access: 22 November 2010. www.miller-mccune.com/health/lifesaving-drug-praziquantel-too-expensive-for-africa-23538/.

³⁹⁹ Somalia: Italy’s role for regional stability, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/08/20100825_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN.

⁴⁰⁰ Uganda: “System Italy” takes action on health aid for Kitgum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101118_Uganda.htm?LANG=EN.

⁴⁰¹ Uganda: “System Italy” takes action on health aid for Kitgum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101118_Uganda.htm?LANG=EN.

Affairs and the Avsi Foundation will allow 20 military personnel, including doctors, health and logistics staff, to travel to Uganda with 20 tons of food and pharmaceutical materials.⁴⁰² “The mission schedule envisages medical check-ups and general, endoscopic, gynaecological and orthopaedic surgical operations, as well as laboratory testing.”⁴⁰³ This endeavour represents a step forward in improving international health systems, though does not constitute compliance.

On 10 March 2011, the Italian government announced that Carlo Urbani Centre for the Study of Respiratory Infections is to be built in Vietnam through a series of loans, which were agreed upon in late 2010.⁴⁰⁴ This project will finance “adequate instruments for the prevention, research, training and treatment of serious respiratory ailments,” but does not explicitly mention NTDs.⁴⁰⁵

Italy continues to provide funding to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance) under its 2006 commitment to provide €473.5 million over 20 years.⁴⁰⁶ The GAVI alliance is a global health partnership, which works towards providing immunizations in developing countries and research and development into immunizations for a variety of diseases including certain NTDs.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Analyst: Aoife Quinn

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 22 November 2010, Eisai, a Japanese pharmaceutical company, signed a statement of intent with the World Health Organization (WHO) to supply treatment of lymphatic

⁴⁰² Uganda: “System Italy” takes action on health aid for Kitgum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101118_Uganda.htm?LANG=EN.

⁴⁰³ Uganda: “System Italy” takes action on health aid for Kitgum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101118_Uganda.htm?LANG=EN.

⁴⁰⁴ Cooperation: two Italian doctors, two lives for Angola and Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110310_AngolaVietnam.m.

⁴⁰⁵ Cooperation: two Italian doctors, two lives for Angola and Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110310_AngolaVietnam.m.

⁴⁰⁶ Donor Contributions & Commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

filaria. ⁴⁰⁷ On 15 March 2011, Eisai announced a new partnership with the Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases. ⁴⁰⁸ The Global Network will be providing advocacy support for Eisai to provide 2.2 billion tablets of the lymphatic filariasis drug to the World Health Organization (WHO) between 2012 and 2017. ⁴⁰⁹ This endeavour represents the first time a Japanese pharmaceutical company has established a partnership to combat neglected tropical diseases. ⁴¹⁰ Eisai is also partnered with the DNDi (Drugs for Neglected Disease initiative) and is working towards developing a treatment for Chagas disease. ⁴¹¹ However, these actions have not been made in conjunction with the Japanese government, and as such cannot be counted as compliance.

The Japanese government has taken considerable initiative in the past to combat NTDs. By proposing the Hashimoto Initiative and the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative, Japan established itself as one of the leading nations against infectious diseases. ⁴¹² Since establishing these protocols, Japan has only provided additional funds for global parasite control. ⁴¹³

In the USAID-Japan Partnership for Global Health Action Plan for 2009-2010, Japan sought to combat NTDs by “enhancing access to safe water and sanitation, improving hygiene practices, as well as technical assistance to raise awareness and promote desirable behaviour.” ⁴¹⁴ However, no new funding or research initiatives have been explicitly stated.

⁴⁰⁷ WHO and Japan target tropical disease, Hospital Pharmacy Europe (London) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.pharmacyeurope.net/default.asp?title=WHOandJapantargettropicaldisease&page=article.display&article.id=23705.

⁴⁰⁸ The Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases Partners with Eisai Co., Ltd., End the Neglect 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. endtheneglect.org/2011/03/the-global-network-for-neglected-tropical-diseases-partners-with-eisai-co-ltd/.

⁴⁰⁹ The Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases Partners with Eisai Co., Ltd., End the Neglect 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. endtheneglect.org/2011/03/the-global-network-for-neglected-tropical-diseases-partners-with-eisai-co-ltd/.

⁴¹⁰ WHO and Japan target tropical disease, Hospital Pharmacy Europe (London) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.pharmacyeurope.net/default.asp?title=WHOandJapantargettropicaldisease&page=article.display&article.id=23705.

⁴¹¹ Eisai and DNDi Enter into a Collaboration and License Agreement To Develop a New Drug for Chagas Disease, Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (Geneva) 29 September 2009. Date of Access : 10 April 2011. www.dndi.org/press-releases/532-eisai-and-dndi-enter-into-a-collaboration.html.

⁴¹² Country Performance Assessment, Japan, From Okinawa 2000 to Genoa 2001, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2001genoa/assessment_japan.html.

⁴¹³ Neglected Tropical Disease Control in the “Post-American World”, Public Library of Science (Washington) 31 August 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.sabin.org/files/attachment/Peter%20Hotez_Neglected%20Tropical%20Disease%20Control%20in%20the%20Post-American%20World_PLoS_8-31-10.pdf.

⁴¹⁴ USAID-Japan Partnership for Global Health Action Plan 2009-2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/bunya/health/pdfs/jus_ap_e.pdf.

However, Japan is still recovering from the terrible earthquake and tsunami that devastated the country on 11 March 2011. The Japanese Government has estimated the cost of rebuilding the country at upwards of US\$309 billion.⁴¹⁵ Recovery from this disaster will likely mean that contributions to NTDs will likely be de-prioritized for the immediate future.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analysts: Rebecca Blanchard and Asma Rafiquddin

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to pursue prevention, treatment and research on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 13 September 2010, the Russian Prime Minister, Vladimir Putin reaffirmed a commitment to fight neglected tropical diseases and reiterated past contributions for the production and supply of “modern equipment and medicine to diagnose and prevent the spread” of neglected tropical diseases.⁴¹⁶

On 20 October 2010, the Head of the Russian Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Rospotrebnadzor) ordered the Rospotrebnadzor staff and the Central Research Institute of Epidemiology of the Rospotrebnadzor to prepare proposals on technical assistance to build capacity of CIS countries’ laboratories in 2011-2012. This initiative is in line with the Russian Government Executive Order No. 1426-r of 2 October 2010 on Russia’s participation in the G8 initiative to fight neglected tropical diseases.⁴¹⁷

On 15 March 2011, Rospotrebnadzor announced that new assistance programs to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in fighting malaria, measles and tropical diseases will be launched in 2011.⁴¹⁸ However, no official launch has been announced.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for providing continued support for NTD programs but for not contributing any new funding to NTD programs.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: +1

⁴¹⁵ Japan earthquake could cost \$309 billion, Cable News Network (New York) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. money.cnn.com/2011/03/23/news/international/japan_earthquake_cost/index.htm.

⁴¹⁶ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin addresses the 60th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/12158/.

⁴¹⁷ Order No. 373 of 20 October 2010, Russian Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Moscow) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. rospotrebnadzor.ru/c/journal/view_article_content?groupId=10156&articleId=34276.

⁴¹⁸ Meeting of the Rospotrebnadzor board on assistance to the CIS countries in fighting infectious diseases, Russian Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare (Moscow) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. rospotrebnadzor.ru/rss_all/-/asset_publisher/Kq6J/content/id/320340.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on combating neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 9 October 2010, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced that the Department for International Development (DFID) will commit £25 million for the Schistosomiasis Control Initiative (SCI) for use over the next five years.⁴¹⁹ This funding will provide 75 million treatment kits against Schistosomiasis, each consisting of one oral dose. Seventy-five per cent of the treatments will treat children in high-risk rural areas in eight of Africa's poorest countries.⁴²⁰ In addition, the SCI will be assisted by the Centre for Neglected Tropical Diseases at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in delivering the drugs.⁴²¹ Through this initiative, six countries will receive treatment for lymphatic filariasis integrated with the schistosomiasis treatment.⁴²²

On 1 December 2010, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI Alliance) approved a business plan geared towards vaccinating approximately 240 million children.⁴²³ The UK has offered to co-host the June 2011 pledging conference with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which will be held in London.⁴²⁴ The GAVI Alliance is a global health partnership, which works towards providing immunizations in developing countries and research and development into immunizations for a variety of diseases including NTDs.⁴²⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its funding commitments to prevention and treatment of NTDs, and research towards developing cost-effective tools with which to combat NTDs.

Analyst: Tine Elgsaether

United States: +1

⁴¹⁹ Imperial initiative to protect children from tropical disease awarded £25m government backing, Imperial College London (London) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 October 2010. www3.imperial.ac.uk/newsandeventspggrp/imperialcollege/newssummary/news_12-10-2010-10-14-59.

⁴²⁰ Imperial initiative to protect children from tropical disease awarded £25m government backing, Imperial College London (London) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 October 2010. www3.imperial.ac.uk/newsandeventspggrp/imperialcollege/newssummary/news_12-10-2010-10-14-59.

⁴²¹ Imperial initiative to protect children from tropical disease awarded £25m government backing, Imperial College London (London) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 October 2010. www3.imperial.ac.uk/newsandeventspggrp/imperialcollege/newssummary/news_12-10-2010-10-14-59.

⁴²² Imperial initiative to protect children from tropical disease awarded £25m government backing, Imperial College London (London) 12 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 October 2010. www3.imperial.ac.uk/newsandeventspggrp/imperialcollege/newssummary/news_12-10-2010-10-14-59.

⁴²³ GAVI Alliance set to save four million lives by 2015, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (Kigali) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/press_releases/gavi_board_kigali.php.

⁴²⁴ GAVI Alliance set to save four million lives by 2015, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (Kigali) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/press_releases/gavi_board_kigali.php.

⁴²⁵ GAVI Alliance donors and partners agree to first pledging conference in June 2011 and announce early commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. www.gavialliance.org/media_centre/statements/call_for_action.php.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to combating neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) by funding medical research.

The United States is continuing activity through its Global Health Initiative introduced in 2009 and through USAID's Neglected Tropical Disease Program.⁴²⁶ In July 2010 the State/Foreign Operations Appropriations bill was passed by the Senate Appropriations Committee which included US\$100 million to the Global Health Initiative that includes combating NTDs.⁴²⁷

President Barack Obama has also requested US\$155 million for NTDs in the Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification for the fiscal year of 2011.⁴²⁸ This request is the largest presidential request for funding for NTDs to date.⁴²⁹

On 9 August 2010 the National Institutes of Health through the US Department of Health and Human Services, announced that it would begin a Human Clinical Trial of a dengue vaccine developed by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.⁴³⁰ There is currently no vaccine available to prevent dengue infection or to treat those who have the infection.⁴³¹

On 22 September 2010, President Obama signed a Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development.⁴³² This directive calls for increased investment and scaling up of development technologies for neglected diseases. The Presidential Policy Directive will be implemented "beginning with the Fiscal Year 2012 budget process."⁴³³

⁴²⁶ About the Neglected Tropical Disease program, USAID's Neglected Tropical Disease Program. Date of Access: 19 October 2010. www.neglecteddiseases.gov/about/index.html.

⁴²⁷ Neglected Tropical Diseases summary, FY2011 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Volume 2 (Washington). Date of Access: 19 October 2010. pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAC013.pdf.

⁴²⁸ Neglected Tropical Diseases summary, FY2011 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Volume 2 (Washington). Date of Access: 19 October 2010. pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAC013.pdf.

⁴²⁹ About the Neglected Tropical Disease program, USAID's Neglected Tropical Disease Program. Date of Access: 19 October 2010. www.neglecteddiseases.gov/about/index.html.

⁴³⁰ Human Clinical Trial of NIH-developed Dengue Vaccine Begins, National Institute of Health News (Bethesda) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2010/Pages/denguevaxtrial.aspx.

⁴³¹ Human Clinical Trial of NIH-developed Dengue Vaccine Begins, National Institute of Health News. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2010/Pages/denguevaxtrial.aspx.

⁴³² Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/fact-sheet-us-global-development-policy.

⁴³³ Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/fact-sheet-us-global-development-policy.

On 7 October 2010, the National Institutes of Health announced funding for three new contracts into research for immunizations for anthrax and dengue.⁴³⁴ The total funding of the three projects is US\$68 million, which is dependent on the successful completion of defined project goals.⁴³⁵ The research is meant to develop vaccines that could protect against biological attacks and focuses on quick deployment of treatment. Nevertheless, “the goal is to be able to use these vaccine technologies not just in response to emergencies, but worldwide in a variety of situations.”⁴³⁶

On 14 February 2011, the Executive Budget Summary for the fiscal year of 2012 requested US\$100 million for NTDs under the President’s Global Health and Child Survival programs. The funding would go towards targeted priority programs for seven NTDs as well as the introduction of programs targeting the elimination of one or more NTDs.⁴³⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a compliance score of +1 for increasing funding to research programs aimed at combating Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Analyst: Tine Elgsaether

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment concerning neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

The European Commission (EC) is continuing to provide funding and support to “collaborative research projects”⁴³⁸ focusing on “research and development to improve existing and develop new approaches for preventing, diagnosing, treating and controlling neglected tropical diseases”⁴³⁹ during its Seventh Framework Program (FP7), launched in 2007 and coming to a close in 2013.⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁴ NIH Funds Advanced Development of Three Biodefense Vaccines -Research to Focus on Improving Delivery of Dengue and Anthrax Vaccines, National Institute of Health News (Bethesda) 7 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010.

www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2010/Pages/biodefenseVax.aspx.

⁴³⁵ NIH Funds Advanced Development of Three Biodefense Vaccines -Research to Focus on Improving Delivery of Dengue and Anthrax Vaccines, National Institute of Health News(Bethesda) Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2010/Pages/biodefenseVax.aspx.

⁴³⁶ NIH Funds Advanced Development of Three Biodefense Vaccines -Research to Focus on Improving Delivery of Dengue and Anthrax Vaccines, National Institute of Health News (Bethesda) Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2010/Pages/biodefenseVax.aspx.

⁴³⁷ Global Health and Child Survival-USAID, FY2012 Executive Budget Summary, Function 150 & Other International Programs, United States Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.state.gov/documents/organization/156214.pdf

⁴³⁸ Neglected Infectious Diseases, European Commission (Brussels) Date of Access: 9 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/pdf/nid-leaflet_en.pdf.

⁴³⁹ Neglected Infectious Diseases, European Commission (Brussels) Date of Access: 9 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/pdf/nid-leaflet_en.pdf.

⁴⁴⁰ Neglected Infectious Diseases, European Commission (Brussels) Date of Access: 9 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/pdf/nid-leaflet_en.pdf.

On 24 September 2010, the Institut Pasteur hosted the EC conference on neglected protozoan diseases.⁴⁴¹ Eight research projects were presented which have all subsequently been funded by the EC.⁴⁴² However, according to Anna Lonnroth, Directorate-General for Research at the EC, neglected infectious diseases is not priority area for 2011 in disease research.⁴⁴³ There are expectations that new funding proposals targeting NTDs will be approved in 2012 and 2013.⁴⁴⁴

In September 2010, the EU was called upon to institute its own version of the priority review voucher system that has been implemented in the United States.⁴⁴⁵ The voucher system is aimed at providing incentives to pharmaceutical companies to develop drugs for treating tropical diseases, by allowing those companies to be eligible for accelerated pricing and reimbursement for their more profitable drugs. As developing drugs to treat tropical and infectious diseases is not seen as profitable by pharmaceutical companies, the hope is that the voucher system would provide enough incentive to motivate more research by these companies.⁴⁴⁶ The implementation of the voucher system was discussed at the European Forum for Good Clinical Practice in September, but since only one product has been produced through the U.S. system, it was found that there is insufficient evidence as to whether the program is effective.⁴⁴⁷

The EU is also working to sign a free-trade agreement with India, which many fear will reduce access to the affordable generic medications that are produced in India.⁴⁴⁸ Doctors Without Borders (MSF) has launched a campaign to stop the EU from signing the trade

⁴⁴¹ Confronting neglected protozoan diseases: understanding the challenges, developing the solutions, TropIKA.net. 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 February 2011. www.tropika.net/svc/news/20101116/Chinnock-20101116-News-Negl-Protozoa.

⁴⁴² Confronting neglected protozoan diseases: understanding the challenges, developing the solutions, TropIKA.net. 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 February 2011. www.tropika.net/svc/news/20101116/Chinnock-20101116-News-Negl-Protozoa.

⁴⁴³ European Research in Neglected Infectious Diseases, Anna Lonnroth (Brussels) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/pdf/nid-conference/anna-lonnroth_en.pdf.

⁴⁴⁴ European Research in Neglected Infectious Diseases, Anna Lonnroth (Brussels) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/research/health/infectious-diseases/neglected-diseases/pdf/nid-conference/anna-lonnroth_en.pdf.

⁴⁴⁵ European Union could create incentive for new drug treatments, experts propose, ScienceDaily (Bonn) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100909193359.htm.

⁴⁴⁶ European Union could create incentive for new drug treatments, experts propose, ScienceDaily (Bonn) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100909193359.htm.

⁴⁴⁷ EFGCP Children's Medicines Working Party 6th Annual Conference & DIA Paediatric SIAC 4th Forum Meeting Report, European Forum for Good Clinical Practice (London) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.efgcp.be/Downloads/confDocuments/EFGCP-DIA%20Paed%20Annual%20Conf%202010%20-%20Report%20Fin.pdf.

⁴⁴⁸ MSF wants EU's 'hands off' life-saving generic drugs, Deutsche Welle (Bonn). 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6243876,00.html.

agreement, arguing that it will restrict their access to anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs).⁴⁴⁹ On 10 December 2010, European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso announced that the agreement will be signed in 2011.⁴⁵⁰

The EC continued its US\$100 million direct funding of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance). However, this commitment does not constitute compliance, as it was pledged in 2002 to be given over a nine-year span.⁴⁵¹ The EU has decreased its funding of product development partnerships targeted towards NTDs by US\$12 million.⁴⁵²

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analyst: Catherine Cantral

⁴⁴⁹ MSF wants EU's 'hands off' life-saving generic drugs, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6243876,00.html.

⁴⁵⁰ EU, India close in on free trade deal, The Jakarta Post (Brussels) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/12/10/eu-india-close-free-trade-deal.html.

⁴⁵¹ Donor Contributions & Commitments, Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (New York) Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.gavialliance.org/about/donors/index.php.

⁴⁵² Funding for R&D in neglected tropical diseases has risen yet declined for PDPs, Medicines for Malaria Venture. 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mmv.org/newsroom/news/g-finder-2010-good-news-twist-in-tail-pdps.

5. Food and Agriculture: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative [19]

Commitment:

“As of April 30, 2010, we have disbursed/allocated USD \$6.5 billion and remain committed to disburse/allocate the full amount of our individual commitments by 2012.”

-G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

Until 2003, food and agriculture were scarcely mentioned topics at the G8.⁴⁵³ Issues of food security were first acknowledged by the G8 as posing a considerable threat to human well being during the Evian Summit in 2003.⁴⁵⁴ However, the G8 Action Plan produced in Evian primarily addressed famine in Africa, leaving food security concerns on other continents unaddressed.⁴⁵⁵ It was not until the Hokkaido Summit in 2008 that the G8 made a more extensive commitment to confront food security worldwide in response to rising food prices and decreased availability in many developing countries.

The Hokkaido Statement on Food Security called on the international community to organize a response and create a plan of action to address food security immediately and in the future.⁴⁵⁶ Moreover, it proposed several policy commitments concerning food security such as reforming the FAO and removing export restrictions on food commodities.⁴⁵⁷ In addition to these policy prescriptions, the Hokkaido Statement

⁴⁵³ G8 Conclusions on Food and Agriculture 1975-2009, 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 2nd November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/food-agriculture.pdf.

⁴⁵⁴ Action Against Famine, Especially in Africa: A G8 Action Plan (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 6 November 2010. www.commit4africa.org/declarations/1077/-/%252FDdevelopment%20partnerships.

⁴⁵⁵ Action Against Famine, Especially in Africa: A G8 Action Plan (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 6 November 2010. www.commit4africa.org/declarations/1077/-/%252FDdevelopment%20partnerships.

⁴⁵⁶ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁴⁵⁷ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

highlighted the US\$10 billion that had been committed by G8 countries in January of 2008 towards improved food security.⁴⁵⁸

Financial contributions to improve food security were increased in 2009 by the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), which pledged US\$20 billion over three years towards sustainable agriculture and emergency food aid.⁴⁵⁹ This year's commitment expands on the monetary commitment put forward in L'Aquila by noting that US\$6.5 billion has already been allocated and that the G8 countries remain dedicated to disbursing their individual commitments.⁴⁶⁰

The individual commitments made by each of the G8 countries are listed in Table 5-1.⁴⁶¹

Table 5-1: Pledges to Food Security Made by G8 Countries

State	Period of Pledge	Total Pledge	Pledge During 10/11 Compliance Period
Canada	Fiscal 2009/10 to 2012/13	US\$1.034 billion	US\$344.67 million
France	2009-2011	US\$2.161 billion	US\$720.33 million
Germany	2010-2012	US\$3 billion	US\$1 billion
Italy	2009-2011	US\$0.428 billion	US\$142.67 million
Japan	2010-2012	US\$3 billion	US\$1 billion
Russia	2009-2011	US\$.191 billion	US\$63.67 million
UK	Fiscal 2009/10-2011/12	US\$1.718 billion	US\$572.67 million
US	Fiscal 10/2009-09/2012	US\$3.5 billion	US\$1.167 billion
EU	2010-2012	US\$3.8 billion	US\$1.266 billion

* The pledged amounts are consistent with the exchange rates of July 2010.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member allocates none or close to none of the funding it pledged toward sustainable agriculture and emergency food aid.
0	Member allocates some funding, but less than its target toward sustainable agriculture and emergency food aid.
+1	Member meets or exceeds its funding target toward sustainable agriculture and emergency food aid.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to provide US\$344.67 million by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

⁴⁵⁸ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁴⁵⁹ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security, 10 July 2009. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.pdf.

⁴⁶⁰ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 26 June 2010. Date of Access 2 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html.

⁴⁶¹ Muskoka Accountability Report, July 2009. Date of Access 3 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report.pdf.

In August 2010, the Canadian International Development Agency began several emergency food aid programs, which included contributions of: (1) USD1.96* million to Burundi;⁴⁶² (2) USD3.98*million to Niger;⁴⁶³ and, (3) USD1.96* million to Chad.⁴⁶⁴ In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency announced contributions to school feeding programs in Africa, in partnership with the World Food Programme, that provided USD11.17* million to Mozambique⁴⁶⁵ and USD2.94* million to Senegal,⁴⁶⁶ which also includes USD1.34* million for a food security Early Warning System.⁴⁶⁷

The Canadian International Development Agency began support of a World Food Programme Forward Purchase Facility. Canadian support for the program may total USD19.63* million. The program “will allow WFP to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favorable prices to provide for future food aid emergency needs.” The aims of the program include reducing delivery time, achieving greater cost efficiencies, and piloting alternative procurement approaches.⁴⁶⁸

Additional programs that began in 2010 include: (1) A contributions of USD2.90* million for a Pan-African Agriculture Program through the Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development⁴⁶⁹; (2) A contribution USD6.68* million to a Rice Production Project in Senegal, in partnership with UPA Développement International;⁴⁷⁰ and (3) a

⁴⁶² Burundi - World Food Programme 2010, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/51CC1B8650D52917852576F100373438?OpenDocument.

⁴⁶³ Niger Food Insecurity - World Food Programme Appeal 2010, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/C0C947B8630F879D8525776800371C0D.

⁴⁶⁴ Chad Food Insecurity - World Food Programme Appeal 2010, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4767D98F7CA0DC638525776800371C1F?OpenDocument.

⁴⁶⁵ School Feeding Program in Mozambique - World Food Programme 2010-2011, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/6A1D713308173A8F8525748000373A07.

⁴⁶⁶ School Feeding Program in Senegal (Casamance Region) - World Food Programme 2010-2011, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.acdicida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/8DDF33C206A3014A8525779600373D6B.

⁴⁶⁷ Food Security and Nutrition Support - Early Warning System, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/50C1FBD4DF94AE12852576F500372510.

⁴⁶⁸ World Food Programme Forward Purchase Facility, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebMCSAZEn/FDD6B55CE9F7C5FC852577930037326B.

⁴⁶⁹ Support to Pan-African Agriculture Program, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 07 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B3BA718ED93E33BA852576B6003C92A0.

⁴⁷⁰ Support to Rice Production Project for Food Security in Senegal, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/996D9D5F867EA12E8525772700371C05.

partnership with the Aga Khan Foundation Canada to provide USD12.99* million to ensure food security in Northern Mozambique.⁴⁷¹

On 8 October 2010, Canada pledged USD49.32 million to support a private sector facility within the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program “to strengthen food security in low-income countries and increase private sector investments in agriculture.”⁴⁷² Minister Oda stated that “this investment in agriculture will make a substantial contribution to strengthening food security and the agricultural sector in many developing countries.”⁴⁷³

On 15 October 2010, Minister of International Cooperation Beverly Oda announced Canada’s contribution of USD5.93 million from the Pakistan Flood Relief Fund to the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization. Minister Oda stated, “today, Canada is providing urgently needed agricultural support to make sure that farmers can recover and plant on their land in time for the critical wheat season currently underway. Our help will also prevent further loss of livestock that is critical to the well-being of farmers in the flooded regions.”⁴⁷⁴ On 5 January 2011, Canada donated USD 18.1 million to the World Food Programme for its emergency food operations. The funding is expected to provide emergency food aid for up to 6 million victims.⁴⁷⁵ On 25 February 2011, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to Pakistan, announcing additional funding totaling USD 28.34 million. Canada is allocating USD 19.72 million to United Nations programs for initiatives including emergency food assistance. Allocations of the emergency funding outside of the United Nations that involve agricultural assistance include USD 2.4 million to assist the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society and USD 1.43 million for the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation.⁴⁷⁶

⁴⁷¹ Enhancing Food Security and Increasing Incomes in Northern Mozambique, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 07 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/E9C28E0F66D259888525774B00372112.

⁴⁷² IFC, Canada, U.S. Establish \$100 million Private Sector Facility to Strengthen Food Security in Developing Countries, International Finance Corporation (Washington) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=55196ECF48ED70F5852577B6005D6F2E.

⁴⁷³ IFC, Canada, U.S. Establish \$100 million Private Sector Facility to Strengthen Food Security in Developing Countries, International Finance Corporation (Washington) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=55196ECF48ED70F5852577B6005D6F2E.

⁴⁷⁴ Government of Canada Supports Agricultural Recovery in Pakistan, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-101511275-L5G.

⁴⁷⁵ Pakistan Floods – World Food Programme Emergency Appeals 2010, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOffocusSCEn/B30839E903937C098525777D00372A10

⁴⁷⁶ Government of Canada Helps Millions Affected By Pakistan’s Flood, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-22592527-JWY

On 11 January 2011, Minister Oda reaffirmed Canada's commitment to Haiti. "Canada is fulfilling its promise to Haiti by making a difference where it matters most to the Haitian people in the health, education, and agriculture sectors in Haiti." Canada announced USD94 million of funding for development initiatives. Part of the funding targeted agricultural development, such as USD19.69 million, over seven years, for providing financial credit to viable agricultural enterprises, and to encourage lending to farmers.⁴⁷⁷

On 17 January 2011, Canada donated USD2.03 million to the World Food Programme for emergency food assistance to Burma. The funding is assisting in providing food to two million people, focusing on mother-and-child health, nutrition activities, and school meals.⁴⁷⁸

Canada is allocating USD15.57* million to the United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees for emergency food aid. By funding the United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, Canada is assisting in providing food security and temporary employment to the most vulnerable.⁴⁷⁹

On 28 January 2011, Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Cooperation Beverly Oda, announced Canada's support for Ethiopia's agricultural sector and food security. "Canada is proud to be working with the World Bank and other donors to support Ethiopia's Agricultural Growth Program." Canada is allocating USD18.76 million over five years to help increase the productivity and market access for key crops and livestock in Ethiopia. The funding is estimated to benefit 126 000 households, 9 000 of which are headed by women and 31 500 are headed by youth.⁴⁸⁰

On 2 March 2011, Minister Oda reinforced Canada's commitment to Haiti. "Canada remains committed to the Haitian people and to Canadians who have strongly demonstrated their support to Haiti's recovery." Minister Oda announced funding for new initiatives, including USD5.1 million for Oxfam-Quebec. Funds allocated to Oxfam-Quebec will assist in improving food security and population revenues through activities including agricultural resource distribution.⁴⁸¹

⁴⁷⁷ Canada Continues to Make a Difference in Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-111122552-NFQ

⁴⁷⁸ Food Assistance in Burma – WFP 2010/11, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/8071D2C6487C864E8525782A003C9788

⁴⁷⁹ Food Security for Palestinian Refugees 2011 - West Bank and Gaza, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/6F034006040BAA0C85257814003C9EAO

⁴⁸⁰ Canada announces project to enhance agricultural development in Ethiopia, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-128112120-M7D

⁴⁸¹ Minister Oda announces Canada's continued support for Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-329207-JTN.

On 14 March 2011, Minister Oda announced Canada's support for flood victims in Columbia and Sri Lanka. "Canada responds to help those facing the profound impact of natural disasters around the world," said Minister Oda. "The aftermath of the devastating floods and landslides in Colombia and Sri Lanka continue to threaten the health and safety of those affected." In Columbia, Canada announced USD0.82 million for emergency assistance and the provision of safe water. In Sri Lanka, Canada is allocating a total of USD1.54 million to assist the operations of CHF Partners in Rural Development, World Vision, and the World Food Programme.⁴⁸²

Canada is allocating USD4.15* million to the Food and Agriculture Organization and USD2.08* million to the United Nations Development Program, for rebuilding agricultural livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka. The allocations are aimed at directly supporting 10 000 families affected displaced by conflict. Funding for the Food and Agriculture Organization assists in the provision of agricultural inputs and improving agricultural productivity. Funds allocated to the United Nations Development Program assists in the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure for supporting.^{483 484}

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least US\$259.95 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

*The exchange rate used to convert Canadian dollars to US dollars follows the web page's date last modified, which may not reflect the actual date the funding was announced.

Analyst: Harris Quach

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD720.33 million by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 15 August 2010 the World Food Programme reported that the Government of France had channelled USD458,000 in emergency food aid to Pakistan through the WFP.⁴⁸⁵

⁴⁸² Canada aids flood-affected people in Sri Lanka and Columbia, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-314153145-QWE

⁴⁸³ Rebuilding Agricultural Livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka/FAO, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/BEF383E93E8BF0B98525785500371E36

⁴⁸⁴ Rebuilding Agricultural Livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka/UNDP, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/66F883264699016B8525785500371E23

⁴⁸⁵ List of contributions to Pakistan flooding as of August 15, 2010, Office of Coordination of Human Affairs (New York) 15 August 2010. Date of Access: 20 January 2011. www.scribd.com/doc/35908659/List-of-Contributions-to-Pakistan-Flooding-as-of-August-15-2010.

During September 2010, the French Development Agency approved a grant with the Government of Afghanistan worth USD4 million to support its National Beekeeping Promotion Program. The primary goal of the grant is to increase food security by increasing incomes in rural areas, maximizing the production capacity of the country's orchards and producing bee-related products.⁴⁸⁶

On 10 March 2011 the French Development Agency announced that it would provide USD7.216 million to the Republic of Guinea in order to finance the development of rice farms. Guinea is the largest consumer of rice in West Africa but only 70% of that rice is produced domestically. The funding from the French government will assist Guinea in becoming more self sufficient in their rice production.⁴⁸⁷

On 10 April 2011, the World Food Programme reported that France had contributed USD8.863 million thus far during 2011.⁴⁸⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD20.537 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Germany : 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Germany's Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has provided additional funding of USD3.2 million towards Yemen's food security program, after the two states signed three bilateral agreements in the late fall of 2010.⁴⁸⁹

As of 17 December 2010, Germany had contributed nearly USD6 million towards projects ran by the FAO that aim to increase food and nutrition security by promoting sustainable agriculture.⁴⁹⁰ In addition, some of Germany's funding will contribute towards relief efforts in earthquake struck Haiti, as part of Food and Agriculture Organization's relief project.

The German government allocated USD18.6 million to the World Food Programme

⁴⁸⁶ AFD deploys over 450 million to support sustainable development. Agence Francaise de Developpement (Paris) September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/CA-301010.

⁴⁸⁷ AFD adopts budget and deploys over €180 million for development. Agence Francaise de Developpement (Paris) 10 March 2011. Date of access: 15 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_6?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd.

⁴⁸⁸ Contributions to WFP 2011. World Food Programme (Rome) 10 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011.

⁴⁸⁹ German Official in Yemen Soon (Saba) 6 January 2011. Date of access: 7 January 2011. www.sabanews.net/en/news232526.htm.

⁴⁹⁰ Germany Supports Food Security and Climate-Smart Agriculture (Rome) 17 December 2010. Date of access: 7 January 2011. www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/48884/icode/.

between 14 November 2010 and 27 March 2011.⁴⁹¹ The WFP focuses on providing food relief to war torn states, as well as countries that have experienced natural disasters. The organization's funds are used to respond to immediate emergencies, create future preparedness for emergencies, and assist in the agricultural development of impoverished countries.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD10.2 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD142.67 million by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 8 July 2010, Italy announced USD41.77 million in assistance loans to Kenya, which is meant to increase access to potable water.⁴⁹²

The Government of Italy advanced its goal of providing emergency food aid by providing funding to the UN's World Food Programme. Italy's contributions to the WFP included a USD1.64 million donation of emergency food assistance to Southern Sudan, which will purchase school meals for 76,000 school children across 145 schools and USD780,000 in food aid to Yemen. In addition, it distributed USD761,000 towards emergency food aid to Pakistan in response to the United Nation's Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan appeal. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "The aim is to support assistance efforts in the areas of health, hygiene, and access to water and food, with a special emphasis on the most vulnerable segments of the population, such as women and children."⁴⁹³

On 21 February 2011, the Italian Development Cooperation allocated USD3.56 million to establish a relief fund for flood victims in Pakistan. The fund supports initiatives, including agriculture and food security, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the agricultural system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is among the areas most afflicted by flooding.⁴⁹⁴

⁴⁹¹ Contributions to World Food Programme 2010-2011, World Food Programme (Rome) 27 March 2011. Date of access: 1 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011.

⁴⁹² Cooperation: €33 million in assistance loans to Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 08 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/07/20100708_CooperazioneKenya.htm?LANG=EN.

⁴⁹³ Pakistan: New aid from Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/08/20100824_PakistanaiutiItalia.htm.

⁴⁹⁴ Cooperation: support for the flood victims in Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/02/20110221_CooperazionePakistan.htm?LANG=EN

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD44.8 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Harris Quach

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1 billion by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 16 August 2010, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) approved a loan with the Government of Kenya worth USD159 million in support of the Mwea Irrigation Development Project. The irrigation project will supply the Mwea region of Kenya with water required to significantly increase agricultural output in the area.⁴⁹⁵

On 25 August 2010, the Government of Japan donated USD4.7 million to WFP programs in Uganda. Roughly USD3 million of the total amount will help drought-affected areas of the Karamoja region of Uganda. The remaining funds will support the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme, which is meant to decrease dependence on food aid in the surrounding areas.⁴⁹⁶

On 26 August 2010, the Government of Japan made a donation to the WFP worth USD9.7 million. The funds will supply vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant and lactating women with food and nutrition assistance in 12 districts across Bangladesh.⁴⁹⁷

On 23 November 2010, Japanese Ambassador to Ethiopia Hiroyuki Kishnio signed a grant agreement amounting to USD6.6 million with the Government of Ethiopia. According to the agreement, the grant “will be used for the procurement of equipment for the implementation of the Food Aid Project including for fees in the implementation process.”⁴⁹⁸

On 11 January 2011, the Government of Japan made the largest “one-off” donation ever

⁴⁹⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Kenya. Japan International Cooperation Agency. 16 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/100816.html.
³⁷⁸ Japan donates US\$4.7 million towards WFP programmes in Uganda. World Food Programme (Rome) 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.wfp.org/countries/Uganda/News/Japan-donates-US-4-7-million-towards-WFP-programmes-in-Uganda.

⁴⁹⁶ Japan donates US\$4.7 million towards WFP programmes in Uganda. World Food Programme (Rome) 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.wfp.org/countries/Uganda/News/Japan-donates-US-4-7-million-towards-WFP-programmes-in-Uganda.

⁴⁹⁷ Japan donates US\$4.7 million towards WFP programmes in Uganda. World Food Programme (Rome) 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.wfp.org/countries/Uganda/News/Japan-donates-US-4-7-million-towards-WFP-programmes-in-Uganda.

⁴⁹⁸ Ethiopia, Japan sign \$6.6m grant agreement, Ethiopian Radio and Television Agency (Addis Ababa) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. ertagov.com/erta/erta-tv-videos-and-audios-addis-ababa-ethiopia/38-erta-tv-hot-news-addis-ababa-ethiopia/258-ethiopia-japan-sign-66m-grant-agreement-.html.

to the WFP totaling USD196.6 million. The funds will affect people living in 20 of the world's most food vulnerable countries.⁴⁹⁹

On 10 April 2011, the World Food Programme reported that Japan had contributed USD8.152 million in addition to the funding provided on 11 January 2011.⁵⁰⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least US\$384.752 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on L'Aquila Food Security Initiative. Given its 2009-2011 pledge of US\$191 million it is to provide US\$63.67 million by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 30 June 2010, the Russian Government announced a donation of US\$8 million to the World Food Programme over the course of two years for school meal programs in Armenia.⁵⁰¹ The goal is to develop the program — designed by the WFP and the Russian government — so that it can be self sufficient and operated by the Armenian government.⁵⁰²

On 8 November 2010, during the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities in New York, the representative of the Russian Federation announced Russia's plans to allocate US\$32 million to the World Food Programme in 2011.⁵⁰³

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$28.4 million for implementation of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) in 2010-2014. US\$22.5 million will be allocated to the World Bank for a joint Russia-World Bank program on agriculture development and food security (US\$4.5 million in 2010, US\$6 million in 2011, US\$6 million in 2012, US\$4 million in 2013, US\$2 million in 2014). RUB177.1 million (about US\$5.9 million) will be allocated to the Moscow State University for creation of an institute of food security and sustainable agriculture issues, of this, RUB15 million (US\$0.5 million) will be allocated in 2010, RUB44 million (US\$1.47 million) in

⁴⁹⁹ WFP: Record aid package from Japan helps feed hungry millions in 20 countries, ReliefWeb, 12 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/JALR-8CZDS2?OpenDocument.

⁵⁰⁰ Contributions to WFP 2011. World Food Programme (Rome) 10 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011.

⁵⁰¹ Executive Order No. 1086, Government of Russia (Moscow) 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

⁵⁰² Russia Provides Model for School Meals In CIS, World Food Programme (Rome) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis.

⁵⁰³ Briefing by Alexei Sazonov, Deputy Director of the Russian MFA Information and Press Department, November 18, 2010, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/FAA075AFA282A6E3C32577E00050FA81.

2011, RUB42.6 million (US\$1.42 million) in 2012, RUB41.9 million (US\$1.4 million) in 2013, RUB33.6 million (US\$1.12 million) in 2014.⁵⁰⁴

On 24 September 2010, Russian Government decided to allocate US\$2 million to the WFP for food aid to Kyrgyzstan in 2010.⁵⁰⁵

On 25 October 2010, the Russian Government announced a donation of US\$1 million to the WFP for food aid to Pakistan in 2010.⁵⁰⁶

On 23 March 2011, Deputy Foreign Minister G. Karasin said that an agreement regarding the allocation of 1 thousand tons of spring barley to Kyrgyzstan was in the process of being finalized.⁵⁰⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating approximately USD53 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD572.67 million by 2012 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 12 July 2010, urging other nations to follow suit, British International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell pledged USD6.8 million to the World Food Programme, UNICEF, Oxfam, and Save the Children initiatives that address childhood malnutrition and agricultural insufficiencies in Niger and Chad. The money will be used to purchase and distribute cereals, seeds, and animal feed, as well as to address the underlying causes of food insecurity such as lack of access to education.⁵⁰⁸

On 21 September 2010, Secretary Mitchell announced a new research program targeting childhood and maternal malnutrition in developing countries. The program is meant to

⁵⁰⁴ Executive Order No. 2226, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.ru/gov/results/13560/.

⁵⁰⁵ Executive Order No. 1614, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.ru/docs/12374/.

⁵⁰⁶ Executive Order No. 1856, Government of Russia (Moscow) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1524348.

⁵⁰⁷ Statetement of the Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs 23 March 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 25 March 2011. Date of access: 7 April 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/7051EA6541112D23C325785E0032D257.

⁵⁰⁸ Mitchel – new UK humanitarian support for Niger and Chad: ‘other countries must act too’, Department for International Development (London) 12 July 2010. Date of Access 18 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell--new-UK-humanitarian-support-for-Niger-and-Chad-other-countries-must-act-too/.

“address the evidence gaps on cost effective solutions to chronic malnutrition.”⁵⁰⁹ It is set to begin in 2011, and will span 5 years, costing USD9.3 million.⁵¹⁰

By 15 October 2010, the UK had pledged a total of USD214.7 million for victims of the floods in Pakistan. Specifically, the funds were meant to prevent food aid dependency by providing seeds, cropland, farming advice, and training.⁵¹¹ According to a 27 October 2010 report on the money spent by the UK in response to the floods, a total of 26.8 million was used for emergency food aid, USD1.19 million for emergency seed funds, and USD6.31 million for treatment of malnourished children and pregnant mothers.⁵¹²

On 29 November 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom announced it would provide USD3.6 million in food aid through the World Food Programme (WFP) to neglected Burmese victims of Cyclone Giri.⁵¹³

On 4 December 2010, Mitchell announced USD57.7 million in support for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), to be allocated over the 2010-2011 year.⁵¹⁴ According to Mitchell, CGIAR research is crucial to mitigate food insecurity caused by climate change.⁵¹⁵

On 14 December 2010, in response to a UN call for aid to Somalia for 2011, the UK pledged to provide treatment for malnutrition to more than 65,000 children, and food aid

⁵⁰⁹ UK launches new research programme to tackle malnutrition, Department for International Development (London) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-launches-new-research-programme-to-tackle-malnutrition/.

⁵¹⁰ UK launches new research programme to tackle malnutrition, Department for International Development (London) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/UK-launches-new-research-programme-to-tackle-malnutrition/.

⁵¹¹ British aid to help end food aid dependency for 115, 000 families in Pakistan, Department for International Development (London) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/British-aid-helps-to-end-food-aid-dependency-for-115000-families-in-Pakistan-/.

⁵¹² 394 Pakistan Monsoon Floods: UK Response factsheet, Department for International Development (London) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/Pakistan-floods-UKaid-factsheet.pdf?epslanguage=en.

⁵¹³ Emergency Aid to Burma for Cyclone Giri. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latestnews/?view=News&id=246556682&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%253A+FcoLatestNewsRssFeed+%2528FCO+Latest+News+RSS+feed%2529.

⁵¹⁴ Mitchell: Crops are key in fight against climate change, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Mitchell-Crops-are-key-in-fight-against-climate-change/.

⁵¹⁵ Mitchell: Crops are key in fight against climate change, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/Mitchell-Crops-are-key-in-fight-against-climate-change/.

for 8,600 people.⁵¹⁶ According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UK was the 5th largest donor to Somalia in 2010, with over USD18 million in donations.⁵¹⁷ The monetary value of this pledge is currently under negotiation.

On 28 February 2011, the UK Department for International Development announced a USD40 million grant to Cornell University's Durable Rust Resistance in Wheat project in a coordinated effort with the Bill and Melinda Gates. This was in response to rising world food prices, and was an attempt to fund research for the growth of climate-resistant wheat.⁵¹⁸

Thus far in the year 2011, the United Kingdom has contributed USD15.9 million to the World Food Programme for projects in Liberia and the Ivory Coast.⁵¹⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating USD348 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Sara Lee

United States: 0

The United States of America has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1.167 billion by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

On 13 August 2010, USAID reported that it had awarded a grant worth USD35 million to the WFP and another grant worth USD12.5 million to Mercy Corps in order to support their work in Haiti. The funds will be used to help Haitian families affected by the earthquake who face food insecurity.⁵²⁰

On 17 August 2010, USAID announced it would donate over USD47 million in emergency food aid to existing WFP emergency programs in Niger. USAID's

⁵¹⁶ UK announces emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2010/UK-announces-emergency-humanitarianassistance-for-Somalia/.

⁵¹⁷ USAID Assistance Tops \$105 million for Nigeriens in Need. USAID: From the American People. 17 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100817_1.html.

⁵¹⁸ UK Government and Gates Foundation partner to support agricultural research and boost productivity of poor farmers, Department for International Development (London), 28 February 2011. Date of Access 1 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/UK-Government-and-Gates-Foundation-Partner-to-Support-Agricultural-Research/

⁵¹⁹ Contributions to WFP 2011, Department for International Development (London), 27 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011

⁵²⁰ US embassy announces groundbreaking effort to provide emergency food assistance to earthquake victims in Haiti, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 13 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100813.html.

contribution will assist up to 8 million people over a five-month period.⁵²¹

On 18 August 2010, USAID announced that it will contribute an additional USD1 million to the Haiti Hope Project, which involves a public-private approach to creating a sustainable mango industry in Haiti.⁵²²

On 20 September 2010, USAID and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition announced a USD1 million contribution to reduce malnutrition internationally.⁵²³ Specifically, the funds will support programs that target the nutrition of pregnant mothers and young children.

On 23 September 2010, USAID donated USD16 million to the FAO's relief efforts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The money is meant to avoid additional losses of livestock, plant wheat, and de-silt irrigation systems.⁵²⁴

On 5 October 2010, USAID announced an increase in size of its global food aid prepositioning program, which will cost USD50 million over five years. The expansion will involve stockpiling food aid in or near areas of the world susceptible to food shortages.⁵²⁵

On 21 October 2010, USAID provided USD173,000 to establish two post-harvest mango centers in Haiti. Existing mango farmers who use the facility are expected to increase their incomes by 20 per cent through learning better packaging and business techniques.⁵²⁶

On 8 November 2010, USAID announced that it had contributed USD227 million in emergency food aid to the WFP's flood relief efforts in Pakistan since the flooding

⁵²¹ USAID assistance tops \$105 million for Nigerians in need, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 17 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100817_1.html.

⁵²² The Coca-Cola company's Haiti Hope Project momentum continues with investment from the United States government, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 18 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.thecoca-colacompany.com/dynamic/press_center/2010/08/the-coca-cola-companys-haiti-hope-project-momentum-continues-with-investment-from-united-states-gove.html.

⁵²³ USAID and GAIN to develop and implement programs for effective nutrition intervention for mothers and children in the critical 1,000 day window, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100920.html.

⁵²⁴ United States donates \$16 million to FAO for flood-hit Pakistan farmers, UN Global Food Security Crisis 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. un-foodsecurity.org/node/816.

⁵²⁵ USAID Expands Global Emergency Food Aid Prepositioning Program. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 5 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101006.html.

⁵²⁶ New Haitian Mango Centers Will Increase Production and Incomes for Thousands of Haitian Mango Farmers, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101021.html.

began.⁵²⁷

On 15 December 2010, US Ambassador to Djibouti, James C. Swan, contributed USD1 million on behalf of USAID in order to reverse some of the chronic food insecurity in the country.⁵²⁸

On 8 January 2011, the American Embassy in Windhoek, Namibia announced that US Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration Julia Taft would visit the Osire refugee camp in Namibia the next week in order to make a donation of food supplies of over USD500,000 on behalf of the United States. The contribution was in response to an urgent request from the WFP for the refugee camp.⁵²⁹

On 10 January 2011, USAID awarded a USD56 million contract to Fintrac Inc., an American agribusiness consulting firm, to develop programs meant to decrease hunger and poverty in Cambodia. The money will be spent over five years and target food insecurity and agricultural development.⁵³⁰

On 28 January 2011, USAID Administrator, Dr. Rajiv Shah, made public that USAID will provide USD2 million to Tanzania in order to support agricultural growth in the country. The funds will primarily benefit rural communities and small-scale farms.⁵³¹

On 30 January 2011, USAID published that the agency will donate an additional USD3 million towards the World Food Program (WFP)'s efforts to assist Cote d'Ivoire refugees in Liberia. The donation will aid over 30,000 refugees and contribute roughly 2,100 tons of food aid.⁵³²

On 10 April 2011, the World Food Programme reported that the United States had contributed USD352.955 million to its programs so far during 2011.^{533*}

On 26 April, USAID contributed USD10 million to the WFP's efforts in Libya. The funding was used to provide Libyans fleeing to Tunisia and Egypt with emergency food

⁵²⁷ New United States Agency for International Development Contribution Helps Feed 7.3 Million Flood-Affected Pakistanis, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101108_2.html.

⁵²⁸ USAID Food Donation, Embassy of the United States: Djibouti, 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. djibouti.usembassy.gov/usaaid-food-donation.html.

⁵²⁹ Namibia: Food donation from the US, IRIN humanitarian news and analysis, 8 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=14522.

⁵³⁰ United States Awards New Food Security Program, Embassy of the United States – Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. cambodia.usembassy.gov/pr_011011.html.

⁵³¹ USAID Administrator Highlights Private Sector Partnerships to Reduce Hunger and Poverty at the World Economic Forum, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110128.html.

⁵³² USAID Will Provide Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Cote d'Ivoire Refugees in Liberia, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110131.html.

⁵³³ Contributions to WFP 2011, World Food Programme (Rome) 10 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011.

aid.⁵³⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD\$801.628 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

*This amount excludes the money provided by the United States to the WFP's specific programs in Namibia and Liberia.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to provide USD1.26 billion by June 2011 towards sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Between 14 November 2010 and 27 March 2011 the EU government has contributed USD51.6 million to the WFP, the world's largest organization providing food to people in countries suffering from agricultural crises.⁵³⁵ The World Food Programme focuses on eradicating hunger in emergency situations, as well as aiding preparations for emergencies and the agricultural re-building of states.

As of 12 November 2010, the EU had allocated roughly USD318 million towards FAO operations in 28 states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as a part of the Food Facility program responding to the global food crisis.⁵³⁶ As part of this total, USD22.13 million was contributed towards a program that focused on supplying certified seeds to 860,000 households in Burkina Faso.⁵³⁷

Another USD4.02 million was dedicated towards the FAO and the EU's combined efforts in Nicaragua, aiming to increase agricultural turnout.⁵³⁸ In addition to scheduled funding towards UN initiatives through the WFP and the FAO, the EU has also contributed to emergency relief efforts in states struck by natural disasters. As of 27 October 2010, the EU has allocated USD2.54 million towards the FAO's work in Pakistan.⁵³⁹ Combined

⁵³⁴ US Government Food Assistance Reaching Libya, United States Agency for International Development, 26 April 2011. Date of Access: 12 May 2011: www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110426_2html.

⁵³⁵ Contributions to World Food Programme 2010-2011, World Food Programme (Rome) 27 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2011.

⁵³⁶ Turning the Rising Tide of Hunger, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and European Union Food Facility. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-in-action/eu-food-facility-details/en/.

⁵³⁷ Fighting High Food Costs in Burkina Faso, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Ouagadougou/Kokologo) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. www.fao.org/news/story/tr/item/43138/icode/en/.

⁵³⁸ Tackling Hunger in Nicaragua, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Managua/Rome) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/45976/icode/.

⁵³⁹ FAO Contributes Huge Amounts of Wheat Seeds to Pakistan, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010.

with the funds of other states, the sum will allow flood victims to grow wheat in the upcoming season. In addition to this amount, the EU Food Facility in Pakistan contributed USD3.5 million towards supplying flood victims with wheat, canola, seeds and fertilizer, as announced on 27 October 2010.⁵⁴⁰

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment by donating at least USD342.877 million towards increasing sustainable agricultural development and emergency food aid.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/46872/icode/.

⁵⁴⁰ FAO Contributes Huge Amounts of Wheat Seeds to Pakistan, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010.

www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/46872/icode/.

6. Food and Agriculture: Principles for Investment [20]

Commitment:

“Reflecting the key connection between cross-border investment and development and the fact that official development assistance alone is not sufficient to achieve global food security, we stress the importance of enhancing international investment in developing countries in a responsible and sustainable way. In this context, we support continued efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector undertaken by the World Bank, regional development banks, FAO, UNCTAD, and IFAD.”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

In recent years there has been an international surge in agricultural investment focusing on developing nations. This has largely been the result of a few factors: the 2008 food crisis; attempts by import-dependent countries to amass sufficient food stockpiles; land and commodity cost speculations; efforts to develop alternative energy, and expected price escalations caused by market mechanisms that regulate carbon.⁵⁴¹ While there is evidence that these investments can improve food security and decrease poverty by strengthening food production, significant concerns also exist.⁵⁴² For instance, decreased social cohesion, political instability, human rights violations, unsustainable food production practices, and curtailed local access to resources are all possible adverse consequences of substantial increases in agricultural investment.⁵⁴³

⁵⁴¹ Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources, Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.responsibleagroinvestment.org/rai/node/256.

⁵⁴² RAI Overview, Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.responsibleagroinvestment.org/rai/node/232.

⁵⁴³ RAI Overview, Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.responsibleagroinvestment.org/rai/node/232.

In order to address these concerns, the Government of Japan, World Bank, FAO, IFAD and UNCTAD chaired a roundtable concurrent with the 64th United Nations General Assembly with the purpose of promoting responsible international investment in agriculture.⁵⁴⁴ The meeting included representatives from 31 countries and 13 independent organizations who, along with the chairs, drafted the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI).⁵⁴⁵ The seven principles that were created were intended to improve domestic legislation, private contracts and investment concerning agriculture by providing socially responsible guidelines.⁵⁴⁶

The principles are as follows:

- “(1) Land and Resource Rights: Existing rights to land and natural resources are recognized and respected;
- (2) Food Security: Investments do not jeopardize food security, but rather strengthen it;
- (3) Transparency, Good Governance and Enabling Environment: Processes for accessing land and making associated investments are transparent, monitored, and ensure accountability;
- (4) Consultation and Participation: Those materially affected are consulted and agreements from consultations are recorded and enforced;
- (5) Economic viability and responsible agro-enterprise investing: Projects are viable in every sense, respect the rule of law, reflect industry best practice, and result in durable shared value;
- (6) Social Sustainability: Investments generate desirable social and distributional impacts and do not increase vulnerability;
- (7) Environmental Sustainability: Environmental impacts are quantified and measures taken to encourage sustainable resource use, while minimizing and mitigating them negative impact.”⁵⁴⁷

Moreover, the World Bank, FAO, IFAD and UNCTAD agreed to organize a joint effort that would consult the private sector, investing and receiving nations, civil society groups, and additional international organizations in order to solidify the principles.⁵⁴⁸

The G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security made at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit was the first time the leaders addressed international agricultural investment. They acknowledged the necessity to encourage global food production and expand agricultural investment, by altering the trend of shrinking aid and investments in the

⁵⁴⁴ Promoting Responsible International Investment in Agriculture (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/agriculture/summary0909.pdf.

⁵⁴⁵ Promoting Responsible International Investment in Agriculture (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/agriculture/summary0909.pdf.

⁵⁴⁶ Policy Roundtable Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture (Rome) September 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/CFS36Docs/CFS36_Session_Presentations/CFS36_Case_Policy_Round_Table_2_Reporting.pdf.

⁵⁴⁷ RAI Overview, Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.responsibleagroinvestment.org/rai/node/232.

⁵⁴⁸ RAI Overview, Knowledge Exchange Platform for Responsible Agro-Investment 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.responsibleagroinvestment.org/rai/node/232.

agricultural sector.⁵⁴⁹ The following year, at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 leaders committed to assist international organizations and other countries in generating principles and best practices concerning global agricultural investments.⁵⁵⁰ The commitment concerning food and agriculture that they collectively pledged at the 2010 Muskoka Summit reaffirms these efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector.

Commitment Features:

Efforts to create principles for international investment in agriculture are predominantly led by the World Bank/FAO/IFAD/UNCTAD joint effort on RAI. Thus, compliance with this commitment will involve interaction with these organizations. Also, since the initiative is primarily focused on consulting stakeholders at this point, there are two ways that individual G8 members can support these organizations in the development of principles for investment. The first involves attending any of the various meetings, conferences and roundtables held throughout the year by organizations such as the World Bank, IFAD, FAO or UNCTAD meant to provide input into the development of principles concerning agricultural investment and land tenure. The second requires a member to support the principles for investment in the agricultural sector by pursuing further independent actions.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not attend a meeting, conference or roundtable hosted by the World Bank, FAO, UNCTAD or IFAD concerning the development of international agricultural investment principles AND does not support any principles for investment in the agricultural sector in any other way.
0	Member attends a meeting, conference or roundtable hosted by the World Bank, FAO, UNCTAD or IFAD concerning the development of international agricultural investment principles OR supports principles for investment in the agricultural sector in another way.
+1	Member attends a meeting, conference or roundtable hosted by the World Bank, FAO, UNCTAD or IFAD concerning the development of international agricultural investment principles AND supports principles for investment in the agricultural sector in any other way.

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

⁵⁴⁹ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html.

⁵⁵⁰ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf.

On 11-14 and 16 October 2010, Canada participated in the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.⁵⁵¹ A key feature of this session was a roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture, which was held in order to discuss principles for responsible agricultural investment, as well as other issues concerning international agriculture.⁵⁵²

On 25 April 2011, Canada sent senior government officials to a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment in Washington, DC. The roundtable was hosted by the governments of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the African Union Commission. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁵³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for attending two intergovernmental meetings, concerning the development of principles for international agricultural investment but failing to support the principles further in any other way.

Analyst: Eleanor Berenson

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

From 11-14 and 16 October, France sent a delegation of 28 representatives to the 36th session of the Committee on World Food Security.⁵⁵⁴ During this session, a roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture was held in order to discuss principles for responsible agricultural investment as well as other issues related to financing the agricultural sector.⁵⁵⁵

On 25 April 2011, France sent senior government officials to a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment in Washington, DC. The roundtable was hosted by the governments of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the African Union Commission. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on

⁵⁵¹ Thirty-sixth Session, Committee on World Food Security, October 2010, Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁵² Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

⁵⁵³ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

⁵⁵⁴ Thirty-sixth Session of the Committee on World Food Security, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁵⁵ Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁵⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for attending two intergovernmental meetings, concerning the development of principles for international agricultural investment but failing to support the principles further in any other way.

Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

From 11-14 and 16 October, Germany sent a large delegation to Rome for the 36th session of the Committee on World Food Security, which was hosted by the UN's Food and Agriculture Association (FAO).⁵⁵⁷ A roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture was held during the session in order to examine principles for responsible agricultural investment as well as other issues related to the agricultural sector.⁵⁵⁸

On 25 April 2011, Germany sent senior government officials to a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment in Washington, DC. The roundtable was hosted by the governments of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the African Union Commission. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁵⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for attending two intergovernmental meetings, concerning the development of international agricultural investment principles but failing to support the principles further in any other way.

Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Italy: +1

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support continued efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector.

⁵⁵⁶ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

⁵⁵⁷ Thirty-sixth Session of the Committee on World Food Security, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁵⁸ Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

⁵⁵⁹ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

From 11 to 14 and 16 October 2010 the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Mr. Giancarlo Galan, attended the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome. The high-level meeting raised many issues related to food security, including land tenure and international investment in agriculture. Furthermore, the session initiated a process of deliberation concerning the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments.⁵⁶⁰

This 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security was the first session of the the committee after major reform that was encouraged by Italy. The reforms were enacted to enable the committee to play a more efficient role in promoting policies to ensure food security at the global level.⁵⁶¹

Italy is the driving force behind the Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture (FSCA) program for food security in West Africa. The program consists of projects totalling USD21 million that are being implemented intending to “significantly contribute to food security by turning agriculture into a more modern, competitive and commercially dynamic sector.”⁵⁶²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for attending an intergovernmental meeting, concerning the development of principles of international agricultural investment and supporting the development of new principles for agricultural investment in other ways.

Analyst: Nadia Bucciarelli

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support continued efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector.

On 11-14 and 16 of October Japan attended the 36th Committee on World Food Security,⁵⁶³ which “is the United Nations’ forum for reviewing and following up on policies concerning world food security. It also examines issues which affect the world food situation.”⁵⁶⁴ During the 36th session, a roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture was held in order to review principles for responsible agricultural investment as well as other matters related to the agricultural sector.⁵⁶⁵

⁵⁶⁰ CFS Calls for Action against Food Price Volatility and Hunger, FAO. 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/46665/icode/.

⁵⁶¹ Revised CFS Rules of Procedure, Committee on World Food Security, September 2010. Date of Access: 12 May 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k9144e.pdf.

⁵⁶² FSCA – Italian Programme for Food Security in West Africa. Date of Access: 12 May 2011. www.fscapisa.org/index.php/en/fscapisa.

⁵⁶³ Committee on World Food Security (Rome) 11-14, 16 October. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁶⁴ FAO: CFS Home. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.fao.org/cfs/en/.

⁵⁶⁵ Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

On 19 February 2011, Japan issued a statement at the 34th session of the IFAD Governing Council. Japan expressed concern over rising food prices and urged the IFAD to attract donors with projects, mobilize financial resources, and develop guidelines for responsible investment.⁵⁶⁶

On 25 April 2011, Japan co-hosted a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment with the Government of the United States and the African Union Commission in Washington, DC. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁶⁷

Therefore, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for attending an intergovernmental meeting, concerning the development of principles for international agricultural investment and issuing a statement in support of their continued development in addition to hosting a roundtable on the same topic.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

On 11-14 and 16 October 2010, Russia participated in the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.⁵⁶⁸ This session discussed issues related to food security and initiated a process of deliberation concerning the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments.⁵⁶⁹

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB177.1 million (about US\$5.9 million) to the Moscow State University for the creation of an institute for issues of food security and sustainable agriculture. The institute aims to produce recommendations on enhancing the effectiveness of the agricultural sector and usage of natural resources.⁵⁷⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for attending an intergovernmental meeting hosted by the FAO and supporting the development of principles for agricultural investment in other ways.

⁵⁶⁶ Statement by Japan on the occasion and 16 of the 34th session of the IFAD Governing Council, 19 February 2011. Date of access: 2 April 2011. www.ifad.org/events/gc/34/speech/japan.htm.

⁵⁶⁷ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

⁵⁶⁸ Thirty-sixth Session, Committee on World Food Security, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) October 2010, Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁶⁹ CFS Calls for Action against Food Price Volatility and Hunger, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome). 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/46665/icode/.

⁵⁷⁰ Executive Order No. 2226, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. government.ru/gov/results/13560/.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

From 11-14 and 16 October, the UK sent several delegates to Rome for the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.⁵⁷¹ A roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture was held during this session in order to analyze principles for responsible agricultural investment as well as other issues related to the agricultural sector.⁵⁷²

On 25 April 2011, the United Kingdom sent senior government officials to a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment in Washington, DC. The roundtable was hosted by the governments of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the African Union Commission. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁷³

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0 for attending two intergovernmental meetings concerning the development of international agricultural investment principles but failing to support the principles further in any other way.

Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to develop principles for international agricultural investment.

On 11-14 and 16 of October the United States attended the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).⁵⁷⁴ The CFS is “the United Nations’ forum for reviewing and following up on policies concerning world food security.”⁵⁷⁵ During this session, a roundtable concerning land tenure and international investment in agriculture was held in order to

⁵⁷¹ Thirty-sixth Session of the Committee on World Food Security, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁷² Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

⁵⁷³ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

⁵⁷⁴ Committee on World Food Security (Rome) 11-14, 16 October. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁷⁵ FAO: CFS Home. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.fao.org/cfs/en/

discuss principles for responsible agricultural investment as well as other issues related to the agricultural sector.⁵⁷⁶

On 25 April 2011, the United States co-hosted a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment with the Government of Japan and the African Union Commission in Washington, DC. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁷⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for attending an intergovernmental meeting, concerning the development of principles for international agricultural investment and hosting a roundtable on the same topic.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support continued efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector.

From 11 to 14 and 16 October 2010, a delegation from the European Union attended the 36th Session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome.⁵⁷⁸ The high-level meeting raised many issues related to food security, including land tenure and international investment in agriculture. Furthermore, the Session initiated a process of deliberation of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments.⁵⁷⁹

On 25 April 2011, the European Union sent representatives to a roundtable on responsible agricultural investment in Washington, DC. The roundtable was hosted by the governments of the United States and Japan in conjunction with the African Union Commission. The purpose of the roundtable was to generate further discussion on principles for agricultural investment between government, civil society and private sector representatives.⁵⁸⁰

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for attending two intergovernmental meetings, concerning the development of principles for international agricultural investment but failing to support the principles further in any other way.

Analyst: Nadia Bucciarelli

⁵⁷⁶ Policy Roundtable, Land Tenure and International Investment in Agriculture, Food and Agricultural Association of the United Nations (Rome), 11-14 and 16 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/k8929e.pdf.

⁵⁷⁷ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

⁵⁷⁸ Committee on World Food Security (Rome) 11-14, 16 October. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/019/2010_Inf_4.pdf.

⁵⁷⁹ CFS Calls for Action against Food Price Volatility and Hunger, FAO. 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/46665/icode/.

⁵⁸⁰ EU Working Group On Land Issues. European Commission. Date of access: 11 May 2011. www.capacity4dev.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/event/roundtable-responsible-agricultural-investment-rai.

7. Good Governance: Kimberley Process [22]

Commitment:

“We support efforts of the Kimberley Process to manage the trade of rough diamonds and ensure compliance by all participants with its standards.”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

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		0	
Average Score	+0.56		

Background:

Nearly eight years after its January 2003 creation, the Kimberley Process of certifying the legitimate harvest and sale of diamonds stands at a crossroads. Some of its founders and most consistent champions believe the process is at risk of becoming irrelevant and unenforceable.

Prior to the inception of the Kimberley Process in January of 2003, “blood diamonds” — diamonds harvested in support of human rights abuses or illegal insurgencies — became a critical issue for governments, activists and the diamond industry. When the process was introduced by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56, wars in Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were being fuelled by illegal diamonds and curbing those wars was a priority.

In the 2010 Muskoka communiqué, G8 leaders highlighted the instability that blood diamond-funded wars in the Congo have caused as a key motive for pursuing stronger international compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁵⁸¹ Following the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 pursued a commitment to provide good governance in mineral and resource harvesting, with an eye to social and environmental standards.⁵⁸² The Kimberley Process was featured in Italy and highlighted the European Union’s actions towards fulfilling the commitment. Italy called attention to the benefits of the

⁵⁸¹ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html.

⁵⁸² All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2009, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

Kimberley Process at a Security Council meeting that was called over the exploitation of natural resources.⁵⁸³ The European Union was applauded for its efforts as chair in 2007, a period during which several countries, including Turkey, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were added to the process.⁵⁸⁴

Speaking to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ian Smillie, a founder of the Kimberley Process, noted that recent years have seen a downturn in the process's effectiveness despite initial success upon its inception.⁵⁸⁵ Of particular concern today is the diamond trade in Venezuela, which is now openly conducted under the table in many rural parts of the country, despite a government "suspension" of diamond mining and selling, as well as Venezuela's participation in the Kimberley Process.

According to Smillie, Zimbabwe has emerged as another problem area for the diamond trade, as much of its harvest and sale takes place outside of Kimberley Process regulation. The government recently murdered 80 illegal miners to try to get the situation under control, illustrating the need for lawful and coherent strategies to curb the illegal diamond trade. The Kimberley Process provides that mechanism.

Commitment Features:

This commitment puts forward a clear benchmark in the form of the Kimberley Process, a system that was implemented in 2003 as a mechanism of assuring diamond consumers that profits from the diamonds they purchase are not being used to financially support human rights abuses or illegal insurgent movements. The process was mandated by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56, which stemmed from recommendations made in the Fowler Report, written by Canadian diplomat Robert Fowler. Thus the commitment is quite narrow in its scope. Efforts to comply with this commitment must be via the Kimberley Process. Compliance cannot be attained by combating 'blood diamond' trafficking through other means.

The process entails a series of requirements. Diamonds are only allowed to be shipped between countries that are signatories to the Kimberley Process and they must be shipped in tamper-proof containers with a certificate affirming that they have been harvested in compliance with the process. Kimberley Process countries are not allowed to ship or receive uncertified diamonds, and violations are investigated at the intergovernmental level.⁵⁸⁶

G8 member countries can attain compliance by taking action to reinforce different requirements of the process. Additionally, several countries have lost control of their

⁵⁸³ Security Council Underscores Need For Peacekeeping Mandates To Consider Helping States Prevent Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources from Fuelling Conflict, United Nations (New York) 25 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2007/sc9060.doc.htm.

⁵⁸⁴ 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué, The Kimberley Process (Brussels) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.kimberleyprocess.com/download/getfile/678.

⁵⁸⁵ CBC Radio, The Current (Toronto) 22 July 2010. Date of Access: 8 November 2010 www.cbc.ca/thecurrent/2009/07/july-22-2009.html.

⁵⁸⁶ Eliminating Conflict Diamonds, World Diamond Council. Date of Access: 8 November 2010 www.diamondfacts.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=128&Itemid=134&lang=en

diamond harvesting process — including Venezuela and Zimbabwe — and compliance can be achieved through work to stabilize the diamond harvest and trade in these countries. Steps to expel non-compliant countries from the Kimberley Process and cooperation with the border states of non-compliant countries to curb the exportation of uncertified diamonds would also suggest compliance.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take steps to support the Kimberley Process AND does not encourage compliance by all participants with its standards.
0	Member takes steps to support the Kimberley Process BUT does not encourage the compliance of other participant states.
+1	Member takes steps to support the Kimberley Process AND encourages compliance by all participants.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commit to support the Kimberley Process and encourage compliance by participants with its standards.

The enforcement of the Kimberley Process remains a priority for the Canadian government, stating “Canada supports efforts to break the link between natural resources and conflict.”⁵⁸⁷ The government of Canada further states that it will specifically use the Kimberley Process “to ensure trade in diamonds does not fuel conflict.”⁵⁸⁸

In a statement issued on 23 June 2010, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon declared that “Canada calls on the Government of Zimbabwe to demonstrate its respect for the Kimberley Process, of which Zimbabwe is a member.”⁵⁸⁹ Minister Cannon’s statement went on to pledge Canada’s support to improving the efficiency of the Kimberley Process.⁵⁹⁰

On 16 December 2010, Canada supported a United Nations General Assembly resolution that strengthened the Kimberley Process. This resolution included three aspects. The first is “significant cooperation with world customs organizations to improve enforcement in

⁵⁸⁷ Canada’s Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

⁵⁸⁸ Canada’s Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

⁵⁸⁹ Canada Concerned over Continued Detention of Zimbabwean Activist, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/200.aspx.

⁵⁹⁰ Canada Concerned over Continued Detention of Zimbabwean Activist, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/200.aspx.

the global fight against conflict diamonds.”⁵⁹¹ The second is the establishment of a sub working group which will be responsible for facilitating international diamond shipments.⁵⁹² Finally, “the Kimberley Process will establish an administrative framework designed to provide support to the serving Kimberley Process chair and will serve as a Kimberley Process spokesman’s office.”⁵⁹³

The state participants of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme met in Jerusalem from 1 to 4 November 2010 to discuss the suspension of member state Zimbabwe.⁵⁹⁴ Canada pushed for the suspension of Zimbabwe due to its non-compliance with the principles of the Kimberley Process. Zimbabwe’s record of human rights abuses and evidence of smuggling in the Marange diamond fields were specifically cited. Due to large opposition, however, the motion failed.⁵⁹⁵

In a statement made on 22 March 2011, the World Diamond Council reported that Mr. Mathieu Yamba, Chair of the Kimberley Process, granted permission for Zimbabwe to export rough diamond shipments from the Marange region. In reaction to this decision, Canada asserted that Zimbabwe should not be allowed to export rough diamonds until it was ascertained that the country was acting in full compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁵⁹⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and attempts at ensuring the compliance of participant states with its standards.

Analyst: Katie Andrews

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and ensure compliance by its participant states.

⁵⁹¹ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁵⁹² UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁵⁹³ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁵⁹⁴ Kimberley Process: Demand End to Abuses in Diamond Trade, Human Rights Watch (New York) 1 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/10/29/kimberley-process-demand-end-abuses-diamond-trade.

⁵⁹⁵ Kimberley Process: Zimbabwe Action Mars Credibility, Human Rights Watch (New York) 6 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/11/06/kimberley-process-zimbabwe-action-mars-credibility.

⁵⁹⁶ World Diamond Council: A Statement by the World Diamond Council. 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.worlddiamondcouncil.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=191:a-statement-by-the-world-diamond-council&catid=42:latest-news&Itemid=197.

On 16 December 2010, France supported a United Nations General Assembly resolution which strengthened the Kimberley Process. This resolution included three aspects. The first is, “significant cooperation with world customs organizations to improve enforcement in the global fight against conflict diamonds.”⁵⁹⁷ The second is the establishment of a sub working group which will be responsible for facilitating international diamond shipments.⁵⁹⁸ Finally, “the Kimberley Process will establish an administrative framework designed to provide support to the serving KP chair and will serve as a KP spokesman’s office.”⁵⁹⁹

On 19 December 2010, Mr. Gerard Araud, France’s Ambassador to the United Nations Security Council, voted in favour of Resolution 1961 (2010). This resolution urged the Liberian Government to redouble its efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process, under which diamonds have to be certified to have come from conflict-free sources, and said insufficient progress had been made on issues relating to arms trafficking.⁶⁰⁰ This resolution was passed unanimously. The Security Council “extended for another year the mandate of a Panel of Experts set up in 2007 to monitor compliance with the sanctions imposed in connection with the civil war,” and “called on the Panel [of Experts] during the coming year to conduct two assessment missions to Liberia and neighboring States to investigate any violations with regard to the illicit trade in arms, including individual perpetrators and sources of financing, such as natural resources, and to monitor progress in the freezing of assets, forestry reform and the Kimberley process.”⁶⁰¹

Thus, France is awarded a score of +1 for its support of the United Nations actions to both strengthen the Kimberley Process and to ensure Liberian compliance with the Kimberley Process.

Analyst: Katie Andrews

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commit to support the Kimberley Process and encourage compliance by participants with its standards.

⁵⁹⁷ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁵⁹⁸ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁵⁹⁹ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁶⁰⁰ Resolution 1961 (2010), United Nations Security Council (New York) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/700/01/PDF/N1070001.pdf?OpenElement.

⁶⁰¹ Liberia: UN demands Government take action to freeze former warlord’s assets, UN Daily News (New York) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.un.org/news/dh/pdf/english/2010/17122010.pdf.

Germany has been a part of the coalition of Western states that has formed one side of the internal division within the Kimberley Process over the exportation of diamonds from Zimbabwe's Marange diamond field. The Western coalition, including Germany, has consistently advocated for an extended ban on these exports due to non-compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁶⁰²

As a member of the European Union, Germany has taken steps to publicly support the Kimberley Process. On 29 June 2010, the EU released a statement expressing concern over the lack of progress towards an agreement on Zimbabwe's non-compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁶⁰³ Furthermore, on 15 July 2010, the EU issued another statement expressing its support of an agreement that allowed a limited export of diamonds from Zimbabwe's Marange diamond fields.⁶⁰⁴

On 22 December 2010 Germany jointly issued a statement with several other countries that attended the Friends of Zimbabwe meeting in Copenhagen on 10 December 2010. The statement expressed approval of the limited export of Marange diamonds that has been approved and underscored the signatories' commitment to a compliant Zimbabwe as well as effective governance of natural resources.⁶⁰⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts in ensuring the compliance of a participant state.

Analyst: Chi Chung Kenson Tong

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and ensure compliance by its participant states.

As part of the European Community, on 19 July 2010 Italy welcomed the decision to limit rough diamond exports from Marange, a diamond field in Zimbabwe. This had been agreed to at a meeting organized by the Chair of the Kimberley process in St. Petersburg on 15 and 16 July 2010.⁶⁰⁶

⁶⁰² US voices concerns over Marange gems, ZimOnline (Harare) 13 January 2011.

Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.zimonline.co.za/Article.aspx?ArticleId=6519

⁶⁰³ Kimberley process: The EU urges further efforts to overcome the impasse regarding the implementation of the KP in Zimbabwe's Marange diamond fields, European Union (Brussels) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/856&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁶⁰⁴ Kimberley Process: Agreement reached on Zimbabwe's diamond exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/969&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁶⁰⁵ The Zimbabwe Dialogue – Copenhagen Statement, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153649.htm

⁶⁰⁶ Kimberley Process: Agreement reached on Zimbabwe's diamond exports, European Union (Brussels) 9 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/969&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

On 17 August 2010, Oreste Rossi, Italy's representative to the European Parliament, raised the question of Zimbabwe and its conflict diamonds. Italy expressed its concern for social activist Farai Maguwu, director of the Centre for Research and Development, a group of social activists. He has been charged by Zimbabwe with "abominable crimes" for speaking against violence perpetrated by the army in the diamond-mining area of Marange. Rossi also asked the Council what measures it would take to help Zimbabwe meet its Kimberley Process obligations and protect the inhabitants of Marange.⁶⁰⁷

In response, the European Parliament — including Italy — expressed its concern for Mr. Maguwu and requested that "he be treated fairly and that his rights of defence be fully respected." It called on Zimbabwe to reaffirm its commitment "to the role of civil society in the Kimberley Process framework." It also emphasized the importance of Marange diamonds for Zimbabwe's economic development.⁶⁰⁸

The Ministry of External Affairs outlined in the Development Cooperation program for 2010-2012 that "Italian Cooperation will be ready to intervene in Zimbabwe with emergency activities and NGO programs if the political framework achieves real improvements."⁶⁰⁹

On 10 January 2011, in a meeting with the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Morgan Tsvangirai, Minister Frattini commended the economic progress made by the country and reaffirmed Italy's commitment to improve bilateral trade relations. He further noted that the current changes "could encourage a gradual review of the current restrictive measures, in tandem with the progress made – and that still to be made – by Zimbabwe in consolidating its democratic reforms and the rule of law."⁶¹⁰

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of 0 for its efforts to ensure compliance by participant states.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Japan 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and ensure compliance by participant states.

⁶⁰⁷ Zimbabwe and its "blood diamonds" Question, European Parliament (Brussels) 17 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=WQ&reference=E-2010-6669&language=EN.

⁶⁰⁸ Zimbabwe and its "blood diamonds" Answer, European Parliament (Brussels) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getAllAnswers.do?reference=E-2010-6669&language=EN.

⁶⁰⁹ Italian Development Co-operation 2010-2012, Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Rome) 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/LineeGuida/pdf/Linee_Guida2010-2012_engl.pdf.

⁶¹⁰ Foreign Minister Franco Frattini met the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Morgan Tsvangirai, at the Foreign Ministry today, Ministry of Foreign Relations (Rome) 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/01/20110110_Frattini_Tsvangirai.htm?LANG=EN.

On 16 July 2010, in a meeting in Russia the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme members, of which Japan is a part of, authorized Zimbabwe to sell two batches of diamonds under strict monitoring and regulation through Sept. 1.⁶¹¹ This new agreement was met with caution by human rights groups who have documented workplace safety violations and killings in the country's diamond mines.⁶¹²

On 16 December 2010, Japan signed a UN resolution which was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly to strengthen the Kimberley Process. This included three aspects. The first is, "significant cooperation with world customs organizations to improve enforcement in the global fight against conflict diamonds."⁶¹³ The second is, the establishment of a sub working group which will be responsible for facilitating international diamond shipments.⁶¹⁴ Finally, "the Kimberley Process will establish an administrative framework designed to provide support to the serving KP chair and will serve as a KP spokesman's office."⁶¹⁵

On 19 December 2010, Mr. Shigeki Sumi, Japan's Ambassador to the United Nations Security Council, voted in favour of Resolution 1961 (2010). This resolution urged the Liberian Government to redouble its efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process under which diamonds have to be certified to have come from conflict-free sources, and said insufficient progress had been made on issues relating to arms trafficking.⁶¹⁶ This resolution passed unanimously. The Security Council "extended for another year the mandate of a Panel of Experts set up in 2007 to monitor compliance with the sanctions imposed in connection with the civil war," and "called on the Panel [of Experts] during the coming year to conduct two assessment missions to Liberia and neighbouring states to investigate any violations with regard to the illicit trade in arms, including individual perpetrators and sources of financing, such as natural resources, and to monitor progress in the freezing of assets, forestry reform and the Kimberley process."⁶¹⁷

⁶¹¹ Zimbabwe can sell diamonds under new deal, CBC News (Toronto) 16 July 2010. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.cbc.ca/news/world/story/2010/07/16/con-zimbabwe-diamonds.html

⁶¹² Zimbabwe can sell diamonds under new deal, CBC News (Toronto) 16 July 2010. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.cbc.ca/news/world/story/2010/07/16/con-zimbabwe-diamonds.html

⁶¹³ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010.

www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁶¹⁴ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010.

www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁶¹⁵ UN Accepts Israeli Proposal to Check Trade in Conflict Diamonds, Israel Diamond Portal. 19 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010.

www.israelidiamond.co.il/english/News.aspx?boneID=918&objID=8409.

⁶¹⁶ Resolution 1961 (2010), United Nations Security Council, 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. daccess-ddsny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/700/01/PDF/N1070001.pdf?OpenElement.

⁶¹⁷ Liberia: UN demands Government take action to freeze former warlord's assets, UN Daily News, 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.un.org/news/dh/pdf/english/2010/17122010.pdf.

On 19 January 2011, the Members of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, of which Japan is a part of, voted in favour of an amendment to allow the marketing of Zimbabwean diamonds from the controversial Marange field. The amendment makes it harder to seek formal investigations for alleged human rights abuses in the Marange zone, and the controversial Chiadzwa diamond fields. Under the new rules, three rather than two member countries of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme would have to endorse a call for investigation of human rights abuses. Human rights organizations have charged that serious violations have occurred in the Marange field and to some extent continue.⁶¹⁸

On 25 March 2011, Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Chairman Mathieu Yamba, from the Democratic Republic of Congo unanimously declared that Zimbabwe is cleared to sell diamonds from the Marange field into the global marketplace. There was no debate among Kimberley Process members before Chairman Yamba's announcement, which has drawn opposition from the World Diamond Council and the governments of the United States, the European Union, Canada and Israel, which have warned off buyers. Chairman Yamba said all unresolved issues concerning Marange would be addressed at a Kimberley meeting in November.⁶¹⁹

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for its support of the Kimberley Process, but its inconsistency in ensuring the compliance of member states.

Analysts: Igor Gontcharov and Dave Cordingley

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and encourage compliance by its participants.

On 15 July 2010, Russia hosted a special Kimberley Process mini-summit on the margins of the 7th Annual Meeting of the World Diamond Council in St. Petersburg.⁶²⁰

On 6 September 2010, the Russian Federal Customs Service adopted an order on Kimberley Process certificates and diamonds import certificates. The order is based on the Customs Union rules and instructs customs authorities to check Kimberley Process certificates for diamonds imported to Russia and return diamonds without Kimberley Process certificates to their countries of origin.⁶²¹

⁶¹⁸ Kimberley Process Members Approve Modification to Chiadzwa Agreement, Bulawayo 24 News (Bulawayo) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.bulawayo24.com/index-id-business-sc-economy-byo-771-article-Kimberley+Process+Members+Approve+Modification+to+Chiadzwa+Agreement+.html

⁶¹⁹ Kimberley Process in turmoil, Bulawayo 24 News (Bulawayo) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.bulawayo24.com/index-id-news-sc-national-byo-2223-article-Kimberley+Process+in+turmoil.html

⁶²⁰ KP coalition of government, business and civil society remains critical to diamond industry, says WDC President, World Diamond Council (New York) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 11 January 2011. www.worlddiamondcouncil.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=170.

⁶²¹ Order No. 1640, Russian Federal Customs Service (Moscow) 6 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. customs.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=14348.

On 20 September 2010, the Russian President adopted rules on the trade of precious metals and jewels between Russia and non-members of the Eurasian Economic Community Customs Union.⁶²²

On 17 December 2010, Russia voted in favor of UN Security Council Resolution 1961 (2010), which called on a panel of experts “to assess the Government of Liberia’s compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme” and urged the Government of Liberia “to implement the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports.”⁶²³

On 5 April 2011, the Russian Finance Ministry proposed to create a new executive body – the Russian Federal Precious Metals and Jewels Control Service – and published draft documents specifying its functions.⁶²⁴ The new body’s responsibilities will include oversight of the mining, production, processing and circulation of precious metals and jewels. It will also be responsible for the management of Russia’s participation in the Kimberley Process.⁶²⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of the Kimberley Process, and measures to ensure compliance of participant states.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the Kimberley Process and ensuring compliance by its participant states.

On 10 November 2010, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State Henry Bellingham urged the government of Zimbabwe “to do all it can possibly can to become compliant with [the] Kimberley [Process].” British officials further pressed Zimbabwe to “comply with global diamond trade regulations” and also stated that the finest diamonds are being smuggled out of the country from the Marange fields.⁶²⁶

In addition, on 21 November 2010, a spokesperson for the United Kingdom’s Foreign Office indicated that the British government wants to increase commercial diplomacy with Zimbabwe while ensuring compliance on “internationally recognized standards of human rights.” The UK also reiterated that its position on Zimbabwean diamonds “is very

⁶²² Order No. 1137 of the President of the Russian Federation, Office of the President (Moscow) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1;1298318.

⁶²³ Resolution 1961 (2010), United Nations Security Council (New York) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 May 2011. www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2010.htm.

⁶²⁴ Draft Order of the President of Russia, Russian Ministry of Finance (Moscow) 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www1.minfin.ru/ru/legislation/projorders/index.php?id4=12413.

⁶²⁵ Draft Regulation of the Government of Russia, Russian Ministry of Finance (Moscow) 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www1.minfin.ru/ru/legislation/projorders/index.php?id4=12414.

⁶²⁶ UK urges Zimbabwe to comply with diamond regulations, Reuters (Africa) 10 November 2010, Date of Access: 3 January 2011. af.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idAFTRE6A95AH20101110.

clearly driven by the principles of the Kimberley Process, and not by national commercial considerations.”⁶²⁷

On 17 December 2010 Mr. David Quarrey, the Political Counselor of the United Kingdom to the United Nations Security Council, voted in favour of Resolution 1961 (2010) which the council unanimously adopted. The council urged “the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations of the 2009 review team on the Kimberley Process, which certifies the exploitation of diamonds in a manner benefiting the country and not fueling conflict.” The council also pressed the Liberian government to meet its obligations by freezing the assets of former President Charles Taylor, his family and other individuals. The council also highlighted the lack of progress of the Liberian government in fulfilling their obligations regarding Mr. Taylor and his involvement with conflict diamonds.⁶²⁸ The Security Council also “extended for another year the mandate of a Panel of Experts set up in 2007 to monitor compliance with the sanctions imposed in connection with the civil war,” and “called on the Panel [of Experts] during the coming year to conduct two assessment missions to Liberia and neighbouring States to investigate any violations with regard to the illicit trade in arms, including individual perpetrators and sources of financing, such as natural resources, and to monitor progress in the freezing of assets, forestry reform and the Kimberley process.”⁶²⁹

As a member of the European Union, the United Kingdom on 19 July 2010 welcomed the fact that an agreement was reached regarding Zimbabwe’s diamonds exports. The agreement allows Zimbabwe to make “limited exports of rough diamonds from its Marange diamond field” as agreed to at the Kimberley Process meeting in St. Petersburg on 14 and 15 July 2010. The EU also urged Zimbabwe and all Kimberley Process participants “to spare no effort to ensure the good faith implementation of the agreement in full, so that it can pave the way to a lasting solution.” The EU also welcomed the release on bail of Farai Maguwu, a Zimbabwean human rights activist, who was arrested in June and “Zimbabwe’s restated commitment to the key role of civil society in the Kimberley Process.”⁶³⁰

On 24 November 2010, a delegation of the Kimberley Process, including a member from the United Kingdom, embarked on a two-day visit to India to meet with officials from

⁶²⁷ UK warms up to Harare, Times Live, 21 November 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.timeslive.co.za/Africa/article773507.ece/UK-warms-up-to-Harare.

⁶²⁸ Security Council, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 1961 (2010), UN Security Council (New York) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/sc10128.doc.htm.

⁶²⁹ Liberia: UN demands Government take action to freeze former warlord’s assets, UN Daily News, 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.un.org/news/dh/pdf/english/2010/17122010.pdf.

⁶³⁰ Kimberley Process: Agreement Reached on Zimbabwe’s Diamond Exports, EU Press Release (Brussels) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/856&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council and the Indian Diamond Institute to review Kimberley Process procedures.⁶³¹

However, on 26 July 2010 UK based civil society group Global Witness took the United Kingdom's government to court for "refusing to put forward eligible UK companies and individuals trading in Congolese 'conflict minerals'." According to Global Witness several UK companies have been known for trading minerals from the eastern Democratic of Congo (DRC) and "should have been put forward to the UN Sanctions Committee following UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions in 2008 and 2009." Global Witness further highlighted that the UK government is not fulfilling its international legal obligations as there is sufficient evidence to indicate that "British companies have supported armed groups by purchasing minerals from areas under their control in the DRC." Despite the evidence, the British government has not enacted any sanctions against these companies.⁶³²

On 29 March 2011, the Foreign Office launched a new initiative to guide businesses in conflict diamonds. Minister for Africa, Henry Bellingham said that "the new pages on the Foreign Office website are designed to help companies trading in minerals, originating in conflict-affected areas identify the different guidelines and regulation that may apply to them and where to find further information." The Foreign Office also conducted an event that brought groups of experts and NGOs on conflict diamonds to help "businesses who source and trade these important minerals do so in a way that fully adheres to international legislation, regulation and guidance and avoids contributing to armed conflict or human rights abuses." This new strategy is intended to help business while instilling corporate responsibility.⁶³³

On 5 April 2011, the Zimbabwean reported that Lord Howell of Guildford - Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office - expressed "to the Democratic Republic of Congo Chair and wider KP participants, that the recent authorisation to trade Marange diamonds cannot be considered valid or applicable as it is outside the mandate of the chair and contrary to the core KP principle of consensual decision-making." The EU also emphasized the uncertainty that the situation "creates for KP participants, the diamond

⁶³¹ Kimberley Process team in Surat, takes stock of diamond industry, DNA India (Ahmedabad) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.dnaindia.com/money/report_kimberley-process-team-in-surat-takes-stock-of-diamond-industry_1471315.

⁶³² Global Witness takes UK government to court for failing to list UK companies trading Congo conflict minerals for UN sanctions, Global Witness 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.globalwitness.org/library/global-witness-takes-uk-government-court-failing-list-uk-companies-trading-congo-conflict.

⁶³³ Foreign Office launches conflict minerals information for businesses, British High Commission (New Delhi) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. ukinindia.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=574220082.

industry and consumers, and urged the chair to clarify the situation as a matter of urgency”⁶³⁴.

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for its support of the Kimberley Process and ensuring the compliance of member states.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and ensure compliance by its participant states.

The United States has been a leading force in the international effort to get Zimbabwe to more thoroughly comply with the Kimberley Process. At the Kimberley Process general meeting in Israel held 1-4 November 2010, the United States led efforts to end the unconditional export of Marange diamonds from Zimbabwe but could not get the full body to endorse firm action against Zimbabwe. After the meeting State Department spokesman P.J. Crowley noted that “[w]e look for Zimbabwe to make further progress implementing the necessary steps to bring the Marange diamond fields into compliance with Kimberley Process minimum requirements. We strongly oppose any attempts to export Marange diamonds before consensus is reached.”⁶³⁵

On 16 December 2010 Greg Nickels, a U.S. Senior Advisor to the 65th UN General Assembly, issued an end-of-year statement reaffirming the United States’ support of the Kimberley Process and its position on several key issues. Mr. Nickels expressed the United States’ approval of the Kimberley Process’s decision to create a dedicated administrative staff to support the chair country in any given year. He also applauded steps that Guinea and other West African countries have taken to improve their compliance with the Process. He registered American concerns about smuggling and violence around the extraction and exportation of Zimbabwe’s Marange diamond fields. Further, he called on Venezuela to be more proactive in monitoring the activities of armed rebel groups around its diamond mines.⁶³⁶

In late September, the American Department of State convened a meeting in Washington that featured American diamond retailers, civil society members and diplomats to discuss the United States’ approach at the meeting in Israel. It quickly became clear that the United States is a strong supporter of the Kimberley Process. “The degree to which the current U.S. administration is engaged in the Kimberley Process is most evident,” said Moshe Mosbacher, president of the Diamond Dealers Club of New York, following the

⁶³⁴ Written Answers Monday 4 April 2011 Zimbabwe Question Asked by Lord Avebury, The Zimbabwean, 5 April 2011. Date of Access 12 April 2011. www.thezimbabwean.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38654:uk-parliament-4-april-2011-zimbabwe&catid=52&Itemid=32.

⁶³⁵ State Department Daily Press Briefing by PJ Crowley (Washington) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2010/06/143710.htm.

⁶³⁶ Statement by Greg Nickels, U.S. Senior Advisor to the 65th UN General Assembly, on the Kimberley Process (New York) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 27 December 2010. usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/153049.htm.

meeting. “Assistant Secretary Fernandez is planning to attend the KP Plenary in Jerusalem, and that will be the highest level U.S. representation at such an event ever since very early days of the Kimberley Process.”⁶³⁷

In late March 2011, the Kimberley Process lifted its ban on the export of Marange diamonds from Zimbabwe. The United States opposed the change, and has threatened to publish the names of companies buying those diamonds.⁶³⁸ This opposition by the United States is seen as a significant threat to the Kimberley Process as it functions on a consensus basis and the United States has threatened to veto the decision to allow Marange exports.⁶³⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of the Kimberley Process and ensuring the compliance of member states.

Analyst: Kevin Draper

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Kimberley Process and ensure compliance by its participant states.

On 29 June 2010, the EU released a statement registering its concern at the current impasse over Zimbabwe’s Marange diamond field during the annual Kimberley Process meeting in Israel. The statement went on to indicate that the EU believes Zimbabwe’s actions call into question the credibility of its government and the international diamond trade. The EU urged Zimbabwe to more closely comply with the Kimberley Process and other International obligations.⁶⁴⁰

On 19 July 2010, the EU released a statement applauding an agreement that allowed for the exportation of some of Zimbabwe’s Marange diamonds. The EU called on all parties to comply with the agreement in good faith and urged greater worldwide compliance with the Kimberley Process.⁶⁴¹

⁶³⁷ Leaders of U.S. diamond and jewellery sector mull on stance on KP (Washington) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 28 December 2010. www.diamondworld.net/contentview.aspx?item=5361.

⁶³⁸ Zim cleared to export diamonds, The Southern Times (Harare) 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 April 2011.

www.southerntimesafrica.com/article.php?title=Zim%20cleared%20to%20export%20diamonds&id=5737

⁶³⁹ Lack of Consensus on Zimbabwe Fractures Kimberley Membership, Voice of America (Washington) 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011. www.voanews.com/zimbabwe/news/Kimberley-Process-Fractured-by-Zimbabwe-Case-120297744.html

⁶⁴⁰ Kimberley process: The EU urges further efforts to overcome the impasse regarding the implementation of the KP in Zimbabwe’s Marange diamond fields, European Union (Brussels) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/856&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁶⁴¹ Kimberley Process: Agreement reached on Zimbabwe’s diamond exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/969&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

On 15 October 2010, two EU banks announced a ban on financial transactions involving the Zimbabwe diamond industry as per EU trade embargo policy aimed at propping up governance of natural resources. The Antwerp Diamond Bank (ADB) and ABN AMRO banks announced that the bans would remain effective until Zimbabwe is removed from the US Office Foreign Assets Control blacklist.⁶⁴²

On 22 December 2010, a statement was released jointly by the participants in the Friends of Zimbabwe meeting held in Copenhagen on 10 December 2010. The EU was a signatory to the statement, which applauded the agreement reached that allowed Zimbabwe to export some Marange diamonds under the Kimberley Process and reinforced the Friends of Zimbabwe's commitment to worldwide effective governance of natural resources.⁶⁴³

On 22 March 2011, in response to Kimberley Process Chairman Mathieu Yamba's granting of permission for Zimbabwe to resume exports of its rough diamonds, the EU argued that the decision had not been taken through due process and reached through consensus.⁶⁴⁴ The EU would continue to seek clarity on procedural issues surrounding this release and indicated that exports should not be permitted until these issues are explained and resolved.⁶⁴⁵

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its efforts in ensuring the compliance of a participant state.

Analyst: Chi Chung Kenson Tong

⁶⁴² Bhebbi, Vusimuzi. EU banks ban Zim diamond transactions, The Zimbabwean (Harare) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.thezimbabwean.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34889:eu-banks-banzim-diamond-transactions&catid=52&Itemid=32.

⁶⁴³ The Zimbabwe Dialogue – Copenhagen Statement, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153649.htm

⁶⁴⁴ Zimbabwe Diamonds Cleared for Export by Kimberley Process, Arcadia Foundation 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. arcadiafoundation.org/latest-papers/africa/zimbabwe-diamonds-cleared-for-export-by-kimberley-process/

⁶⁴⁵ A Statement By The World Diamond Council, World Diamond Council (New York) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.worlddiamondcouncil.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=191:a-statement-by-the-world-diamond-council&catid=42:latest-news&Itemid=197

8. Climate Change: Mid-Term Emissions Reductions [26]

Commitment:

“Consistent with this ambitious long-term objective, we will undertake robust aggregate and individual mid-term reductions, taking into account that baselines may vary and that efforts need to be comparable.”

- G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

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	+0.22		

Background:

G8 members have committed to the reduction of greenhouse gases in previous declarations and in several different forums. The first acknowledgement of anthropogenic climate change came during the 1989 Paris Summit.⁶⁴⁶ Since 1989, commitments to reduce emissions have become a regular feature in G8 declarations. In 2005 at Gleneagles, all G8 members acknowledged the serious “challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy and achieving sustainable development globally.”⁶⁴⁷

Commitments in the area of climate change have largely aligned with the consensus established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC institutionalized the process of setting a baseline year and reducing greenhouse gases (in absolute terms) in relation to that year. Subsequent commitments by G8 members have adopted this approach for both long and short-term targets.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Tokyo Summit, members committed to a long-term “goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, recognizing that this global challenge can only be met by a global response.”⁶⁴⁸ In the near term, members committed to “ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions

⁶⁴⁶ Economic Declaration 1989 Paris Summit, 16 July 1989. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communiqu/e/environment.html.

⁶⁴⁷ Gleneagles Official Documents: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 8 July 2005. Date of access: 24 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechange.html.

⁶⁴⁸ Hokkaido Official Documents: Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Summit, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

reductions.”⁶⁴⁹ The G8 Research Group’s 2008 Final Compliance Report found that all members (with the exception of the United States) had set a mid-term goal; however, the report did not measure whether any action had been taken towards its fulfillment.⁶⁵⁰

Members reaffirmed this commitment at L’Aquila in 2009, calling for “an 80% or more reduction goal for developed countries by 2050,” and reiterating “the need for significant mid-term targets consistent with the long term goals.”⁶⁵¹ A compliance study on mid-term targets was not conducted for the L’Aquila Summit in light of the potential for significant developments at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP 15) of the UNFCCC in Copenhagen on 7-19 December 2009. COP 15 subsequently fell short of setting a binding international legal agreement on targets and timeframes.

Commitment Features:

This commitment highlights two areas of action: first, setting a robust mid-term emissions reduction target, and second, demonstrating significant legislative or funding action in support of the target. To be awarded full compliance, a member must take action in both of these areas.

In the first area of action, G8 members have set an ambitious long-term target of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in aggregate by 80 per cent or more by 2050, compared to 1990 or more recent years. While no timeline is specified for “mid-term,” many countries have adopted the recommendations of the Copenhagen Accord and set a mid-term target in relation to 2020.⁶⁵² Thus to achieve full compliance, a member must first set a robust mid-term reduction target, and second demonstrate a significant legislative or funding commitment towards meeting that target.

Examples of significant legislative or funding commitments could include, but are not limited to: binding, national-level legislation limiting greenhouse gas emissions; the establishment or participation in a national emissions trading scheme; or significant investment in technology that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the principle of additionality.⁶⁵³ While baseline years may vary, the target must be communicated in terms of absolute emission reductions so that it is comparable to other national targets.

Scoring Guidelines:

⁶⁴⁹ Hokkaido Official Documents: Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Summit, 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

⁶⁵⁰ Hokkaido Official Documents: 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, 30 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-final/2008-g8compliance.pdf.

⁶⁵¹ L’Aquila Official Documents: Chair’s Summary, 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-summary.html.

⁶⁵² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf.

⁶⁵³ For a definition of ‘additionality’ see: CDM Project Developers Workshop, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (Bangalore) 3 February 2005. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/oMH7wF8hI2xp8UpdTQY/additionality.pdf.

-1	Member takes no significant legislative OR funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 AND does not announce plans for significant reduction of future greenhouse gas reductions by 2020.
0	Member takes significant legislative OR funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 OR announces plans for significant reduction of future greenhouse gas reductions by 2020.
+1	Member takes significant legislative AND funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Lead Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to take robust legislative and funding action to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Canada has stalled in its efforts to regulate domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. On 17 November 2010, the Climate Change Accountability Act, designated as Bill C-311, was defeated without parliamentary debate by the Canadian Senate.⁶⁵⁴ The Bill called for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 25 per cent by 2020, using 1990 as the base year.⁶⁵⁵ This new goal would have been more ambitious than the 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020 that Canada is currently trying to achieve.⁶⁵⁶ Due to this decision, Canada has taken a significant step away from setting and achieving a robust mid-term GHG reduction target.

Canadian climate change policies are the subject of domestic and international criticism. On 7 December 2010, the Auditor General of Canada's office released the '2010 Fall Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development.'⁶⁵⁷ The Canadian report focuses on three topics in detail: "How the federal government responds to oil spills from ships; how it monitors the quality and quantity of fresh water; and how it supports adaption to climate change impacts."⁶⁵⁸ The report takes into account

⁶⁵⁴ Climate bill, Commons crushed in one blow, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/article/892053--climate-bill-commons-crushed-in-one-blo

⁶⁵⁵ Climate bill, Commons crushed in one blow, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/article/892053--climate-bill-commons-crushed-in-one-blo

⁶⁵⁶ Climate bill, Commons crushed in one blow, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/article/892053--climate-bill-commons-crushed-in-one-blo

⁶⁵⁷ 2010 Fall Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of the Auditor General of Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_cesd_201012_e_34435.html.

⁶⁵⁸ 2010 Fall Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of the Auditor General (Ottawa), 7 December 2010, Date of Access: 20 January 2011. www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_cesd_201012_00_e_34423.html.

environmental petitions received between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010⁶⁵⁹ and “admonishes the government for its lack of leadership around environmental issues.”⁶⁶⁰ Internationally, “the non-governmental organization Germanwatch ranked Canada 54th out of 57 countries in its performance in halting climate change.”⁶⁶¹

Much of the international criticism stems from Canada’s involvement in the Alberta Tar Sands. Keith Schneider, regular contributor to the New York Times, in Yale Environment 360, argues that: “so far, government officials have shown little concern for the environmental consequences of this new fossil-fuel development boom.”⁶⁶² He quotes the Pembina Institute, a Canadian Environmental Think Tank, stating that the tar sands are “the fastest-growing source of CO2 emissions in Canada.”⁶⁶³

Despite domestic and international criticism, Canada has made some effort to address its GHG emissions, although these efforts have not been commensurate with the ‘robust’ measures promised in the Muskoka commitment. On 20 July 2010, the Government of Canada invested CA\$2.2 million in CO2 storage research under the auspices of the Canada-US Clean Energy Dialogue.⁶⁶⁴ On 20 July 2010, Natural Resources Canada, along with the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, announced CA\$6.6 million in funding for the Prairies Regional Adaptation Collaborative.⁶⁶⁵ The Collaborative is meant to “help Canadians in the Prairie provinces deal with the impacts of climate change on water resources and forest and grassland ecosystems.”⁶⁶⁶ On 1 September 2010, the Government of Canada announced that new fuel content regulations will come into effect on 15 December 2010 as part of Canada’s Renewable Fuels

⁶⁵⁹ 2010 Fall Report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of the Auditor General (Ottawa), 7 December 2010, Date of Access: 20 January 2011. www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_cesd_201012_00_e_34423.html.

⁶⁶⁰ Harper government lax on climate change issues, report says, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/harper-government-lax-on-climate-change-issues-report-says/article1828178/.

⁶⁶¹ Climate change talked about, but not worried about: Poll, The Gazette (Montreal) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.montrealgazette.com/business/Climate+change+talked+about+worried+about+Poll/3954424/story.html.

⁶⁶² A High-Risk Energy Boom Sweeps Across North America, Yale Environment 360 (New Haven) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. e360.yale.edu/feature/a_high-risk_energy_boom_sweeps_across_north_america/2324/.

⁶⁶³ A High-Risk Energy Boom Sweeps Across North America, Yale Environment 360 (New Haven) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. e360.yale.edu/feature/a_high-risk_energy_boom_sweeps_across_north_america/2324/.

⁶⁶⁴ Canada and US Invest in Leading Carbon Capture and Storage Project, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201053-eng.php.

⁶⁶⁵ Governments Work Together to Address Climate Change, Natural Resources Canada (Regina), 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 January 2011. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201055-eng.php.

⁶⁶⁶ Governments Work Together to Address Climate Change, Natural Resources Canada (Regina), 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 January 2011. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201055-eng.php.

Strategy.⁶⁶⁷ The regulations require “an average renewable fuel content of five per cent in gasoline.”⁶⁶⁸ On 1 October 2010, the Government of Canada announced the Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations for the 2011-2016 model years.⁶⁶⁹ These are meant to reduce the green house gas emissions of 2016 models by 25 per cent lower compared to “vehicles that were sold in Canada in 2008.”⁶⁷⁰ In an ongoing collaboration with the U.S. government to “establish common North American standards for regulating GHGs from new light-duty vehicles,”⁶⁷¹ these regulations are similar to those already present in the United States.⁶⁷²

The Government of Canada announced on 10 February 2011 their intention to move forward on implementing a 2 per cent requirement of renewable content in diesel fuel and heating oil. Through this, the Canadian Government hopes to reduce the “annual greenhouse gas emissions by up to four megatonnes.”⁶⁷³ However, this is not commensurate with robust legislative action.

Canada has made a commitment to address climate change in the developing world. On 1 October 2010, the Government of Canada announced CA\$400 million in funding as part of Canada’s commitment under the Copenhagen Accord.⁶⁷⁴ This financing “represents Canada’s largest ever contribution to support international efforts to address climate

⁶⁶⁷ Government of Canada Releases Final Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Gasoline, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. [ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2D84D5D6-F152-4F5F-A4B9-BE973BE6821B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2D84D5D6-F152-4F5F-A4B9-BE973BE6821B).

⁶⁶⁸ Government of Canada Releases Final Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Gasoline, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. [ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2D84D5D6-F152-4F5F-A4B9-BE973BE6821B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2D84D5D6-F152-4F5F-A4B9-BE973BE6821B).

⁶⁶⁹ Canada Announces Final GHG Emission Regulations for New Light-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3C7732ED-B2B7-4E45-8A54-A495500E58DB.

⁶⁷⁰ Canada Announces Final GHG Emission Regulations for New Light-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3C7732ED-B2B7-4E45-8A54-A495500E58DB.

⁶⁷¹ Canada Announces Final GHG Emission Regulations for New Light-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3C7732ED-B2B7-4E45-8A54-A495500E58DB.

⁶⁷² Canada Announces Final GHG Emission Regulations for New Light-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=3C7732ED-B2B7-4E45-8A54-A495500E58DB.

⁶⁷³ Harper Government Moves Forward with Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil, Environment Canada (Sainte Catherine) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=F0ABB239-46D6-4A69-B0CC-A522F30B8DAC.

⁶⁷⁴ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

change,”⁶⁷⁵ and represents Canada’s 2010 contribution to the “fast-start financing promised by developing countries”⁶⁷⁶ and is meant to “support climate change mitigation, including financing for adaptation, capacity building, technology transfer and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation in developing countries.”⁶⁷⁷ While this action deserves recognition, it does not help Canada meet its domestic mid-term emissions reduction targets.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to take action on climate change commensurate with the scope of the Muskoka commitments.

Analyst: Ioana Sendroiu

France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

France shares the European Union’s (EU) objective to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.⁶⁷⁸ In July 2010, Jean-Louis Borloo, the former French Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Town and Country Planning, issued a public call for the EU to increase its target to 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.⁶⁷⁹ France has already reduced its domestic GHG emissions to its Kyoto target,⁶⁸⁰ currently ranks fourth amongst European Union members in total greenhouse gas emissions,⁶⁸¹ and continues to find innovative means of reducing domestic GHG emissions. In July 2010, Jean-Louis Borloo, released a long-term strategy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions using a combination of incentives for consumers

⁶⁷⁵ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁶⁷⁶ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁶⁷⁷ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁶⁷⁸ Expression of willingness to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord and submission of the quantified economy-wide emissions reductions targets for 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord_app1.pdf.

⁶⁷⁹ UK, Germany and France: Europe must cut emissions 30% to capture “low carbon economic opportunities, Climate Progress (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. climateprogress.org/2010/07/15/uk-germany-france-europe-cut-emissions-by-30/.

⁶⁸⁰ Non-industrial emissions key for meeting Kyoto targets, European Environment Agency (Copenhagen) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/newsreleases/non-industrial-emissions-key-for-meeting-kyoto-targets/#.

⁶⁸¹ Greenhouse gas profiles: GHG trends and projections in France, European Environment Agency (Copenhagen) October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/ghg-country-profiles/tp-report-country-profiles/france-greenhouse-gas-profile-summary-1990-2020.pdf.

(such as using “eco-labels” and public education campaigns) and punishment for producers who fail to meet “public-procurement requirements.”⁶⁸² This strategy builds on and borrows from Grenelle⁶⁸³ and Grenelle 2, a forum established by French President Nicolas Sarkozy in 2007 to discuss and enact policy for environmentally friendly and sustainable development.⁶⁸⁴

France is an emerging leader in clean energy and GHG measurement. Grenelle 2, passed on 12 July 2010,⁶⁸⁵ seeks to innovate in key sectors like: “renewable energies, green chemistry, biomaterials, and energy and CO2 storage”⁶⁸⁶ by offering financial support for innovation.⁶⁸⁷ The law seeks to educate the French public and expand the installation of energy meters in buildings that use heating technologies.⁶⁸⁸ Grenelle 2 will also require companies with more than 500 employees situated in communities larger than 50,000 monitor their carbon dioxide emissions by 2012 and develop a reduction plan the same year.⁶⁸⁹ Lastly, Grenelle 2 will increase supervision over carbon dioxide capture and storage facilities to ensure development, coordination and security.⁶⁹⁰ The law contains “19 indicators to track progress on sustainable development”⁶⁹¹ including “France’s total carbon footprint — including emissions from imports — as well as the more standard

⁶⁸² Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan Environmental Technologies Action Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁸³ Repères – les indicateurs de la stratégie nationale de développement durable 2010-2013, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 1 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/RepIDDe.pdf.

⁶⁸⁴ Présentation du Grenelle Environnement, Ministère de l’Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement. (Paris) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/-Qu-est-ce-que-le-Grenelle-.html.

⁶⁸⁵ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production. Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁸⁶ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan. European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁸⁷ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan, European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁸⁸ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁸⁹ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁹⁰ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁹¹ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan. European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

total domestic greenhouse-gas emissions”⁶⁹² this information will be “made public every year from 2011.”⁶⁹³

Clean energy production is a cornerstone of France’s GHG reduction plans. France aims to increase research and development funding by €1 billion between 2010 and 2012 to “match the level of investment in civil nuclear research”⁶⁹⁴ in order to move away from carbon-based energy.⁶⁹⁵ All civil society installations in agriculture will run from photovoltaic panels, and the time required to transition private individuals over to photovoltaic panels will be regulated to two months.⁶⁹⁶ The costs of this transition will be shared by the taxpayer and the producer.⁶⁹⁷

France is taking steps to ensure its international commitments are implemented domestically. In July 2010, former Energy Minister, Jean Louis Borloo chaired the Comité Interministériel pour le Développement Durable, adopted a framework and guideline for all private and public stakeholders to ensure consistency and solidarity of French commitments in national and global climate initiatives.⁶⁹⁸

The French government has also agreed to a bonus of €2,000 per vehicle if they emit less than 100g CO₂/km, this creates consumer and manufacturing incentives to invest in hybrid vehicles and contributes to the further reduction of French CO₂ emissions.⁶⁹⁹

In addition, France has announced two investment projects aimed at the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, on 13 January 2011, the French government called for the

⁶⁹² Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan. European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁹³ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan. European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁹⁴ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan, European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁹⁵ Innovation plays key role in French sustainable-development plan, European Commission (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/inaction/policynews/577_en.html.

⁶⁹⁶ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁹⁷ Grenelle 2: Réduire les consommations d’énergie et le contenu en carbone de la production, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Grenelle-2-Reduire-les.html.

⁶⁹⁸ Stratégie nationale de développement durable 2010-2013 vers une économie verte et équitable, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=17670.

⁶⁹⁹ Achats de véhicules neufs: refonte du dispositif de bonus-malus écologique, Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 3 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/achats-de-vehicules-neufs-refonte-du-dispositif-de-bonus-malus-ecologique.

development of new projects aimed at developing solar panels and photovoltaics in order to strengthen the competitiveness of French companies internationally, and as a solution to reduce energy dependence and greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.⁷⁰⁰

On 21 February 2011, several French government ministers announced the development of a new agency aimed at and dedicated to the further reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and France's dependency on fossil fuels through investment and support in the production and market for electric hybrid vehicles.⁷⁰¹ These projects hope to contribute to the research and the development of environmentally friendly innovative solutions, to increase France's competitiveness in the emerging green energy market over time, and in environmental performance.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for having complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analysts: Jasmine Hamade

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Germany is aiming for more ambitious reduction targets than those called for at the Muskoka Summit. Muskoka called for a 50 per cent reduction of carbon emissions compared to 1990 levels by 2050,⁷⁰² Germany is aiming for an 80 per cent reduction of greenhouse gases by 2050,⁷⁰³ starting with a mid-term target of 40 per cent by 2020.⁷⁰⁴ Germany remains committed to "ambitious EU climate protection targets in order for

⁷⁰⁰ Investissements d'avenir: développer une filière d'excellence dans le solaire et le photovoltaïque, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 13 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/investissements-d-avenir-developper-une-filiere-d-excellence-dans-le-solaire-et-le-photovoltaique.

⁷⁰¹ Investissements d'avenir: trouver des solutions fiables de recharge de véhicules électriques, Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.gouvernement.fr/gouvernement/investissements-d-avenir-trouver-des-solutions-fiables-de-recharge-de-vehicules-electriques.

⁷⁰² Muskoka Official Documents: Recovery and New Beginnings, 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communiqu.html.

⁷⁰³ Energy Concept for an Environmentally Sound, Reliable and Affordable Energy Supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.bmu.de/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/energiekonzept_bundesregierung_en.pdf.

⁷⁰⁴ Energy Concept for an Environmentally Sound, Reliable and Affordable Energy Supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.bmu.de/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/energiekonzept_bundesregierung_en.pdf.

Europe to also take the lead in the climate protection negotiations.”⁷⁰⁵ Germany has already reduced its domestic greenhouse gas emissions to below targets set by the European Union Emission Trading Scheme⁷⁰⁶ and currently ranks first amongst European Union members in total greenhouse gas emissions.⁷⁰⁷

Germany continues to lead the EU in measurement, monitoring and verification. Since the German Government released its Perspectives for Germany – a “national strategy for sustainable development”⁷⁰⁸ - in 2002, it has continued to measure its successes and failures actively in “21 different areas [and] show the extent to which the development in the economy, the environment and the society meets the expectations and goals set.”⁷⁰⁹

Germany is also a world leader in sustainable energy generation. In January 2011, the Chair of the German Advisory Council on the Environment (SURD), Prof. Dr. Faulstich, presented Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen with a special report indicating that Germany can have a 100 per cent renewable energy supply by 2050.⁷¹⁰ Plans to fund this initiative will start with an increase in research and development funding in 2011 through the establishment of an “energy efficiency fund at the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.”⁷¹¹ “Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau will initiate a special Offshore Wind Energy Programme in 2011 with a total credit volume of €5 billion at market rates of interest.”⁷¹² In recognizing that CO2 emitting technology will continue to

⁷⁰⁵ Germany a Driving Force in International Climate Protection Process, The German Missions in the United States, (Washington) date unknown. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/06_Climate_Business_Science/01_Climate_Energy_Envir/01_Gov_Climate/01/InternationalPolicy.html.

⁷⁰⁶ Non-industrial emissions key for meeting Kyoto targets, European Environment Agency (Copenhagen) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/newsreleases/non-industrial-emissions-key-for-meeting-kyoto-targets/#.

⁷⁰⁷ Greenhouse gas profiles: GHG trends and projections in Germany, European Environment Agency (Copenhagen) October 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/ghg-country-profiles/tp-report-country-profiles/germany-greenhouse-gas-profile-summary-1990-2020.pdf.

⁷⁰⁸ Sustainable Development in Germany: Indicator Report 2010, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden) September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/EN/Content/Publikationen/SpecializedPublications/EnvironmentEconomicAccounting/Indicators2010,property=file.pdf.

⁷⁰⁹ Sustainable Development in Germany: Indicator Report 2010, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden) September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/EN/Content/Publikationen/SpecializedPublications/EnvironmentEconomicAccounting/Indicators2010,property=file.pdf.

⁷¹⁰ 100% renewable electricity supply by 2050, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46959.php.

⁷¹¹ Energy Concept for an Environmentally Sound, Reliable and Affordable Energy Supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.bmu.de/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/energiekonzept_bundesregierung_en.pdf.

⁷¹² Energy Concept for an Environmentally Sound, Reliable and Affordable Energy Supply, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.bmu.de/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/energiekonzept_bundesregierung_en.pdf.

play a prominent role in delivering energy for decades, on 14 July 2010, Germany's Federal Economics Minister Rainer Brüderle and Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen announced a "joint draft act on the demonstration and application of technologies for the capture, transport and permanent storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂)."⁷¹³ "By agreeing on the draft act, we are giving German industry the opportunity to swiftly develop this key technology and use new export opportunities worldwide."⁷¹⁴ On 5 July 2010, Germany's Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen announced a "two-step process for reducing the feed-in tariff for solar energy."⁷¹⁵ This initiative hopes to reduce the gap between "the rapidly sinking costs of photovoltaic systems and the slow reduction of support rates"⁷¹⁶ and help legitimize the expansion of renewable energy production.

Germany continues to demonstrate leadership in confronting transport emissions. 20 December 2010, Germany's Federal Environment Minister announced new provisions on CO₂ emissions in light commercial vehicles in order to significantly reduce fuel consumption of vehicles by 2020, "as an incentive to comply with the targets, vehicle manufacturers will face severe fines if they exceed them."⁷¹⁷

Germany recognizes the success of solar power in Germany and has moved to adjust legislation to support and encourage the expansion of the solar and renewable energy sector to reflect new market developments, to disperse cost, and to encourage the development of technology.⁷¹⁸ Further, on 26 January 2011, the Chair of the German Advisory Council of the Environment, Dr. Faulstich, presented a study on the achievability of 100 per cent renewable German energy supply by 2050,⁷¹⁹ through the

⁷¹³ Bruderle and Rottgen: CCS act an important step for a future technology, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 July 2010. Date of Access: 22 January 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46238.php.

⁷¹⁴ Bruderle and Rottgen: CCS act an important step for a future technology, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 July 2010. Date of Access: 22 January 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46238.php.

⁷¹⁵ Rottgen welcomes Mediation Committee conclusions on support for solar energy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 6 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46206.php.

⁷¹⁶ Rottgen welcomes Mediation Committee conclusions on support for solar energy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 6 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46206.php.

⁷¹⁷ Federal Environment Minister welcomes agreement on light commercial vehicles, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46853.php.

⁷¹⁸ Environment Minister Röttgen: solar power support must be adjusted to market developments, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46964.php.

⁷¹⁹ 100% renewable electricity supply by 2050: SRU presents special report to Federal Environment Minister Röttgen, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46959.php.

expansion of “renewable energies, increased energy efficiency and the expansion of grid and storage capacities.”⁷²⁰

On 2 February 2011, the German Federal Cabinet “confirmed the early measures on cost containment regarding support for renewable energies.”⁷²¹ The measures for cost containment include the further reduction of tariffs for electricity generated by solar energy, leading to the expansion of German solar power generation. This would increase market incentive for energy consumers and an attempt to repair the existing incentives for biogas producers which has led to an excessive increase in the production of maize that has had a “negative impact on landscape and biological diversity.”⁷²²

On 16 March 2011, the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, announced that Germany’s renewable contribution to the energy supply continued to rise in 2010, totalling approximately 11 per cent of Germany’s total energy consumption, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.⁷²³

Thus, Germany has been awarded +1 for taking significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Jasmine Hamade

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Italy remains over-reliant on the purchase of carbon offsets to meet its greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets. Italy recently opposed the European Union’s intended reform of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS).⁷²⁴ According to the Environmental Investigation Agency, “Italy allows up to 15 per cent of its emissions reductions under the EU ETS to be met by offsets.”⁷²⁵ These projects are seen as a cheap and easy way of reducing emissions, and they diminish incentive to make reductions at home.

⁷²⁰ 100% renewable electricity supply by 2050: SRU presents special report to Federal Environment Minister Röttgen, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46959.php.

⁷²¹ Federal Cabinet confirms adaption concerning solar support and green electricity privilege: New provisions announced for biogas support from 2012, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47055.php.

⁷²² Federal Cabinet confirms adaption concerning solar support and green electricity privilege: New provisions announced for biogas support from 2012, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47055.php.

⁷²³ Renewables’ contribution to energy supply in Germany contributed to rise in 2010, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47124.php.

⁷²⁴ Italy, Firms Stall EU Carbon Reform: Critics, Reuters (London) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6AH4CM20101118?pageNumber=1.

⁷²⁵ Italy, Firms Stall EU Carbon Reform: Critics, Reuters (London) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6AH4CM20101118?pageNumber=1.

Despite a dependence on carbon offset purchases, Italy has made some progress towards legislating a mid-term GHG reduction target. On 5 November 2010, the National Reform Plan for sustainable growth by 2020 was approved by the Italian government.⁷²⁶ The National Reform Plan includes a target reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to a fixed rate of 20 per cent, in accordance with the European level, by 2020.⁷²⁷

Italy has also made some progress in regulating carbon capture and storage technology. On 23 March 2011 Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo stated that a new law would establish a “system for the site selection, operation, transportation and disposal” of carbon dioxide, and that it was “an important step forward for the environment.”⁷²⁸ This announcement was made after the Council of Ministers approved the decree to set the standards for carbon capture and storage (CCS).⁷²⁹ The use of CCS technology, which captures CO₂ and stores it underground, is intended to reduce Italy’s ‘debt’ of carbon offsets, as well as achieving the European emission reduction targets.⁷³⁰

Italy remains behind the rest of the European Union. Nonetheless, it has successfully legislated a mid-term GHG reduction target. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Nerin Ali

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Japan is still reeling from the terrible earthquake and tsunami that devastated the country on 11 March 2011. The Japanese Government has estimated the cost of rebuilding the country at upwards of US\$309 billion.⁷³¹ Recovery from this disaster will likely mean that mid-term emissions reductions will be de-prioritized for the foreseeable future.

⁷²⁶ Berlusconi Says Italy Approved 2020 ‘National Reform Plan,’ Bloomberg BusinessWeek (Bloomberg) 5.November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.businessweek.com/news/2010-11-05/berlusconi-says-italy-approved-2020-national-reform-plan.html.

⁷²⁷ Europa 2020: Il Programma Nazionale di Riforma (PNR), Governo Italiano (Rome) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/PNR/obiettivi.html.

⁷²⁸ Approvato in Cdm il decreto per lo stoccaggio della CO₂, Prestigiacomo: “Importante passo avanti per l’ambiente,” Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mar (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. .

⁷²⁹ Approvato in Cdm il decreto per lo stoccaggio della CO₂, Prestigiacomo: “Importante passo avanti per l’ambiente,” Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mar (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. .

⁷³⁰ Approvato in Cdm il decreto per lo stoccaggio della CO₂, Prestigiacomo: “Importante passo avanti per l’ambiente,” Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mar (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. .

⁷³¹ Japan earthquake could cost \$309 billion, Cable News Network (New York) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. money.cnn.com/2011/03/23/news/international/japan_earthquake_cost/index.htm.

Prior to the earthquake, Japan postponed plans to implement a national emissions trading scheme. On 28 December 2010, the Japanese Government bowed to business interests who warned that there would be job losses if Japan implemented emissions regulations while overseas trading partners have failed to do so.⁷³² As the fifth largest GHG emitter in the world, Japan's decision represents a blow to the EU's hopes that other major emitters will join its progressive stance on climate change.⁷³³

Japan recently reversed its support of the Kyoto Protocol. On 2 December 2010, the Japanese delegation to the Cancun Environment and Development Negotiations announced that Japan would not be open to "supporting the continuation of the Kyoto protocol."⁷³⁴ On the same day of the negotiations, Japan also opposed a fee meant to support certain Joint Implementation projects.⁷³⁵ Japan released a statement in December 2010 calling for the establishment of a new "internationally legally-binding framework with the participation of all major economies."⁷³⁶ Japan sees the Kyoto protocol as neither fair nor effective, and stated that it is harmful to extend country "obligations under the Kyoto Protocol after 2012."⁷³⁷

Domestic GHG reduction policies have lacked the robustness mandated by the Muskoka commitment. Seiji Ikkatai of Kyoto University, writing for the East Asia Forum, asserts that Japanese climate change policy is not working.⁷³⁸ Ikkatai argues that: "Neither the voluntary measures imposed on industry nor the information campaigns developed in an attempt to reduce household emissions are significant enough to make a serious impression on GHG emissions."⁷³⁹ Furthermore, he asserts that "it is difficult to expect further substantial CO2 reductions from Japanese companies"⁷⁴⁰ due to a lack of existing strong regulations as well as "no concrete plans by the central government to introduce economic measures such as carbon taxes and cap and trade."⁷⁴¹

⁷³² Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUSTRE6BR06120101228.

⁷³³ Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUSTRE6BR06120101228.

⁷³⁴ Earth Negotiations Bulletin: Cancun Highlights Thursday 2 December 2010, International Institute for Sustainable Development Reporting Services (New York) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12491e.html.

⁷³⁵ Earth Negotiations Bulletin: Cancun Highlights Thursday 2 December 2010, International Institute for Sustainable Development Reporting Services (New York) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12491e.html.

⁷³⁶ Japan's position regarding the Kyoto Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/kp_pos_1012.html.

⁷³⁷ Japan's position regarding the Kyoto Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/kp_pos_1012.html.

⁷³⁸ Climate change policies in Japan, East Asia Forum (Canberra) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eastasiaforum.org/2010/12/01/climate-change-policies-in-japan/.

⁷³⁹ Climate change policies in Japan, East Asia Forum (Canberra) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eastasiaforum.org/2010/12/01/climate-change-policies-in-japan/.

⁷⁴⁰ Climate change policies in Japan, East Asia Forum (Canberra) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eastasiaforum.org/2010/12/01/climate-change-policies-in-japan/.

⁷⁴¹ Climate change policies in Japan, East Asia Forum (Canberra) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eastasiaforum.org/2010/12/01/climate-change-policies-in-japan/.

Japan's efforts to reduce GHG emissions have largely been limited to rhetoric. On 2 September 2010, Japan and 13 Caribbean countries met in Tokyo and agreed to "cooperate in curbing global warming."⁷⁴² On 26 October 2010, Japan hosted a meeting of ministers from many countries in an effort to deal with greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.⁷⁴³

Despite rhetorical commitments to combating climate change, Japan has taken neither significant legislative nor funding action to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for not taking significant legislative or funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Ioana Sendroiu

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

At the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Russia reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 15-25 per cent emission reduction by 2020 with a base year of 1990.⁷⁴⁴ The commitment was made at the UN Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen in 2009.⁷⁴⁵

On 30 July 2010 the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved the rules of register of investment projects aimed at greenhouse gas emission reduction under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.⁷⁴⁶

On 23 July 2010, Russia approved 15 clean energy projects⁷⁴⁷ that "have the potential to generate 30 million carbon offsets,"⁷⁴⁸ and on 30 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved the list of 18 more projects to be realized under

⁷⁴² Japan, Caribbean nations discuss climate change, assistance for Haiti, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 3 September, 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100903a7.html.

⁷⁴³ Ministers advocate conservation of forests to curb climate change, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 27 October, 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101027a8.html.

⁷⁴⁴ Statement by the Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_16/statements/application/pdf/101209_cop16_hls_russia.pdf.

⁷⁴⁵ Letter of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring to the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/russianfederation_cph10.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 352 of 30 July 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=1380.

⁷⁴⁷ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 326 of 23 July 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=13525.

⁷⁴⁸ Russia approves first Kyoto CO2 offset projects, Reuters (London) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE66P3I920100726.

Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.⁷⁴⁹ Additionally, in January 2011, Russian state company Gazprom Neft sold 290,000 tonnes of CO2 emission rights to the Mitsubishi Corp. This was “one of the first such credit deliveries from Russia”⁷⁵⁰ to help meet emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol.⁷⁵¹

On 3 September 2010, the Russian Government adopted a “strategic plan for the development of hydrometeorology and related fields up to 2030.”⁷⁵² The strategy takes into account ongoing and anticipated climate changes. It provides for, inter alia, support for monitoring of climate and weather influence on agriculture, developing of agriculture sector adaptation to climate change strategy and minimization of negative influence of dangerous weather events on agriculture.⁷⁵³

On 7 September 2010, the Russian Government announced a US\$10 million contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for 2011-2014.⁷⁵⁴ The GEF is the “financial mechanism for both the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change”⁷⁵⁵ and supports projects in climate change mitigation and adaptation.⁷⁵⁶ The GEF will help implement such projects in Russia and abroad.⁷⁵⁷

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government approved the State Programme on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020.⁷⁵⁸ One of the anticipated results of the programme implementation is a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the amount of 2.4 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent from 2011 to 2020. This will be achieved by promoting energy conservation and energy efficiency in energy generation and transmission, communal infrastructure, industry, agriculture, transportation and

⁷⁴⁹ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 709 of 30 December 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=13525.

⁷⁵⁰ Gazprom unit delivers CO2 rights to Mitsubishi, Reuters (Tokyo) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTOE70604S20110107.

⁷⁵¹ Gazprom unit delivers CO2 rights to Mitsubishi, Reuters (Tokyo) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTOE70604S20110107.

⁷⁵² Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signs Executive Order No. 1458-r of September 3, 2010, Prime Minister of Russia (Moscow) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/messages/12185/.

⁷⁵³ Strategic plan for the development of hydrometeorology and related fields up to 2030, Government of Russia (Moscow) 3 September 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. government.ru/media/2010/9/14/34847/file/1458R_pril.doc.

⁷⁵⁴ Executive Order No. 1494-r of 7 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 7 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. government.ru/docs/12071/.

⁷⁵⁵ Areas of Work, Global Environment Facility (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.thegef.org/gef/Areas_work.

⁷⁵⁶ Climate change, Global Environment Facility (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.thegef.org/gef/climate_change.

⁷⁵⁷ Background materials for the September 2, 2010 Government Presidium meeting, Government of Russia (Moscow) 2 September 2010. Date of Access: 2 February 2011. government.ru/docs/12007/.

⁷⁵⁸ Executive Order No. 2446-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. government.ru/gov/results/13912/.

housing.⁷⁵⁹ About RUB7 billion (US\$233 million) will be budgeted for this program's implementation in 2011.⁷⁶⁰

On 16 March 2011, the Russian Government approved an agreement with Norway on cooperative projects aimed at greenhouse gas emissions reduction in accordance with Article 6 of the Kyoto protocol. According to the agreement, both sides will be able estimate their potential reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, create favorable conditions for national companies' cooperation in this area with the government, and provide the exchange of data concerning the terms of clean energy projects implementation.⁷⁶¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for setting a midterm reduction target and having taken significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Irina Grechukhina and Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

In pursuit of this commitment, the UK Government has announced a specific mid-term emissions reduction target, has made available additional funding, taken regulatory steps, and provided informal support. The UK Government has set a mid-term reduction target consistent with the European Union's goal of at least 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.

The UK's commitment to robust mid-term reductions has been supported by a significant funding increase. On 20 October 2010, the Department of Energy and Climate Change announced that it would increase environmental spending by 21 per cent.⁷⁶² This includes an investment of £1 billion on commercial carbon capture and storage demonstration plants,⁷⁶³ a commitment of £600 million of funding for the Renewable Heat Initiative, to be launched in 2011, and £200 million for the development of low-carbon energy

⁷⁵⁹ State Programme On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. government.ru/media/2011/1/20/38402/file/2446.doc.

⁷⁶⁰ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Russian government, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/12655/.

⁷⁶¹ Executive Order of the Government of Russia No. 430-r of 16 March 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 6 April 2011. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1549614.

⁷⁶² Department of Energy and Climate Change: HMT Spending Review Press Release, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/csr_hmt_releas/csr_hmt_releas.aspx.

⁷⁶³ Department of Energy and Climate Change: HMT Spending Review Press Release, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/csr_hmt_releas/csr_hmt_releas.aspx.

technologies.⁷⁶⁴ On 25 October 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron complemented this funding with a pledge of £60 million for the purpose of establishing high standard offshore wind manufacturing capabilities in British port cities. The Prime Minister declared this initiative to be aimed at supporting private developers in the field of offshore wind energy.⁷⁶⁵

The UK has taken considerable steps towards reducing energy consumption and improving energy production. On 20 July 2010, Minister for the Cabinet Office Francis Maude launched a new Energy Efficiency Code in order to guide the public administration's May 2010 pledge to reduce its carbon emissions by ten per cent. The Energy Code provides the basis for cooperation between the public administration and its private contractors in the pursuit of this pledge.⁷⁶⁶ Furthermore on 11 November 2010, Energy Minister Charles Hendry approved the development by the Wattenfall Group of a 16 turbine wind farm in Northumberland.⁷⁶⁷

The UK continues to engage its citizens in its drive to reduce national energy consumption. On 30 March 2011, the Department of Energy and Climate Change announced plans for the roll out of 53 million smart meters.⁷⁶⁸ Mass roll out of the new meters will begin in 2014 and is expected to play a key role in delivering the UK's energy security and low carbon future.⁷⁶⁹

The UK is also working with several international partners to produce and share green energy. On 20 January 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron officially backed the European Supergrid Plan to "explore linking up green energy projects in the North, Baltic and Irish Seas."⁷⁷⁰ According to Energy Secretary Chris Huhne, these plans will help to

⁷⁶⁴ Department of Energy and Climate Change: HMT Spending Review Press Release, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/csr_hmt_releas/csr_hmt_releas.aspx.

⁷⁶⁵ PM Announces £60 to establish offshore wind manufacturing, Prime Minister's office (London) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/latest-news/2010/10/pm-announces-60m-to-establish-offshore-wind-manufacturing-56155.

⁷⁶⁶ Government calls on contractors to help cut carbon emissions, Cabinet Office (London) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/newsroom/news_releases/2010/100720-carbon.aspx.

⁷⁶⁷ Approval given for wind turbines in Northumberland, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-tyne-11738402.

⁷⁶⁸ DECC lays foundations for smart meters rollout, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_032/pn11_032.aspx.

⁷⁶⁹ DECC lays foundations for smart meters rollout, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_032/pn11_032.aspx.

⁷⁷⁰ Department of Energy and Climate Change: PM backs European Supergrid plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_005/pn11_005.aspx.

“develop a North Sea electricity supergrid that will help secure our energy supplies in a low carbon way.”⁷⁷¹

The efforts noted above are complemented by additional informal actions in support of reducing GHG emissions by 2020. On 15 November 2010, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office hosted a meeting between business leaders from the United Kingdom and India. On this occasion, the business leaders of both countries jointly announced a Charter of Principles as foundation for cooperation in the development of low-carbon technologies.⁷⁷²

The United Kingdom has taken robust legislative and funding measures to reduce its mid-term GHG emissions. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for taking significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Robert Schuster

United States: -1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to take significant legislative or funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

While the United States has set a mid-term reduction goal of 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020,⁷⁷³ the U.S. Congress continues to block any meaningful legislative commitment to climate change mitigation. In July 2010, the U.S. Senate announced it would not put the ‘Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act’ to a vote because it did not have the votes to pass.⁷⁷⁴ The Bill would have committed the United States to a nation-wide cap-and-trade program aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020.⁷⁷⁵

The United States has made several budgetary commitments to emissions reductions. Implementation of the clean energy provisions of the 2009 ‘American Recovery and Reinvestment Act’ is ongoing. An estimated US\$80 billion of the stimulus package was directed towards clean energy projects.⁷⁷⁶ Projects supported by the investment include:

⁷⁷¹ Department of Energy and Climate Change: PM backs European Supergrid plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_005/pn11_005.aspx.

⁷⁷² Business kick-start low carbon collaboration between UK and India, Guardian UK (London) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.guardian.co.uk/sustainable-business/business-collaboration-carbon-uk-india.

⁷⁷³ The Fifth U.S. Climate Action Report – Executive Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.state.gov/documents/organization/140010.pdf.

⁷⁷⁴ Who Killed the Climate Bill?, Foreign Policy (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/23/who_killed_the_climate_bill.

⁷⁷⁵ Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, Open Congress for the 111th United States Congress (Washington) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1733/show.

⁷⁷⁶ Progress Report: The Transformation to a Clean Energy Economy, The White House Office of the Vice President (Washington) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-biden/reports/progress-report-transformation-clean-energy-economy.

wind, solar, and geothermal energy production; modernization of the national electric grid; improvements to residential and commercial energy efficiency; development of carbon capture and storage facilities, and, development of clean fuel technology.⁷⁷⁷ However, it remains to be seen how much of the stimulus package will actually be dispersed.

In April 2011, Congressional Republicans actively attempted to overturn a law that would allow the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act.⁷⁷⁸ If the Energy Tax Prevention Act successfully passes the Senate, the federal government would be prevented from making power plants and other facilities pay a price for emitting greenhouse gases.⁷⁷⁹ This poses another challenge to the US' ability to meet its mid-term reduction target.

In October 2010, the US EPA announced a program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel efficiency of medium and heavy-duty vehicles.⁷⁸⁰ The proposed rules would reduce GHG emissions by 250 million metric tons over the life of vehicles sold between 2014-2018.⁷⁸¹

Following an Executive Order in October 2009, the federal government is currently working towards an internal GHG reduction target of 28 per cent below 2008 levels by 2020.⁷⁸² The Department of Defense announced it will reduce greenhouse gas emissions

⁷⁷⁷ Progress Report: The Transformation to a Clean Energy Economy, The White House Office of the Vice President (Washington) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-biden/reports/progress-report-transformation-clean-energy-economy.

⁷⁷⁸ US House Votes To Stop EPA From Regulating Greenhouse Gases, Dow Jones Newswires (Washington) 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201104071532dowjonesdjonline000622&title=us-house-votes-to-stop-epa-from-regulating-greenhouse-gases.

⁷⁷⁹ US House Votes To Stop EPA From Regulating Greenhouse Gases, Dow Jones Newswires (Washington) 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201104071532dowjonesdjonline000622&title=us-house-votes-to-stop-epa-from-regulating-greenhouse-gases.

⁷⁸⁰ EPA and NHTSA Propose First-Ever Program to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Improve Fuel Efficiency of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles: Regulatory Announcement, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/regulations/420f10901.htm.

⁷⁸¹ EPA and NHTSA Propose First-Ever Program to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Improve Fuel Efficiency of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles: Regulatory Announcement, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/regulations/420f10901.htm.

⁷⁸² President Obama signs an Executive Order Focused on Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/President-Obama-signs-an-Executive-Order-Focused-on-Federal-Leadership-in-Environmental-Energy-and-Economic-Performance.

from non-combat activities by 34 per cent by 2020 and the Department of the Treasury will reduce its emissions by 33 per cent.⁷⁸³

The United States has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to take action commensurate with the scope of the 2010 Muskoka commitments.

Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

In pursuit of this commitment, the EU has specified an explicit mid-term emissions reduction target. On 28 January 2010, the EU, in compliance with its commitments as party to the Copenhagen Accord, announced an emissions reduction target of 20 to 30 per cent by 2020 based on 1990 emissions levels.⁷⁸⁴ Furthermore, the EU has not only released funding, but has also made legislative changes, taken enforcement action, and released regulatory guidelines.

The EU is encouraging climate change mitigation at the municipal level. On 15 September 2010, the European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment provided funding for the European Mobility Week 2010.⁷⁸⁵ This event enabled municipal authorities across the EU to test-run novel low-carbon services and infrastructure programs. The European Commission strongly encouraged municipal governments to adopt at least one of the programs tested during the Mobility Week.⁷⁸⁶

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) remains an integral part of the EU's efforts to meet its mid-term reduction targets. On 9 July 2010, the European Union passed a Decision on the 2013 cap for its Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).⁷⁸⁷ The cap has been

⁷⁸³ Leading by Example – Making the Federal Government More Sustainable, The White House Council on Environmental Quality (Washington) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/02/04/leading-example-making-federal-government-more-sustainable.

⁷⁸⁴ Expression of willingness to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord and submission of the quantified economy-wide emissions reduction targets for 2020, Executive Secretary United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunioncphaccord_app1.pdf.

⁷⁸⁵ European Mobility Week 2010: 'Travel Smarter, Live Better,' EUROPA (Brussels) 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1131&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁸⁶ European Mobility Week 2010: 'Travel Smarter, Live Better,' EUROPA (Brussels) 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1131&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁸⁷ Emissions trading: Questions and Answers concerning the Commission Decision on the EU ETS cap for 2013, EUROPA (Brussels) 9 July 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/314&language=EN.

determined at 1,926,876,368 trading allowances, signifying a prescribed reduction of 5.22 per cent since 2010.⁷⁸⁸

Moreover, the European Union has started consolidating its environmental degradation legislation. On 28 June 2010, the European Commission started a consultation process aimed at producing a review of the 1985 Environmental Impact Assessment Directive.⁷⁸⁹ The review is aimed at introducing changes in order to accommodate recent developments in European Union environmental policy as well as case law. The review specifically targets the harmonization of assessment criteria, the improvement of trans-boundary coordination, as well as the development of synergies between separate environmental policy fields.⁷⁹⁰

In the vein of legislative reform, the European Union adopted a new Directive on Industrial Emissions on 8 November 2010. The Directive consolidates seven pieces of previous legislation and needs to be transposed into Member State domestic law within two years of its passing. The Directive specifically targets the harmonization of Best Available Technologies standards for reducing industrial emissions, as well as the elimination of administrative burdens in the field of emissions reduction technologies. The impact of these burdens is projected to amount to €32 billion.⁷⁹¹

Furthermore, the European Commission has taken enforcement action in cases where its Member States have failed to reasonably comply with European Union legislation. On 30 September 2010, the European Commission urged Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, and Slovenia to comply with maximum levels of PM10 particle emissions (i.e. sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, coarse particles, carbon monoxide, benzene, and ground-level ozone) as mandated by Directive 2008/50/EC. This affords the reprimanded Member States two months to comply with the Directive or to reasonably request an extension. After this period, the European Commission will refer the case to the European Court of Justice.⁷⁹² On the same day, the European Commission requested Greece to comply with the mandatory reporting requirements under the Integrated

⁷⁸⁸ Emissions trading: Questions and Answers concerning the Commission Decision on the EU ETS cap for 2013, EUROPA (Brussels) 9 July 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/314&language=EN.

⁷⁸⁹ EU adopts stricter rules on industrial emissions, EUROPA (Brussels) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁰ EU adopts stricter rules on industrial emissions, EUROPA (Brussels) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1477&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹¹ Environment: Commission asks for views on revamping environmental impact assessments, EUROPA (Brussels) 6 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/901&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹² Air quality: Commission urges five Member States to comply with EU Legislation, EUROPA (Brussels) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1265&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

Pollution Prevention and Control Directive. This Directive demands reports for every three-year period and Greece has failed to provide its 2006-2008 submission.⁷⁹³ On 28 October 2010, the European Commission urged France and Hungary to comply with maximum levels of PM10 emissions as required by Directive 2008/50/EC.⁷⁹⁴ On 28 October 2010, the European Commission urged Belgium to comply with maximum levels of PM10 as well as PM2.5 (i.e. fine dust particles) as required by Directive 2008/50/EC.⁷⁹⁵ On this same day, the European Commission also referred Sweden to the European Court of Justice regarding the matter of 26 Swedish industrial installations whose environmental permits had expired. Permits had originally been introduced by the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive of 1996 which was subsequently codified by Directive 2008/1/EC.⁷⁹⁶

The European Union supplemented these efforts with further regulatory measures. On 29 October 2010, the European Commission published guidelines on the development of renewable energy projects within areas governed by the Natura 2000 framework on biodiversity. This framework mandates sustainable managements for certain European regions. The guidelines are aimed at avoiding clashes between wind energy developments and biodiversity conservation.⁷⁹⁷

On 1 March 2011, the EU committed annual funding of €267 million to its longstanding LIFE+ program. LIFE+ awards funding to innovative projects that develop new policy ideas, technologies, and instruments for the realms of biodiversity, environmental governance, and communications.⁷⁹⁸ Through programs like LIFE+, the EU ensures that it will continue to innovate new methods of reducing GHG emissions.

⁷⁹³ Industrial emissions: Commission asks Greece to comply with EU Legislation, EUROPA (Brussels) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1259&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁴ Environment: Commission urges France and Hungary to comply with EU air quality rules, EUROPA (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1420&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁵ Environment: Commission urges Belgium to adopt measures to implement air quality legislation, Europa (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1414&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁶ Environment: Commission takes Sweden to Court over missing industrial permits, EUROPA (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1412&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁷ Guidelines to reconcile wind energy development and biodiversity policy, EUROPA (Brussels) 29 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1450&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁷⁹⁸ Environment: Commission to provide €267 million for new environmental projects, EUROPA (Brussels) 1 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/240&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

The EU continues to prove its effectiveness as a supranational source of leadership in climate change policy. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for taking significant legislative and funding action towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Analyst: Robert Schuster

9. Climate Change: Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord [27]

Commitment

“Recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should not exceed 2 degrees Celsius, we also call for the full and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Accord, including those related to measurement, reporting and verification thereby promoting transparency and trust.”

G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

In December 2009, members of the G8 and the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Copenhagen at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP-15). The principal objective of the conference was to negotiate a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, which is set to expire in 2012. All G8 members were present at COP-15. However, it should be noted that the United States never ratified the Kyoto Protocol and several G8 members have publicly stated that they will not meet their Kyoto-commitments.

COP-15 did not produce a legally binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol. It did, however, succeed in generating a list of twelve principles which were taken note of by the delegates in the final plenary. These 12 principles collectively referred to as the Copenhagen Accord,⁷⁹⁹ form the basis of the G8's commitment in this section. The Copenhagen Accord promotes action in two areas: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation refers to actions that endeavour to limit or halt future greenhouse gas emissions; adaptation refers to actions that respond to the negative physical changes that may occur as a result of climate change.

The principles of the Copenhagen Accord include, but are not limited to:

⁷⁹⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf.

- Enhance long term cooperative action to combat climate change and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaption programme including international support.
- Agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required and take action to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius.
- Commitment for developed countries to provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support climate change adaptation in developing countries.
- Commitment for each country to state, by 31 January 2010, their pledges for curbing carbon emissions by 2020.
- Non Annex I Parties will Implement mitigation actions will be subject to domestic measurement, reporting and verification which will be reported through their national communications every two years
- Immediate establishment of a funding mechanism to support Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus) in the developing world
- “To pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway”⁸⁰⁰
- A goal of providing US\$100 billion a year by 2020 to help poor countries cope with the impacts of climate change, including US\$30 billion between 2010-2012 to be divided between mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish a High Level Panel under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties “to study the contribution of the potential sources of revenue, including alternatives sources of finance, towards meeting this goal”⁸⁰¹
- Establishment of a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund to support projects in developing countries related to mitigation, adaptation, “capacity building” and technology transfer.
- Establishment of a Technology Mechanism to accelerate green technology development and transfer.
- Adherence to “rigorous, robust and transparent” systems of measuring and reporting.⁸⁰²
- The assessment of the implementation of the accord be completed by 2015, including the strengthening of the long-term goal, including in relation to temperature rise of 1.5 degrees Celsius

Note: For compliance to this commitment we will be considering only those provisions directly pertaining to Annex 1 countries.

⁸⁰⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf.

⁸⁰¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf.

⁸⁰² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf.

Commitment Features:

This commitment calls for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.⁸⁰³ Specifically, the commitment notes the importance of implementing robust methods of measuring, reporting and verifying national greenhouse gas inventories.

All of the G8 members are categorized as Annex 1 countries and are all considered developed. Therefore, to receive full compliance each member country will be judged along two lines: first, full and complete implementation of all the Copenhagen Accord initiatives including: submission of national emissions targets, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, the Technology Mechanism and the REDD-plus initiatives. Secondly, the member must implement a verifiable system of measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

In the first case, implementation of the Copenhagen Accord will be judged on the basis of significant evidence of legislative or funding commitments towards climate change mitigation and adaptation both domestically and abroad. The term ‘significant’ is used to describe action that is both statistically significant as well as acknowledged by as meaningful by the broader public. In the second case, compliance will be judged on the basis of the transparency of emissions measurement, reporting, and verification systems.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member takes actions that go against the provisions in the Accord or takes no significant action to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord OR fails to uphold the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.
0	Member takes action to implement less than all of the twelve provisions of the Copenhagen Accord AND upholds the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.
+1	Member takes significant action to implement all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord AND upholds the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.

Lead Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to fully and effectively implement the Copenhagen Accord. It has made funding contributions and some efforts to enhance climate change reporting and measurement mechanisms, but it has yet to take significant legislative action towards full implementation.

Canada has committed significant funding to implementing the Copenhagen Accord. On 1 October 2010, former Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice announced

⁸⁰³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf.

that Canada would commit CA\$400 million to international climate change efforts.⁸⁰⁴ Minister Prentice said, "[t]his represents Canada's largest ever contribution to support international efforts to address climate change and it will support three key areas in which Canada has considerable expertise: adaptation, clean energy, forests and agriculture."⁸⁰⁵ This includes funding that lays the groundwork for the implementation of projects aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).⁸⁰⁶ Part of this contribution will go towards supporting projects, and providing technological assistance to developing countries, including Least Developed Countries, (LDCs) Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and nations in Africa.⁸⁰⁷ This investment represents Canada's contribution to the fast-start financing aspect of its commitment to the Copenhagen Accord.⁸⁰⁸

As part of Canada's commitment, it must submit to the UNFCCC annual reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals. On 18 October 2010, Canada submitted its Common Reporting Format, (CRF) and its Supplementary Information to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The CRF's contain "summary, sectoral and trend tables for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, and sectoral background data tables for reporting implied emission factors and activity data."⁸⁰⁹ This is in addition to its submission of the National Inventory Report, which Canada submitted earlier this year.⁸¹⁰

In a step to simplify and consolidate its measurement mechanisms, the governments of Canada and British Columbia announced on 17 December 2010 that they will combine

⁸⁰⁴ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁸⁰⁵ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁸⁰⁶ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁸⁰⁷ Canada – 2010 Fast-Start Climate Change Financing, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1.

⁸⁰⁸ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80.

⁸⁰⁹ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.php.

⁸¹⁰ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.php.

their GHG emission reporting data.⁸¹¹ Canada's Environment Minister John Baird said of the deal, "[a]ccurate reporting of greenhouse gas emissions provides vital data in support of our domestic and international climate change goals and obligations ... This is an important agreement that will minimize duplication and reduce the reporting burden for industry and governments through the development of a single window GHG reporting system."⁸¹² This will aid British Columbia in its move towards a "regional cap-and-trade system."⁸¹³

The Government of Canada has invested CA\$2.2 million in the International Energy Agency (IEA) Greenhouse Gas Weyburn-Midale CO₂ Monitoring and Storage Project, bringing its total investment in the project to a modest CA\$15.2 million.⁸¹⁴ "This unique research will solidify the knowledge of measurement, monitoring and verification of CO₂ storage in depleted oil reservoirs."⁸¹⁵ In a similar move, on 14 March 2011, the Canadian government, through Canada Economic Development's Business and Regional Growth program awarded a CA\$250,000 loan to Quebec City's CO₂ Solution, for "pilot testing of proprietary technology for the capture and treatment of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions."⁸¹⁶

Canada has taken some steps to promote the use of renewable fuel in an attempt to reduce its GHG emissions. On 10 February 2011 the Canadian government announced that it is moving forward with the requirement for an average 2 per cent renewable content in diesel fuel and heating oil.⁸¹⁷ This is in addition to Canada's Renewable Fuel Regulations, published on 1 September 2010, which already required 5 per cent

⁸¹¹ Canada and British Columbia Sign Agreement on GHG Data Collection, Environment Canada (Vancouver) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=615F3B21-033F-4BD3-9A14-74098416EA04.

⁸¹² Canada and British Columbia Sign Agreement on GHG Data Collection, Environment Canada (Vancouver) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=615F3B21-033F-4BD3-9A14-74098416EA04.

⁸¹³ Canada and British Columbia Sign Agreement on GHG Data Collection, Environment Canada (Vancouver) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=615F3B21-033F-4BD3-9A14-74098416EA04.

⁸¹⁴ Canada and U.S. Invest in Leading Carbon Capture and Storage Project, Natural Resources Canada (Washington) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201053-eng.php.

⁸¹⁵ Canada and U.S. Invest in Leading Carbon Capture and Storage Project, Natural Resources Canada (Washington) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201053-eng.php.

⁸¹⁶ Ottawa lends CO₂ Solution \$250,000, Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.montrealgazette.com/business/Ottawa+lends+Solution/4436017/story.html.

⁸¹⁷ Harper Government Moves Forward With Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil, Environment Canada (Sainte-Catherine) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=F0ABB239-46D6-4A69-B0CC-A522F30B8DAC.

renewable content in gasoline.⁸¹⁸ Combined, these two regulations “will ensure a total volume of renewable fuel that will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by up to four megatonnes.”⁸¹⁹ These new regulations are proposed to come into force on 1 July 2011.⁸²⁰

Canada has also been involved in climate change reduction efforts globally. In conjunction with 37 other governments, the European Commission, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, Canada participated in the launch of the Global Methane Initiative “to urge stronger international action to fight climate change while developing clean energy and stronger economies.”⁸²¹

Canada has not, however, passed legislation that demonstrates a sincere effort to limit its domestic emissions. On 16 November 2010 the Canadian Senate voted down Bill C-311 that would have mandated the reduction of green house gas emissions to 25 per cent below the emission levels of 1990 by 2020.⁸²² Without the passage The Climate Change Accountability Act, Prime Minister Stephen Harper remains committed to a 17 per cent decrease in emission levels from 2005 levels, “which is in line with American President Barack Obama’s target.”⁸²³ A study produced by the Pembina Institute, an environmental think-tank has said of this lack of government commitment: Canada’s “federal government is not really scratching the surface of the kind of policy action that is needed to get serious about this problem.”⁸²⁴ In response to criticism, the Minister of the Environment said that it is Canada’s policy that it not move ahead of the rest of the

⁸¹⁸ Harper Government Moves Forward With Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil, Environment Canada (Sainte-Catherine) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=F0ABB239-46D6-4A69-B0CC-A522F30B8DAC.

⁸¹⁹ Harper Government Moves Forward With Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil, Environment Canada (Sainte-Catherine) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=F0ABB239-46D6-4A69-B0CC-A522F30B8DAC.

⁸²⁰ Harper Government Moves Forward With Regulations for Renewable Fuel Content in Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil, Environment Canada (Sainte-Catherine) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=F0ABB239-46D6-4A69-B0CC-A522F30B8DAC.

⁸²¹ The Methane to Markets Partnership is now the Global Methane Initiative!, Global Methane Initiative (Washington) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.globalmethane.org/.

⁸²² Climate Bill, Commons Crushed in One Blow, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/article/892053--climate-bill-commons-crushed-in-one-blow.

⁸²³ Submission of Canada Copenhagen Accord, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/canadacphaccord_app1.pdf.

⁸²⁴ Global Survey Ranks Canada ‘Very Poor’ on Climate Change Fight, Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.winnipegfreepress.com/greenpage/environment/global-survey-ranks-canada-very-poor-on-climate-change-fight-111390409.html.

world, stating, "It is absolutely essential and mandatory if we want to reduce (greenhouse gas) emissions that all large polluters must participate."⁸²⁵

An audit by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development tabled on 7 December 2010 in the Canadian House of Commons condemns this lack of government action. The Commissioner said, "Our report points to some common and long-standing weaknesses in the way the government has been managing environmental issues, from a lack of critical data to inadequate information about key environmental threats, to a lack of plans to tackle those threats."⁸²⁶ Canada's lack of progress on this front is not in compliance with its commitments to the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Canada is participating in climate change efforts at the international level. At the COP16 in Cancun, Mexico Canada, along with the United States called on emerging global leaders, such as China, to make more significant contributions to combating climate change in a future legally binding treaty on the issue.⁸²⁷ The negotiations in Cancun resulted in the agreement on a "US\$30 billion-package for 2012 to aid nations taking immediate actions to halt effects of global warming, as well as financing for long-term projects to protect the environment through a Green Fund, which will provide US\$100 million annually for adaptation and mitigation measures," as well as "the creation of the forestry program Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) to facilitate the flow of resources to communities dedicated to forest conservation."⁸²⁸

Canada is also assisting developing nations in their efforts to participate in the UN Climate Change Negotiations. On 10 December 2010 Minister John Baird announced that Canada would provide CA\$500,000 to support developing countries attendance at UN climate change meetings, including COP16.⁸²⁹ Minister Baird commented, "Such support will ensure that all countries, including the smallest and least developed, can make a

⁸²⁵ Global Survey Ranks Canada 'Very Poor' on Climate Change Fight, Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.winnipegfreepress.com/greenpage/environment/global-survey-ranks-canada-very-poor-on-climate-change-fight-111390409.html.

⁸²⁶ Audit Harsh on Government's Environmental Leadership, Montreal Gazette (Ottawa) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.montrealgazette.com/news/Audit+harsh+government+environmental+leadership/3939628/story.html.

⁸²⁷ China Clashes With The U.S., Canada at Climate Talks, Montreal Gazette (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+ready+more+climate+change+Baird/3945751/story.html.

⁸²⁸ Conference of the Parties approves the Cancun Accords, COP16 (Cancun) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.cc2010.mx/en/press-center/news/news-interviews_2010121153618.htm.

⁸²⁹ Canada Provides Support for Developing Countries to Participate in United Nations Climate Change Negotiations, Environment Canada (Cancun) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 March 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=EC89ACED-DB7B-426C-87D9-178424E3B CAB.

contribution to the global effort to address climate change."⁸³⁰ This is part of Canada's 2010-2011 fast-start financing commitment under the Copenhagen Accord.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a 0 for efforts towards the implementation of the 12 principles of the Copenhagen Accord. It has made funding contributions, efforts to enhance measurement and reporting of climate change, domestically and internationally, and is participating in multilateral forums. However, Canada has not taken legislative steps to implement the principles of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

France: 0

France has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implementation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite their progressive action in addressing climate change through legislative and funding initiatives on adaptation and mitigation, as well as maintaining verification of measures and reports based on transparency and trust.

On 2 December 2010 at the COP 16 in Cancun, France with its EU counterparts and Norway, were adamant in demonstrating a clear commitment to a second period of the Kyoto Protocol.⁸³¹ In full cooperation with the Copenhagen Accord, France will continue to campaign on the basis of the diagnosis established by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scientists for an emissions reduction by developed countries of between 25 per cent and 40 per cent by 2020⁸³² and a 75 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.⁸³³

In accordance with Grenelle 2, the law on national commitment to the environment, France is on target to achieve its average emissions reduction goal of 8 per cent by 2012.⁸³⁴ As a member of the EU, France's reduction goals for the post-Kyoto period aim to reduce region-wide emissions by 20 per cent by 2020, although there is consideration of increasing this goal to 30 per cent.⁸³⁵ France is a member of the EU Emissions Trading

⁸³⁰ Canada Provides Support for Developing Countries to Participate in United Nations Climate Change Negotiations, Environment Canada (Cancun) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 March 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=EC89ACED-DB7B-426C-87D9-178424E3B-CAB.

⁸³¹ Latest news from COP16, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability (Freiburg) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.iclei-europe.org/cop16/.

⁸³² French Climate Plan, Le Grenelle Environment (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁸³³ French Climate Plan, Le Grenelle Environment (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁸³⁴ An Analysis of France's Climate Bill, Worldwatch Institute (Washington) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.worldwatch.org/node/6511.

⁸³⁵ An Analysis of France's Climate Bill, Worldwatch Institute (Washington) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.worldwatch.org/node/6511.

System (EU ETS), which limits the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by factories, power plants and other installations.⁸³⁶

On 27 July 2010, as part of the revised Grenelle 2, The French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and the Sea stated their objective to play a world-leading role in the technological revolution expected in the solar power sector.⁸³⁷ The setting of a tariff at €45 cents/kWh has been announced to encourage deployment of photovoltaic panels on commercial buildings.⁸³⁸

France has continually shown its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation program (REDD+). France announced it would allocate around US\$3.5 billion to fight deforestation in developing countries over 2010-2020.⁸³⁹

Philippe Van de Maele, Chairman of Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME), and Dov Zerah, Chief Executive Officer of Agence Française de Développement (AFD), signed a new three-year Partnership Framework Agreement on 15 December 2010 to strengthen the partnership between AFD and ADEME to support concrete actions on energy, waste and the fight against climate change in three priority geographical areas: Sub-Saharan Africa, Mediterranean countries and the French Overseas Communities.⁸⁴⁰ Through this agreement, the two agencies aim to strengthen their partnership in order to offer a comprehensive range of French services by building synergies between expertise, project financing and technical assistance.⁸⁴¹

France has taken significant steps to transfer technology to the developing world. France has honoured the commitment it made last year in Copenhagen to provide high resolution satellite imagery to support sustainable forest management by financing the provision of SPOT satellite imagery to Central African countries to help them prepare to participate in

⁸³⁶ Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm.

⁸³⁷ French Climate Plan, La Grenelle Environnement (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁸³⁸ French Climate Plan, La Grenelle Environnement (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁸³⁹ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

⁸⁴⁰ AFD and ADEME Strengthen Energy and Climate Change Partnership, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0.

⁸⁴¹ AFD and ADEME Strengthen Energy and Climate Change Partnership, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0.

REDD+.⁸⁴² France has so far provided assistance equivalent to €800 million in the Kenyan sector of renewable energy and other projects for funding are being considered.⁸⁴³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implementation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite their progressive action in addressing climate change through legislative and funding initiatives on adaptation and mitigation, as well as maintaining verification of measures and reports based on transparency and trust.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

Germany: 0

Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implantation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite their relatively progressive action in legislation, and the investment in renewable energy technology and facilitating technology transfer.

Germany has made significant progress in domestic emissions reductions and leads the European Union (EU) in this category. Germany pledged to reduce emissions by 21 per cent relative to 1990 levels, and currently has over-delivered by reducing emissions in 2008-2009 by 25.5 per cent relative to 1990.⁸⁴⁴ Germany also leads the EU in mitigation from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) actions by a margin of 5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.⁸⁴⁵ Current projections suggest Germany can produce 40 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources in 10 years, following the Renewable Energy Sources Act.⁸⁴⁶ Germany's Energy Concept aims for 80 per cent of electricity to come from renewable sources by 2050, and Environment Minister Röttgen noted that a 100 per cent share is possible in the same time frame given collaboration with other nations.⁸⁴⁷ These reductions are consistent with provision two of the Copenhagen Accord.

⁸⁴² The French Development Agency and Astrium sign an agreement to provide satellite imagery to protect forests in the Congo Basin, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0.

⁸⁴³ The Initiative Nairobi Paris, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement (Paris) 11 March 2011. Date of Access 7 April 2011. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/L-initiative-Paris-Nairobi.html.

⁸⁴⁴ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁸⁴⁵ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁸⁴⁶ Renewables' contribution to energy supply in Germany continued to rise in 2010, Federal Ministry for the Environment (Berlin) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47124.php.

⁸⁴⁷ 100% renewable electricity supply by 2050, Federal Ministry for the Environment (Berlin) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46959.php.

Germany participates actively in the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and is auctioning nearly 40 million European Emissions Allowances (EUA) annually in 2010 and 2011.⁸⁴⁸ One EUA provides an allowance to emit of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas.⁸⁴⁹ On 16 February 2011, the Federal Cabinet adopted a draft act revising emissions trading to meet the third trading period's requirements regarding aviation industry emissions and restrictions on free allowances.⁸⁵⁰ Germany is therefore a leader in emissions trading and is working strongly towards domestic mitigation of climate change, and should continue to be a leader in the third trading period commencing in 2013, when auctions are expected to become more commonplace.⁸⁵¹ Five times more licenses will be auctioned in the third period than in the past, and 90 per cent of the auction revenue will be using for climate protection and projects consistent with the Energy Concept, focusing on renewable energy sources and efficiency.⁸⁵²

Germany has committed €272 million in funding for 43 projects in mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and REDD+ programs as their share of the EU's commitment to fast-start financing to aid developing nations.⁸⁵³ An example of a fast-start financing project was the announcement on 12 November 2010 that the ICI will provide €2.49 million to India to develop a low-carbon transportation system as well as develop sustainability indicators for India.⁸⁵⁴ The funding will be used to develop a national action plan for low-carbon transport as well as design plans for four major Indian cities.⁸⁵⁵ A €10 million project has also been funded to aid Nepal, Uganda, and Peru's efforts to adapt to climate change using ecosystem-based adaptation.⁸⁵⁶ However, it is unclear which projects were

⁸⁴⁸ European Emissions Allowances Primary Auction Calendar 2011, European Energy Exchange 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eex.com/en/document/88412/2011%20BMU%20Auction%20Calendarv1.pdf.

⁸⁴⁹ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC, European Parliament and Council 13 October 2003. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003L0087:EN:NOT.

⁸⁵⁰ Federal Cabinet adopts draft act revising emissions trading, Federal Ministry for the Environment (Berlin) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47039.php.

⁸⁵¹ Auctioning, European Commission Climate Action 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/auctioning_en.htm.

⁸⁵² Federal Cabinet adopts draft act revising emissions trading, Federal Ministry for the Environment (Berlin) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47039.php.

⁸⁵³ EU Fast Start Financing report for Cancun: ANNEX Actions supported by EU fast start financing, Council of the European Union 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889-ad01.en10.pdf.

⁸⁵⁴ India steers full speed towards low carbon transport, United Nations Environment Programme (New Delhi) 12 November 2010. Date Accessed: 19 November 2010. www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=651&ArticleID=6829&l=en&t=long.

⁸⁵⁵ India steers full speed towards low carbon transport, United Nations Environment Programme (New Delhi) 12 November 2010. Date Accessed: 19 November 2010. www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=651&ArticleID=6829&l=en&t=long.

⁸⁵⁶ Federal Environment Ministry supports adaptation measures in Nepal, Uganda, and Peru, Federal Ministry for the Environment (Berlin) 10 December 2010. Date Accessed: 28 March 2011. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46835.php.

created specifically to meet their commitments to fast-start financing or were already in existence prior to COP15. Despite this, the breadth of Germany's investments shows its commitment to assisting developing nations in mitigation, adaption, and REDD+ programs.

On 25 October 2010, State Secretary at the German Environment Ministry Jürgen Becker announced that Germany would provide US\$3 million for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Centre of Innovation and Technology in Bonn.⁸⁵⁷ The Centre will collect, exchange, and develop renewable energy technology and thereby facilitate technology transfer.⁸⁵⁸ This funding is consistent with Germany's commitment to develop a technology mechanism to aid the development and transfer of clean technology.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implantation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite their relatively progressive action in legislation, and the investment in renewable energy technology and facilitating technology transfer.

Analyst: Nabeel Thomas

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord and, in some cases, has taken actions that go against the provisions of the Accord.

The European Union is set to fall short of its fast-start financing commitments in part due to Italy's failure to deliver on its contribution. Oxfam reports that Europe will fall €200 million short of its pledge to raise €2.4 billion in 2010 to help poor countries cope with climate change, and by as much as €357 million over the period 2010-2012.⁸⁵⁹ The shortage comes after Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi reneged on Italy's commitment to provide its share of the EU's commitment.⁸⁶⁰

Italy has scaled back its commitments to climate change because of the recession; however, Oxfam points out that the recession was already in effect when Italy signed the Copenhagen Accord in 2009. Jos Delbeke, the director-general of the European Commission's Climate Action Department, previously wrote to Italy in October 2010,

⁸⁵⁷ Close cooperation on setting up IRENA agreed with United Arab Emirates, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Abu Dhabi) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46645.php.

⁸⁵⁸ Vision and Mission of IRENA, Preparatory Commission for IRENA (Abu Dhabi). Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.irena.org/downloads/aboutIrena/IRENA_VisionandMission_Ansichtsexemplar.pdf.

⁸⁵⁹ Oxfam Reaction to Italy's Apparent Failure to Meet Climate Change Pledges to World's Poorest, Oxfam Ireland (Dublin) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/italys-apparent-failure-meet-climate-change-pledges-worlds-poorest.

⁸⁶⁰ Oxfam Reaction to Italy's Apparent Failure to Meet Climate Change Pledges to World's Poorest, Oxfam Ireland (Dublin) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/italys-apparent-failure-meet-climate-change-pledges-worlds-poorest.

urging the Italian government to release exact figures on financing and projects to be supported in a timely manner.⁸⁶¹⁸⁶² The European Commission was not satisfied with the quality of the information it had received from the Italian government and feared that the credibility of the EU's commitment was in jeopardy as long as stalling tactics continued.

Italy is undermining the efforts of other EU members to push for more aggressive domestic emission reduction targets. Italy and Poland are the lone EU members who oppose increasing the existing reduction target from 20 per cent to 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.⁸⁶³ Italy has expressed concern over the ability of its economy to rebound from the global recession.

However, Italy has begun to move forwards in utilizing carbon capture technology to help reduce its GHG emissions. On 23 March 2011, the Council of Ministers approved a decree that sets the standards for the capture and storage of carbon dioxide to mitigate the effects of climate change, and help reach European emissions reduction targets for 2020.⁸⁶⁴

Italy is also seeking to further its development and use of renewable energy. On 16 March 2011 the Italian Parliament agreed to support an energy policy that included the "positive development of renewable resources."⁸⁶⁵ This is in accordance with international treaties, under which Italy has committed to obtain at least 17 per cent of its energy from renewable resources by 2020.⁸⁶⁶ This approval is a step forward for Italy's efforts to meet European standards, but it remains to be seen whether this vague language will translate into policy outcomes.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a -1 for its lack of implementation of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

⁸⁶¹ Fading Climate-Change Promises, European Voice (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/fading-climate-change-promises/69262.aspx.

⁸⁶² Fading Climate-Change Promises, European Voice (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/fading-climate-change-promises/69262.aspx.

⁸⁶³ UN Fudges Copenhagen Accord Deadline, EU Observer (Brussels) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. [file://localhost/. http://euobserver.com:885:29311](http://localhost/.http://euobserver.com:885:29311)

⁸⁶⁴ Approved CDM in the Decree for the Storage of CO₂, Prestigiacomo: "Important Step Forward for the Environment," Italian Ministry of the Environment, Territory and Sea (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0135.html&lang=it

⁸⁶⁵ Renewable Prestigiacomo: "Positive Unified Position in the Room, an Important Stimulus for the Government," Italian Ministry of the Environment, Territory and Sea (Rome) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0131.html&lang=it

⁸⁶⁶ Renewable Prestigiacomo: "Positive Unified Position in the Room, an Important Stimulus for the Government," Italian Ministry of the Environment, Territory, and Sea (Rome) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0131.html&lang=it

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. While Japan has made commitments to environmentally friendly technology initiatives, completed its required reports on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and sought to prevent deforestation, it has also taken domestic and international action contrary to the principles of the Copenhagen Accord.

Japan is still reeling from the terrible earthquake and tsunami that devastated the country on 11 March 2011. The Japanese Government has estimated the cost of rebuilding the country at upwards of US\$309 billion.⁸⁶⁷ Recovery from this disaster will likely mean that adherence to the principles of the Copenhagen Accord will be de-prioritized for the foreseeable future.

Prior to the earthquake, Japan announced that it will not support a successor to the Kyoto Protocol. This action can be construed as running contrary to the goals of the Copenhagen Accord. In the lead up to COP16 in Cancun, Hideki Minamikawa, vice minister for global environmental affairs at the Environment Ministry announced that Japan will not support a post-2012 extension of the Kyoto Protocol at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.⁸⁶⁸ Minamikawa said of the decision, “[t]he biggest problem is that an agreement has not been reached on a framework in which all major emitters will participate.”⁸⁶⁹ Tokyo will continue to seek a “fair and effective” framework in which all major emitters participate as a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, rather than its continuation.⁸⁷⁰

Despite its objection to a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, Japan continues to engage in international climate change discussions. Japan hosted and co-chaired the Ninth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change that met in Tokyo, Japan on 3-4 March 2011.⁸⁷¹ The participants discussed ways to operationalize the agreements made in Cancun, and how to move forward to COP17 in Durban, South Africa at the end of 2011.⁸⁷² This informal meeting was a “valuable opportunity to exchange views between

⁸⁶⁷ Japan earthquake could cost \$309 billion, CNN (New York) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. money.cnn.com/2011/03/23/news/international/japan_earthquake_cost/index.htm.

⁸⁶⁸ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html.

⁸⁶⁹ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html.

⁸⁷⁰ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html.

⁸⁷¹ The Ninth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change Co-Chairs’ Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/imfa/summary1103.html.

⁸⁷² The Ninth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change Co-Chairs’ Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/imfa/summary1103.html.

relevant countries and institutions, which contribute to enhance the international negotiations on climate change towards COP17.”⁸⁷³

In late 2010, Japan postponed plans to implement a national emissions trading scheme. On 28 December 2010, the Japanese Government bowed to business interests who warned that there would be job losses if Japan implemented emissions regulations while overseas trading partners have failed to do so.⁸⁷⁴ As the fifth largest GHG emitter in the world, Japan’s decision represents a blow to the EU’s hopes that other major emitters will join its progressive stance on climate change.⁸⁷⁵

As part of Japan’s commitments, it must submit to the UNFCCC annual reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals. On 18 October 2010, Japan submitted its Common Reporting Format, (CRF) and its Supplementary Information to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The CRF’s contain “summary, sectoral and trend tables for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, and sectoral background data tables for reporting implied emission factors and activity data.”⁸⁷⁶ This is in addition to its submission of the National Inventory Report, and the setting of a midterm reduction goal of 25 per cent, which Japan decided on previously.⁸⁷⁷

Japan has signalled intent to prevent deforestation in Cambodia and Thailand. On 28 October 2010, an exchange of notes occurred between Yutaka Banno, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Emmanuel Ze Meka, Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization.⁸⁷⁸ This was regarding the grant-aid Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area for the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand, and Japan committed a maximum of ¥174

⁸⁷³ The Ninth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change Co-Chairs’ Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/imfa/summary1103.html.

⁸⁷⁴ Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUSTRE6BR06120101228.

⁸⁷⁵ Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUSTRE6BR06120101228.

⁸⁷⁶ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.php.

⁸⁷⁷ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.php.

⁸⁷⁸ Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) on Grant Aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand on the “Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1028_02.html.

million.⁸⁷⁹ This will help to mitigate the effects of climate change in developing countries in the region.

In another attempt to prevent deforestation, Japan hosted and co-chaired the Aich-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership (Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) in Nagoya, Japan on 26 October 2010, as part of its commitment to the Copenhagen Accord. At the meeting they discussed the progress already made, and future directions, with a view to advance international negotiations at COP16.⁸⁸⁰

The proliferation of clean technology is also of interest to Japan. On 18 November 2010, Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Akihiro Ohata met with American Secretary of Energy Steven Chu to reaffirm their commitment to the Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Technologies Action Plan, which includes the Energy-Smart Communities Initiative (ESCI).⁸⁸¹ The ESCI “will support the energy-efficient buildings, transport and electric power supply that will underpin sustainable development and long-term job creation for the Asia-Pacific region.”⁸⁸²

Japan is taking some action to support other countries in developing their own clean technology initiatives. On 29 March 2011 the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed an agreement with the Republic of Indonesia to provide a loan of ¥26.966 billion to finance the Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project.⁸⁸³ This aims to diversify Indonesian sources of energy to alleviate the impacts of climate change, and promote sustainable development in the region.⁸⁸⁴ “At least 15 percent of primary energy

⁸⁷⁹ Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) on Grant Aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand on the “Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1028_02.html.

⁸⁸⁰ Aich-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/10/1015_03.html.

⁸⁸¹ Joint Statement on Technological Cooperation on Clean Energy by Mr. Ohata, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Dr. Chu, the United States Secretary of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101118_01.html.

⁸⁸² Joint Statement on Technological Cooperation on Clean Energy by Mr. Ohata, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Dr. Chu, the United States Secretary of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101118_01.html.

⁸⁸³ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110329.html

⁸⁸⁴ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110329.html

is targeted to be produced by non-fossil fuel sources in the forms of hydroelectric, geothermal and biomass energy by 2025.”⁸⁸⁵

By postponing its national emissions trading plan and refusing to endorse a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, Japan has taken actions contrary to the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. While it has taken nominal steps in advancing environmentally friendly technology, has signalled intent to prevent climate change as a result of deforestation, and has fulfilled its measurement and reporting commitments, Japan has yet to demonstrate significant legislative or financial action to fulfill all the provisions of the Accord. The earthquake/tsunami and subsequent nuclear crisis that have crippled Japan since March 2011 will prevent any meaningful action on climate change for the foreseeable future.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for taking inadequate steps towards the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to implement the Copenhagen Accord.

During the UN Climate Change Summit in Cancun, Russia reiterated its commitment to achieve 15-25 per cent emission reduction by 2020 with a base year of 1990.⁸⁸⁶ It was consistent with the commitment made at the 2009 UN Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen.⁸⁸⁷

On 30 July 2010, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved the rules of register of investment projects aimed at greenhouse gas emission reduction under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol thus contributing to the current Russian system of measuring and reporting on reduction emission.⁸⁸⁸

On 7 September 2010, the Russian Government announced a US\$10 million contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for 2011-2014.⁸⁸⁹ The GEF is the “financial mechanism for both the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework

⁸⁸⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Republic of Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/110329.html

⁸⁸⁶ Statement by the Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_16/statements/application/pdf/101209_cop16_hls_russia.pdf

⁸⁸⁷ Letter of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring to the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 8 December 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/russianfederation_cph10.pdf

⁸⁸⁸ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 352 of 30 July 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=13803

⁸⁸⁹ Executive Order No. 1494-r of 7 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 7 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. government.ru/docs/12071/

Convention on Climate Change”⁸⁹⁰ and supports projects in climate change mitigation and adaptation.⁸⁹¹

In 2010, Russia announced the creation of the International Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change based at the Kurchatov Institute and Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University). Its major tasks are the attraction of advanced foreign energy efficiency technologies, participation in projects for increasing the “energy efficiency of the Russian economy and the transfer of best “green” technologies to developing countries.”⁸⁹² On 21 December 2010, a bilateral partnership between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was discussed.⁸⁹³ This partnership will aid in the “development of the renewable energy sector in the Russian Federation.”⁸⁹⁴

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government approved the State Programme On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020.⁸⁹⁵ One of the anticipated results of the programme implementation is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the amount of 2.4 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent from 2011 to 2020. This will be achieved by promoting energy conservation and energy efficiency in energy generation and transmission, communal infrastructure, industry, agriculture, transportation and housing.⁸⁹⁶ About RUB7 billion (US\$233 million) will be budgeted for this program’s implementation in 2011.⁸⁹⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for taking some steps towards the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Irina Grechukhina

⁸⁹⁰ Areas of Work, Global Environment Facility (Washington) Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.thegef.org/gef/Areas_work.

⁸⁹¹ Climate change, Global Environment Facility (Washington) Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.thegef.org/gef/climate_change.

⁸⁹² Ministerial Climate Change Meeting in New York, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/f0513b3a7bdcf2bec32577ac004e6849.

⁸⁹³ About cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

⁸⁹⁴ About cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

⁸⁹⁵ Executive Order No. 2446-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. government.ru/gov/results/13912/.

⁸⁹⁶ State Programme On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. government.ru/media/2011/1/20/38402/file/2446.doc.

⁸⁹⁷ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Russian government, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/12655/.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom (UK) has partially complied with its commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

The UK government has participated in multilateral environmental agreements, established measures to determine environmental progress, and provided financial assistance for mitigation and adaptation to developing countries.

The UK continues to play an important role in international climate change governance. Chris Huhne, Secretary of State for the Department of Energy and Climate Change is on the United Nations High Level Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGCF) and had a role in the recent report of the AGCF.⁸⁹⁸ The Advisory group is trying to find ways to implement the agreements reached at Copenhagen. On 8 December 2010, at the COP 16 Plenary Statement Cancun, UK Energy and Climate Change secretary, Chris Huhne stressed the need to come to a consensus on key climate change issues and re-affirmed the UK's commitment of "£2.9 billion of climate finance over the next four years to help developing countries tackle climate change,"⁸⁹⁹ and their long-term goal of £100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020.⁹⁰⁰

The UK plans to reduce emissions by 34 per cent by 2020.⁹⁰¹ The Department of Energy and Climate Change has provided specific climate change mitigation goals for the period between 2011-2015. The plan lists specific commitments and detailed timelines for meeting these commitments. The four main priorities are a Green Deal to provide incentives for homeowners to be more efficient, a reformed low carbon energy market, support for ambitious action on climate change at home and abroad, and cost efficiency.

The UK has taken significant action to mitigate domestic emissions. The initial Green Deal was introduced in 2010 and will be formalized under legislation by October 2012.⁹⁰² The government started work on social price schemes to measure costs of energy use and reform prices. On 30 March 2011, the Department of Energy and Climate Change announced plans for the roll out of 53 million smart meters.⁹⁰³ Mass roll out of the new

⁸⁹⁸ Report Launched on ways to reach 100 Billion Finance Goal Agreed in the Copenhagen Accord, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?id=23157861&view=News.

⁸⁹⁹ Speech by Chris Huhne, UK Energy and Climate Change Secretary, COP 16 Plenary Statement, Cancun, Department of Energy and Climate Change (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/091210_huhnesp/091210_huhnesp.aspx.

⁹⁰⁰ Speech by Chris Huhne, UK Energy and Climate Change Secretary, COP 16 Plenary Statement, Cancun, Department of Energy and Climate Change (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/091210_huhnesp/091210_huhnesp.aspx.

⁹⁰¹ Chris Huhne unveils plans for reform of UK Energy Market, The Guardian (London) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2010. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/dec/16/chris-huhne-energy-reform.

⁹⁰² No place for cowboys in Green Deal, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_125/pn10_125.aspx.

⁹⁰³ DECC lays foundations for smart meters rollout, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_032/pn11_032.aspx.

meters will begin in 2014 and is expected to play a key role in delivering the UK's energy security and low carbon future.⁹⁰⁴ The Government also plans to commercially scale carbon capture storage technology. The Government has set a specific timeline for each of these steps⁹⁰⁵ and has committed to providing monthly progress reports on its website.⁹⁰⁶

The government plans to reduce government department emissions by 10 per cent between May 2010 and May 2011.⁹⁰⁷ The government is working on legislation for the private sector and encouraging companies, private organizations and citizens to be more energy efficient. The UK government created the Carbon Reduction Energy Efficiency Scheme in April 2010. Organizations are required to report emissions annually to government. Starting in 2012 participants will purchase a certain amount of emissions per year from the government; the scheme gives organizations an incentive to lower energy use and save money.⁹⁰⁸

The UK government has made some progress on funding climate change mitigation in developing countries. On 27 October 2010, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced £100 million in funding for REDD+ over the years 2011-2015 as part of the government's pledge to provide £2.9 billion of climate funding by 2020.⁹⁰⁹ Additionally, on 10 January 2011, a Memorandum of Understanding was announced which will "take forward the agreement reached during last year's UK-China Summit to develop a new partnerships scheme for promoting low-carbon growth at provincial and city level in China."⁹¹⁰ The UK China Low Carbon Cooperation promises to "strengthen the exchange of practical policy knowhow and expertise" between the two countries.⁹¹¹

⁹⁰⁴ DECC lays foundations for smart meters rollout, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_032/pn11_032.aspx.

⁹⁰⁵ November Business Plan 2011-2015, Department of Environment and Climate Change. November. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/DFID-business-plan.pdf.

⁹⁰⁶ Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 1 December 2010. Date of Access 13 November 2010. decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/About%20us/governance/1139-srp-monthly-update-dec-2010.pdf.

⁹⁰⁷ Cameron: I want coalition to be the "greenest government ever," The Guardian (London) 14 May 2010. Date of Access: January 5, 2010. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/14/cameron-wants-greenest-government-ever.

⁹⁰⁸ Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), Carbon Trust (Witney) October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www.carbontrust.co.uk/policy-legislation/business-public-sector/pages/carbon-reduction-commitment.aspx.

⁹⁰⁹ Caroline Spelman's speech at Nagoya biodiversity conference, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs. 27 October, 2010. Date of Access: November 13 2010. ww2.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/10/27/nagoya-biodiversity-conference/.

⁹¹⁰ Department of Energy and Climate Change: UK and China join forces to strengthen low carbon growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/PN11_002/PN11_002.aspx.

⁹¹¹ Department of Energy and Climate Change: UK and China join forces to strengthen low carbon growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/PN11_002/PN11_002.aspx.

The United Kingdom is also working with several international partners to produce and share green energy. On 20 January 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron officially backed the European Supergrid Plan to “explore linking up green energy projects in the North, Baltic and Irish Seas.”⁹¹² According to Energy Secretary Chris Huhne, these plans will help to “develop a North Sea electricity supergrid that will help secure our energy supplies in a low carbon way.”⁹¹³

The UK is building emissions measurement infrastructure, providing measurement information to the public, and actively supporting measurable emissions reductions. While it has cut the independent sustainability office,⁹¹⁴ departments have set transparent targets and provided progress reports. The government has also provided support to help developing countries meet climate change goals.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to implementing the principles of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Ioana Sendroiu

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

In December 2010, the United States signed the Cancun Accords. The agreement formalizes many of the fundamental elements of the Copenhagen Accord, particularly with regard to supporting developing countries.⁹¹⁵ The Cancun Accords commit signatories to raising US\$100 billion for adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the developing world by 2020 and sets a target of limiting a rise in average world temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial times.⁹¹⁶ However, the funding measures necessitated by the Cancun Accords will require approval by the United States’ Congress, thus it remains to be seen whether the United States will be able to follow through on its commitments.

Domestically, the United States has largely failed to uphold the principles of the Copenhagen Accord. In July 2010, the U.S. Senate announced it would not put the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act to a vote because it did not have the votes to

⁹¹² Department of Energy and Climate Change: PM backs European Supergrid plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_005/pn11_005.aspx.

⁹¹³ Department of Energy and Climate Change: PM backs European Supergrid plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_005/pn11_005.aspx.

⁹¹⁴ Defra announces changes to arm’s length bodies, Department of Food and Rural Affairs (London) 22 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. www2.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/07/22/arms-length-bodies/.

⁹¹⁵ Statement: Cancun Climate Talks Take Steps to Strengthen Climate Action, Pew Center on Global Climate Change (Arlington) 11 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.pewclimate.org/press-center/statements/cancun-climate-talks.

⁹¹⁶ Conference of the Parties approves the Cancun Accords, United Nations Climate Change Conference – COP 16 Mexico (Cancun) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. cc2010.mx/en/press-center/news/news-interviews_2010121153618.htm.

pass.⁹¹⁷ The Bill would have committed the United States to a nation-wide cap-and-trade program aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020.⁹¹⁸ In the absence of a supportive Congress, the Obama administration is unlikely to win the votes it needs to enact a national cap-and-trade system in this reporting period.

In April 2011, Congressional Republicans actively attempted to overturn a law that would allow the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act.⁹¹⁹ If the Energy Tax Prevention Act successfully passes the Senate, the federal government would be prevented from making power plants and other facilities pay a price for emitting greenhouse gases.⁹²⁰ This challenge further illuminates the difficulties the US has faced in regulating domestic emissions.

Internationally, the United States has fulfilled some of its commitments towards financing adaptation and mitigation projects in the developing world. In total, the parties of the Copenhagen Accord agreed to provide US\$30 billion of funding to the developing world between 2010 and 2012.⁹²¹ In the fiscal year 2010, the United States provided a total of US\$1.7 billion in fast-start financing.⁹²² To date, this financing has been distributed through existing funding channels, instead of through the mandated Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, which has yet to be established.⁹²³

The United States has taken steps towards implementing an accurate, transparent and verifiable greenhouse gas (GHG) measurement system. Its national GHG inventory, as well as the methodology it uses to calculate emissions, is available online.⁹²⁴ In

⁹¹⁷ Who Killed the Climate Bill?, Foreign Policy (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/23/who_killed_the_climate_bill.

⁹¹⁸ Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, Open Congress for the 111th United States Congress (Washington) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1733/show.

⁹¹⁹ US House Votes To Stop EPA From Regulating Greenhouse Gases, Dow Jones Newswires (Washington) 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201104071532dowjonesdjonline000622&title=us-house-votes-to-stop-epa-from-regulating-greenhouse-gases.

⁹²⁰ US House Votes To Stop EPA From Regulating Greenhouse Gases, Dow Jones Newswires (Washington) 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201104071532dowjonesdjonline000622&title=us-house-votes-to-stop-epa-from-regulating-greenhouse-gases.

⁹²¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf.

⁹²² U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010, US Department of State (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm.

⁹²³ U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010, US Department of State (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm.

⁹²⁴ 2010 U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/usinventoryreport.html.

November 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized reporting requirements for GHG emissions from large sources and suppliers in the United States.⁹²⁵

Despite making improvements to measurement and reporting systems and showing some commitment to adaptation and mitigation in the developing world, the United States has yet to demonstrate a serious commitment domestically to limiting a rise in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to implement all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

European Union: 0

The EU has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implementation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite the EU's collective action towards progressive dedication to transparency in MRV and for meeting the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord through €2.2 billion of delivered fast-track funding and domestic mitigation actions.⁹²⁶

On 30 June 2010, EU Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, circulated a document at the Major Economies Forum that detailed her plan for an enhanced MRV system, which would involve developing countries reporting their GHG inventories every two years.⁹²⁷ The EU stated their goals at the Cancún Climate Change Conference included the creation of a standardized MRV system.⁹²⁸ The EU currently issues reports on their progress, as well as their member nations' progress every two years.⁹²⁹ The latest progress report shows that the EU-27 reduced 2009 emissions by 17.3 per cent from a 1990 base year, nearly meeting its goal of a 20 per cent reduction by 2020, and is on track to meet this goal despite the effects of the economic crisis.⁹³⁰ The EU-15 has surpassed its goal of emissions reductions of 8 per cent relative to base year 1990, with average emissions in 2008-2009 9.1 per cent below 1990 levels. The release of The Roadmap for a low carbon economy in 2050 on 8 March 2011 sets an ambitious goal for a reduction of

⁹²⁵ Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html.

⁹²⁶ European Union fast start funding for developing countries 2010 progress report, European Commission November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/docs/spf_startfinance_en.pdf.

⁹²⁷ A Vision for an Enhanced Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system, European Commission (Rome) 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/mef_en.pdf.

⁹²⁸ Climate Change: Questions and Answers on the UN climate conference in Cancún, European Commission (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: December 11 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/627&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁹²⁹ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁹³⁰ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

80 per cent in emissions by 2050, along with interim targets.⁹³¹ These goals make the EU a world leader in climate change action. The EU has therefore fully met their commitment to a transparent MRV system and has made strong progress in emissions reductions consistent with its 20 per cent reduction goal.⁹³²

These reductions will be made possible, in part, by the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, adopted on 8 March 2011 and announced alongside the low-carbon roadmap.⁹³³ The plan will focus on renovating and retrofitting buildings to be more efficient, and reforming the transportation industry according to a forthcoming whitepaper.⁹³⁴ It lays out the channels through which emissions will be reduced in the coming decades.

The European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) distributes European emissions allowances (EUA) using the cap and trade principle and is currently in its second trading period.⁹³⁵ The system has been in place since 2005, and lowers the cap on allowances each year to reduce its emissions by an amount consistent with the goal to limit the global temperature increase, and covers nearly half of CO₂ emissions in the EU.⁹³⁶ While auctioning has been rare to this point, this is expected to change for the trading period beginning January 2013 pending new regulations mandating auctions that should end the predominance of the free allocation of licenses.⁹³⁷ Any free licenses allocated to power stations in the future will count towards the limit placed on each nation, reducing their auction revenues, and free allocation will be banned after 2019.⁹³⁸ This system will contribute to climate change mitigation within the European Union as well as provide a mechanism through which emission reductions can be legally mandated.

The EU has committed €7.2 billion to developing countries for the period 2010-2012, and delivered €2.2 billion in 2010.⁹³⁹ As per the Copenhagen Accord, this funding will be used for mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change, REDD+ programs,

⁹³¹ A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, European Commission. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/roadmap/docs/com_2011_112_en.pdf.

⁹³² Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, European Commission 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/action_plan/doc/20110308_efficiency_plan_act_en.pdf.

⁹³³ Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, European Commission 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/action_plan/doc/20110308_efficiency_plan_act_en.pdf.

⁹³⁴ Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, European Commission 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/action_plan/doc/20110308_efficiency_plan_act_en.pdf.

⁹³⁵ Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), European Commission Climate Action 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm.

⁹³⁶ Auctioning, European Commission Climate Action 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/auctioning_en.htm.

⁹³⁷ Auctioning, European Commission Climate Action 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/auctioning_en.htm.

⁹³⁸ Emissions trading: rules on transitional free allocation of allowances to the power sector adopted 29 March 2011. Date of Access: March 31 2011 europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/375&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁹³⁹ EU Fast start finance report for Cancun (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf.

multilateral technology development, and technology transfer.⁹⁴⁰ Specifically, €735 million has been given for adaption, €1.06 billion for mitigation, and €362 million for REDD+, with technology transfer funding channelled through these categories.⁹⁴¹

Through the Energy 2020 plan and the Strategic Energy Technology plan (SET), the EU set a framework for green technology development. This plan aims to invest an additional €50 billion in research, development, and demonstration of technology over the next 10 years.⁹⁴² Connie Hedegaard, the European Commissioner for Climate Action announced the NER300 program in Brussels on 9 November 2010, which will give approximately €4.5 billion from the sale of 300 million emissions allowances from the New Entrant Reserve to 42 projects that demonstrate clean technology, with additional matching funding from private and public sources.⁹⁴³

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for not complying to the full and effective implementation of all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, despite the EU's collective action towards progressive dedication to transparency in MRV and for meeting the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord through €2.2 billion of delivered fast-track funding and domestic mitigation actions.⁹⁴⁴

Analyst: Nabeel Thomas

⁹⁴⁰ EU Fast start finance report for Cancun (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf.

⁹⁴¹ EU Fast start finance report for Cancun (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf.

⁹⁴² A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, European Commission. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/roadmap/docs/com_2011_112_en.pdf

⁹⁴³ Address by European Union Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard at Launch of Carbon Disclosure Project 2010 (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/635&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

⁹⁴⁴ European Union fast start funding for developing countries 2010 progress report, European Commission November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/docs/spf_startfinance_en.pdf.

10. Trade [38]

Commitment:

“We will continue to resist protectionist pressures, and to promote liberalization of trade and investment under the WTO, through the national reduction of barriers, as well as through bilateral and regional negotiations.”

G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

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	+0.22		

Background:

The G8 has continually pledged its allegiance to free markets and the liberalization of trade and investment. Positioning the global economy away from protectionism has consistently been a key part of G8 declarations at past summits. However, this year is unique as the G8 has committed to fighting protectionism by enhancing the strength and efficiency of bilateral and multilateral negotiations alongside the national reduction of barriers to trade, whereas in previous years the focus has been purely on the national reduction of barriers.⁹⁴⁵

In June 2010, the G20 members recognized the importance of open markets and affirmed this recognition with their decision to “renew for a further three years, until the end of 2013, [the] commitment to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions or implementing World Trade Organization (WTO)-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports, and commit to rectify such measures as they arise.”⁹⁴⁶

The G8 nations have united in their efforts to support nations rising from the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The WTO Report on Trade states “keeping trade open has

⁹⁴⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2010, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

⁹⁴⁶ The G-20 Summit Declaration, G20 Summit (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-leakedcommuniqué.html.

been and remains crucial in providing opportunities for countries to emerge from the global crisis, in particular at times when public deficits are growing for many.”⁹⁴⁷ With this acknowledged, the G8 has pledged to refrain from instituting new barriers that restrict trade in order to create a global economy in which activity from all nations is welcome and nations’ economic recoveries are not built on protectionism, a common practice in times of economic uncertainty.

Commitment Features:

In this commitment, the G8 nations have pledged to keep their markets open by resisting protectionism. One way the G8 has stated it will achieve this end is through the reduction of trade and investment barriers. These barriers, according to the WTO, include instruments such as “tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies, and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports.”⁹⁴⁸ In this sense, the G8 is in violation of their commitment to keep markets open if measures are taken to prevent the activity of foreign actors in domestic economies.

The second way in which the G8 has outlined its commitment to open markets is through bilateral and multilateral negotiations. However, trade agreements cannot be arbitrary as they can potentially undermine the openness of broader global markets. They must therefore conform to accepted principles that aim to prevent preferential trading arrangements. Accordingly, the WTO has outlined three ways in which bilateral trade agreements can be WTO-consistent: (1) adhering to the obligation not to raise barriers to trade with third parties; (2) a free trade agreement cannot lead to higher import duties for its members and customs unions must merge the external trade policies of its members while compensating any affected non-members; (3) tariffs and other restrictive measures must be phased out of all trade.⁹⁴⁹ Through these two courses of action, the G8 has reaffirmed its aversion to protectionism and commitment to trade liberalization.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member state fails to reduce barriers to trade and investment AND member fails to develop new bilateral or multilateral trade agreements.
0	Member state reduces barriers to trade and investment OR makes progress toward the creation of new bilateral or multilateral trade agreements.
+1	Member state reduces barriers to trade and investment AND makes progress toward the creation of new bilateral or multilateral trade agreements.

Lead Analyst: Ava-Dayna Sefa

⁹⁴⁷ Report on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (November 2009 to Mid-May 2010), World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/report_tprb_june10_e.pdf.

⁹⁴⁸ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

⁹⁴⁹ Lamy warns bilateral agreements are not the “easy way out” from the suspended talks, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 31 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 November 2010. www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl46_e.htm.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 22 July 2010, Minister of International Trade Peter Van Loan met with US Trade Representative Ron Kirk for a discussion of cross-border economic cooperation. They agreed to hold twice-yearly trade summits and they discussed their G8 and G20 pledges to avoid protectionism and increase trade.⁹⁵⁰

In early November, the Canadian Government blocked a proposed takeover of Canadian firm Potash Corp. by Australian BHP Billiton as it did not meet the “net benefit” test under the Investment Canada Act.⁹⁵¹

On 12 November 2010, Canada launched formal negotiations with India toward a free-trade deal that has the potential of growing both nations’ economies by CA\$6 billion per year. This occurred during a bilateral meeting between Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh at the G20 summit in Seoul.⁹⁵²

On 23 November 2010, Canadian beef farmers were allowed duty free access to the EU market. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed to add 3,200 extra tonnes in addition to the 20,000-tonne quota and to make amends for the EU’s previous ban.⁹⁵³ Furthermore, Canada has made noticeable improvements in the removal of “the 25 per cent import tariff on ships...[which] will be reduced to zero for ‘cargo vessels and tankers, as well as ferries of a length of 129 metres or more.’”⁹⁵⁴

On 5 December 2010, Minister Loan landed in Turkey to discuss the possibility of a Canada-Turkey agreement. To encourage Canadian businesses to trade and invest in this region, on 7 December 2010, Minister Van Loan officially opened the Consulate of Canada in Istanbul. The consular office is intended to allow Canada companies to take advantage of local trade and investment opportunities.⁹⁵⁵ The second part of this trade mission included a visit to Greece to promote the ongoing Comprehensive and Economic

⁹⁵⁰ Minister Van Loan Meets with U.S. Trade Representative Kirk, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2010/234.aspx?lang=eng.

⁹⁵¹ Sometimes we have to say no to foreign investment, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 7 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.thestar.com/opinion/editorials/article/886794--sometimeswe-have-to-say-no-to-foreign-investment.

⁹⁵² Canada-India free-trade pact in the works, The Globe and Mail (Seoul, Ottawa) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.theglobeandmail.com/report-onbusiness/economy/trade/canada-launching-free-trade-talks-with-india/article1796084/.

⁹⁵³ New Duty-Free Access for Canadian Beef in European Union Market, Department of Agriculture and Agri-food (Ottawa) 23 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2010&page=n101123.

⁹⁵⁴ Canada: Tariff exemption for imported ships, Global Trade Alert (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-tariff-exemption-importedships.

⁹⁵⁵ Government of Canada Opens Up New Consulate in Istanbul, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2010/384.aspx.

Trade Agreement (CETA) with the European Union (EU).⁹⁵⁶ The proposed CETA has encountered challenges during negotiations with European officials indicating that Ontario's Green Energy Act subsidizes local suppliers and the province's government procurement procedures are not open to European bidding, both examples of "protectionist legislation that would prevent European access to markets and make CETA unworkable."⁹⁵⁷ Prime Minister Harper promises to conclude negotiations by 2012.⁹⁵⁸

On 27 January 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada is launching formal trade talks with Morocco, significant because it is a first for Canada with an African country.⁹⁵⁹ Minister Loan has discussed the possibility of further opportunities for "Canada-Africa trade and commercial partnerships at the Africa Rising: Entrepreneurship and Innovation Frontiers conference in Toronto."⁹⁶⁰ Prime Minister Harper states that "more trade can only serve to make both our countries more prosperous and strengthen our transatlantic ties."⁹⁶¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for progress toward the creation of new trade agreements, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Jessie Sun

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and investment and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 3 September 2010, the Banque de France signed multilateral agreements through the International Monetary Fund to support lending to low-income countries. France, the United Kingdom, and the People's Bank of China will collectively contribute SDR5.256 billion to fund concessional lending from the IMF. These funds will make loans more

⁹⁵⁶ International Trade Minister Peter Van Loan to Visit Turkey and Greece, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/advisories-avis/2010/A-175.aspx?lang=eng.

⁹⁵⁷ Ontario foot-dragging imperils Canada-EU trade pact, officials say, The Globe and Mail (Brussels) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/article1518147.ece.

⁹⁵⁸ Harper's Trade Pledge Shows Canada Firms Lowering Reliance on U.S. Markets, Bloomberg (Winnipeg) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-04-01/harper-s-trade-pledge-shows-canada-firms-lowering-reliance-on-u-s-markets.html

⁹⁵⁹ Harper Government Talks Trade, Holds Budget Consultations with Montreal's Business Community, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2011/064.aspx?lang=eng

⁹⁶⁰ Harper Government Committed to Opening New Markets in Africa, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2011/103.aspx

⁹⁶¹ PM announces start of free trade talks with Morocco, Toronto Sun (Toronto) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.torontosun.com/news/canada/2011/01/27/17053506.html.

accessible to lesser-developed countries in their efforts to emerge from the global economic crisis.⁹⁶²

On 27 October 2010, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaiev signed EUR2 billion of trade deals with French companies during his visit to Paris.⁹⁶³

On 4 November 2010, French President Sarkozy and Chinese President Hu Jintao signed EUR14 billion of investment contracts regarding Airbus planes, telecommunications, and nuclear energy. The Chinese delegation also pledged to “double the value of its annual imports from France to EUR56 billion over the next five years.”⁹⁶⁴

On 4 February 2011, French President Sarkozy, alongside German Chancellor Angela Merkel, advocated a European “competitiveness pact” aimed at greater “convergence and integration of European economies.”⁹⁶⁵ The two leaders argued that policy integration would defend the euro and thus encourage investment.

With respect to the 19 February 2011 meeting of G20 finance ministers in Paris, French finance minister Christine Lagarde said on 10 February 2011 that France wants to “enlarge the scope of regulation”⁹⁶⁶ within the international monetary system. Such regulation would restrict the movement of global capital flows.

On 25 March 2011, French finance minister Lagarde called for Ireland to increase its corporate tax rate. She said, “there shouldn't be tax competition between member states and there shouldn't be a zone for arbitrage.”⁹⁶⁷

On 29 March 2011, France made efforts against Chinese investment in Europe. French external trade minister Pierre Lellouche is part of France’s effort “to introduce a European Union interdiction that could slow the impact of Chinese investment in favourable territories...while bloc-wide trade issues are still being negotiated.”⁹⁶⁸

⁹⁶² IMF Signs Agreements Totaling SDR 5.3 billion with Japan, the Banque de France, the United Kingdom and the People’s Bank of China to Support Lending to Low-Income Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 17 September 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10340.htm.

⁹⁶³ France Kazakhstan Trade Deal, Euronews (Lyon) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.euronews.net/2010/10/27/france-kazakhstan-trade-deal.

⁹⁶⁴ China and France sign deals as Hu Jintao visits Paris, BBC News (London) 4 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-11694214.

⁹⁶⁵ France and Germany propose EU ‘competitiveness pact’, BBC News (London) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-12368401

⁹⁶⁶ Recovery Redefines G-20 Challenge, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704657104576142681301800542.html

⁹⁶⁷ Ireland must overhaul corporate taxes: Lagarde, Reuters (Chicago) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.reuters.com/article/2011/03/25/us-ireland-lagarde-idUSTRE72O0PS20110325

⁹⁶⁸ Europe looks to restrict public procurement access to China, EU Business (England) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/china-economy-trade.9bq

France has also made the stabilization of China's currency a subject of international reform. On 31 March 2011, French President Sarkozy said, "concerted interventions are an indispensable means of safeguarding our international monetary system."⁹⁶⁹

Though France has not removed barriers to trade and investment, it continued to establish trade agreements in 2011. France signed a bilateral agreement with South Africa on 17 February 2011,⁹⁷⁰ Indonesia on 7 March 2011,⁹⁷¹ and the Czech Republic on 29 March 2011.⁹⁷²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for progress toward the creation of new trade agreements, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Leah Nosal

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On the 16 July 2010, State Secretary Beerfeltz signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the Chinese Trade Ministry, a mutual agreement on procedures for investing in third world countries.⁹⁷³ This agreement was followed by the August report of the Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Economic Development (BMZ), in which it announced the government's intention to increase development spending beyond the current of 0.4 per cent of their gross national income, and towards the 0.7 per cent target of the Millennium Development Goals.⁹⁷⁴

In September 2010 Germany negotiated at the Basel 3 agreement for financial reform. This new agreement includes an increase in minimum capital requirements for two tiers of bank capital, one for highly liberalized banks at 7 per cent and one for smaller banks, such as the German Bundesbank, which will be required to hold a smaller capital requirement, at 4.5 per cent.⁹⁷⁵ These agreements were signed on at the G20 Summit in

⁹⁶⁹ France's Sarkozy probes widening G7, IMF reforms, Reuters (Nanjing) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2011/03/31/g20-france-idUSLDE72U00820110331

⁹⁷⁰ South Africa and France to sign EUR 1bn pact, EU Business (England) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/safrica-france.8nw/

⁹⁷¹ A new G2 advances France, Indonesia partnership, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 7 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/03/07/a-new-g2-advances-france-indonesia-partnership.html

⁹⁷² Czech Republic Partners With France on Nuclear Energy Support, Bloomberg (Prague) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-29/czech-republic-partners-with-france-on-nuclear-energy-support.html

⁹⁷³ State Secretary Beerfeltz Signs Joint Declaration of Intent with Chinese Trade Ministry, Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Economic Development (Berlin) 16 July. Dates of Access: 18 November. www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2010/july/pm_20100716_125.html

⁹⁷⁴ German Development Policy at a Glance, Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Economic Development (Berlin) 1 August. Date of Access: 18 November. Page 14. www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/BMZ_Policy_at_a_glance.pdf

⁹⁷⁵ Basel 3 and Financial Stability, Bank for International Settlements (Basel) 4 November. Dates of Access: 17 November 2010. www.bis.org/speeches/sp101109a.htm

Seoul on 12 November, during which Chancellor Angela Merkel promoted maintaining the G20 goal of halving trade deficits by 2013 as agreed upon in June, and opposed the US proposal of quantitative balance of payment targets that would regulate excessive trade surpluses and deficits.⁹⁷⁶

In October 2010 Chancellor Angela Merkel argued against protectionism and intervening in the foreign exchange market, stating, “Global recovery would be jeopardized if we were to accept greater distortions in exchange rates.”⁹⁷⁷ To this end Germany is committed to freer trade, and has opposed the proposal of US Secretary of the Treasury Timothy Geithner to set a limit on countries’ Current Account deficits and surpluses.

On 26 November 2010 German Chancellor Angela Merkel met with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to discuss increased economic ties, a free trade agreement and Russian accession to the World Trade Organization.⁹⁷⁸

On 30 March the German government announced that they had signed onto an agreement with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) “to establish its new Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) in Bonn.”⁹⁷⁹ This will bring new international attention to Germany’s role both within the UN and as a source of intergovernmental consultation regarding industrial research and development of renewable energy as well as other technological patents.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of trade liberalization, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Tobias McVey

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and investment while making progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

A new Italian taxation law came into effect on 1 July 2010 that targets companies operating in countries deemed as “tax havens” by the Italian government. The law mandates that companies domiciled in such havens must provide proof they are paying proper taxes in order to deliver goods or services to Italy. In a November discussion,

⁹⁷⁶ G20 is the major forum for economic cooperation, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 27 October. Date of Access: 9 December. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/10/2010-10-27-regerkl-g20__en.html

⁹⁷⁷ G20 is the major forum for economic cooperation, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 27 October. Date of Access: 17 November. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/10/2010-10-27-regerkl-g20__en.html

⁹⁷⁸ Economic Relations have a huge potential, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 26 November. Date of Access: 1 April. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/11/2010-11-26-bkin-putin__en.html

⁹⁷⁹ New Innovation and Technology Centre for Renewable Energies, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 30 March. Date of Access: 30 March. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/03/2011-03-30-neues-irena-innovations-und-technologiezentrum__en.html

Swiss Minister of Economics Johann Schneider-Ammann stated that, “For the Swiss that is a serious barrier to bilateral trade — and a violation of agreements with the EU.”⁹⁸⁰

In September 2010, Italy threatened to veto the EU-South Korea free-trade deal if the implementation date for the agreement was not postponed for one year. The agreement includes the end of import barriers for South Korean cars. Italy’s junior minister for foreign trade said the “deferral of the deal’s application would give European automakers ...time to prepare for the lowering of trade barriers.”⁹⁸¹

Despite this threat, Italy did sign the EU-South Korea free-trade deal before the official signing ceremony on 6 October 2010. It is estimated that new trade from this deal will reach EUR19.1 billion. As a member country, Italy will also participate in the removal of “virtually all import duties between the two economies as well as many non-tariff barriers.”⁹⁸²

On 7 October 2010, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao agreed to double their trade to USD100 billion in five years. During a meeting in Rome, the two leaders signed commercial agreements valued at EUR2.25 billion.⁹⁸³

In early November, Italian Minister for Economic Development Paolo Romani led a delegation of over 300 people to the United Arab Emirates as part of an attempt to reach EUR10 billion of trade between Italy and the UAE. Minister Romani said that the two countries are “planning to sign a memorandum of understanding next year that will promote both-ways businesses and investments.”⁹⁸⁴

In November 2010, Syria and Italy — Syria’s main trading partner — held trade discussions that led to an agreement to strengthen cooperation in investment.⁹⁸⁵ Also in mid-November, Italy and Germany held a meeting to discuss opening new corridors for

⁹⁸⁰ Uncertainty hovers over Swiss-Italian talks, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (Bern) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. www.swissinfo.ch/eng/politics/foreign_affairs/Uncertainty_hovers_over_Swiss-Italian_talks.html?cid=28819804.

⁹⁸¹ Italy to veto EU-South Korea free-trade deal, EU Business (England) 7 September 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/skorea-italy-trade.60r/.

⁹⁸² EU and South Korea sign free trade deal, European Commission (Brussels) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=626.

⁹⁸³ Italy, China Agree to More Than Double Trade to \$100 Billion in Five Years, Bloomberg (Rome) 7 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-10-07/china-italy-agree-to-more-than-double-trade-to-100-billion-in-five-years.html.

⁹⁸⁴ Italy eyes €10b trade ties with UAE, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.khaleejtimes.com/DisplayArticleNew.asp?col=§ion=business&xfile=data/business/2010/November/business_November244.xml.

⁹⁸⁵ Syria, Italy to boost trade cooperation, Syrian Arab News Agency (Damascus) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. www.dp-news.com/pages/detail.aspx?l=2&articleId=63069.

energy imports⁹⁸⁶ and the Italian Chamber of Commerce opened a representative office in Icham, Vietnam in hopes of expanding trade with the country.⁹⁸⁷

On 16 February 2011, President of Italy Giorgio Napolitano met with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to discuss the two countries' bilateral relations. Italian President Napolitano said the two Presidents would "oversee the signing of documents and important agreements concerning energy resources security and financial relations between our nations."⁹⁸⁸

Political unrest in Libya has had a significant impact on Italian investments. On 23 February 2011, Italy objected to EU sanctions against Libya for sake of its significant Libyan investments.⁹⁸⁹ However, by 2 March 2011, Italy "decided to fully implement the UN and European Union resolutions which mention a freeze of (Kadhafi's) personal assets and assets of the Kadhafi family," said Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini.⁹⁹⁰

Italy has also restricted international investment with respect to domestic businesses. On 23 March 2011, the Italian government began efforts towards a law that would protect strategic Italian companies from foreign buyouts. This legal measure would "identify certain sectors the government believes to be strategic on which it reserves the right to intervene when it discovers the investors come from protected markets,"⁹⁹¹ said junior industry minister Stefano Saglia. Such protectionism has a negative impact on international trade.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of trade liberalization, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Leah Nosal

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

⁹⁸⁶ Nabucco, South Stream Among Topics in Italy-Germany Meetings, Bloomberg (Rome) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-11-16/nabucco-south-stream-gas-projects-among-topics-in-italy-germany-meetings.html.

⁹⁸⁷ Italian businesses promote trade, Viet Nam News (Ha Noi) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. vietnamnews.vnagency.com.vn/Economy/Business/205802/Italian-businesses-promote-trade.html.

⁹⁸⁸ Russian-Italian Talks, President of Russia (Rome) 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. eng.news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/1783

⁹⁸⁹ EU nations eye Libya sanctions but Italy, Malta object, EU Business (London) 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/libya-politics.8q6

⁹⁹⁰ Italy to enforce UN, EU sanctions on Libya, EU Business (London) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/libya-politics-un.8uk/

⁹⁹¹ Italy erects barriers to curtail foreign bids, Reuters (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.reuters.com/article/2011/03/23/italy-takeovers-idUSLDE72M1AO20110323

On 25 October 2010, Japan and India concluded an economic partnership. Under the agreement scheduled to take effect in 2011, tariffs will be eliminated on approximately 97 per cent of India's exports to Japan.⁹⁹²

On 14 November 2010, negotiations on the Japan-Peru Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) came to a conclusion. The agreement includes the removal or reduction of duties on various goods. Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Akihiro Ohata pledged his ministry's commitment to do "its utmost to ensure signing and enactment of the Japan-Peru EPA at the earliest possible date."⁹⁹³

On 9 November 2010, the Agriculture, Forests, and Fishery Ministry, under a program formulated by the ruling Democratic Party of Japan, started providing a rice subsidy to Japanese farmers. The subsidies, at ¥15,000 per 1000 square meters of rice fields, are set to undergo a further expansion in 2011 in order to benefit growers of wheat, soybeans and several other crops.⁹⁹⁴

On 16 November 2010, Japan's lower house of parliament passed a stimulus package in which there were measures to discourage businesses from moving abroad by providing them with "technological and financial support."⁹⁹⁵

On 11 February 2011, Trade Minister Banri Kaieda announced at a joint press conference with his Australian counterpart that the challenges facing a free trade agreement between the two countries would be overcome. During the meeting, the first bilateral meeting since 2009, both sides agreed to work towards a free trade agreement by June, whilst acknowledging it to be a "lofty goal."⁹⁹⁶ Under the prospective free trade agreement, Japan will agree to drop tariffs on agricultural items that are considered sensitive such as beef, dairy products, wheat and sugar.⁹⁹⁷

On 17 February 2011, Foreign Minister Seiji Maehara signed an Economic Partnership (EPA) agreement with India. The EPA will eliminate tariffs on almost all Indian steel exports to Japan. In addition, India would gain improved access for its food products, in particular, fruit, seafood, curry and tea. Foreign Minister Maehara expressed his belief that the agreement will "promote a strategic partnership between the two countries so that

⁹⁹² Japan, India Sign Deal to Boost Trade, Investment, Japan Today (Tokyo) 26 October 2010. Date of access: 21 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-india-sign-deal-to-boost-trade-investment.

⁹⁹³ Statement on Conclusion of Japan-Peru Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations by Minister Ohata, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 14 November 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010 www.meti.go.jp/english/speeches/20101114.html.

⁹⁹⁴ Subsidies Kick in for Rice Growers, The Japan Times Online (Kyodo) 9 November 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20101109a6.html.

⁹⁹⁵ Japan Plans New Steps to Curb Yen, The New York Times (Tokyo) 30 August 2010. Date of access: 8 December 2010. www.nytimes.com/2010/08/31/business/global/31yen.html?pagewanted=2&_r=1.

⁹⁹⁶ Kaieda, Aussie counterpart discuss 'lofty goal' FTA, Japan Times (Kyodo) 12 February 2011. Date of access: 4 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20110212a1.html

⁹⁹⁷ Kaieda, Aussie counterpart discuss 'lofty goal' FTA, Japan Times (Kyodo) 12 February 2011. Date of access: 4 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20110212a1.html

they can establish win-win relations and achieve growth."⁹⁹⁸ Japan also agreed on concluding negotiations on labour issues with India within two years of the signing of the economic partnership agreement.⁹⁹⁹

On 24 February 2011, the Japanese Land, Infrastructure, Tourism and Transport Ministry announced an "open skies agreement" with Malaysia, an agreement that will deregulate flight services between Narito International Airport and Malaysia. Under the agreement, the maximum quota for takeoffs and landings will be increased to 270,000 per year from 2013.¹⁰⁰⁰

On 17 March 2011, Ambassador Kaoru Ishikawa, Japan's representative to Canada, expressed his hope that negotiations toward a Japan-Canada free trade agreement would be launched as soon as possible. Ambassador Ishikawa stated that the recent earthquake in Japan would not adversely affect the feasibility of a free trade agreement that was announced by both countries in January.¹⁰⁰¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of new trade agreements, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Saim Siddiqui

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 5 July 2010, the heads of state of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus agreed to the introduction of a new customs code for the Customs Union between the three countries starting from 6 July 2010 with the intention of integrating other members of the Eurasian Economic Community.¹⁰⁰²

On 9 December 2010, the presidents of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan adopted a Declaration on Forming a Common Economic Space. At this meeting, the leaders also signed: (1) An Agreement on Coordinated Macroeconomic Policy; (2) An Agreement on Creating Conditions on Financial Markets for Free Movement of Capital; and, (3) An Agreement on Coordinated Principles of Monetary Policy. These agreements act to form

⁹⁹⁸ India inks economic partnership accord, Japan Times (Kyodo) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20110217a1.html

⁹⁹⁹ India inks economic partnership accord, Japan Times (Kyodo) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20110217a1.html

¹⁰⁰⁰ Open skies deal inked with Malaysia, Japan Times (Kyodo) 26 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011 search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20110226a6.html

¹⁰⁰¹ Japan moves on free-trade deal with Canada, Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.montrealgazette.com/news/Japan+moves+free+trade+deal+with+Canada/4461381/story.html

¹⁰⁰² Statement on entry into force of the customs code of the Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 5 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/569.

a legal framework of a common economic space between three countries, which is a next stage of their economic integration.¹⁰⁰³

At the APEC summit in Japan in mid-November, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev met with New Zealand Prime Minister John Key to discuss the commencement of negotiations over a free trade agreement between New Zealand and the Customs Union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus.¹⁰⁰⁴ Earlier economic and trade ministers of the Customs Union countries and New Zealand agreed to conclude the free trade agreement by the end of 2011.¹⁰⁰⁵

On 24 December 2010, the Sub-Commission on Customs, Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation, and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade raised export duties on semi-finished leather and considered a proposal to cancel the current 5% import duty on corn and barley for up to six months.¹⁰⁰⁶

On 28 December 2010, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed legislation regarding the transfer of certain state control functions that have been distributed between several authorities. The legislation allows customs authorities of the Russian Federation to implement transport control, and other types of state control, at checkpoints along the Russian border with the goal of “accelerating the passage of goods and vehicles and reducing the number of state control authorities.”¹⁰⁰⁷

On 27 January 2011, the Sub-Commission on Customs, Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation, and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade approved the suspension, through 30 June 2011, of the current 5% import duty on barley, oat, wheat, rye and corn, and 15% duty on onions, carrots and beets to increase imports.¹⁰⁰⁸

¹⁰⁰³ Meetings of the Supreme Governing Body of the Customs Union and Eurasian Economic Community Interstate Council, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1453.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Meeting with First Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1310.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Economic and trade ministers of the Customs Union countries and New Zealand agreed to start negotiations on the free trade agreement, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 13 November 2010. Date of Access: 2 February 2011. www.economy.gov.ru/minec/press/news/doc20101113_010.

¹⁰⁰⁶ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov holds a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Customs Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. government.ru/eng/docs/13595/.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Amendments to legislation in connection with the transfer of certain state control functions to customs authorities, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 28 December 2010. Date of Access: 6 April 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1536.

¹⁰⁰⁸ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov holds a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Customs Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. government.ru/eng/docs/13972/

On 24 March 2011, the Sub-Commission on Customs, Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation, and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade recommended to reduce import customs duties on multilayer paper and cardboard with all coated layers.¹⁰⁰⁹

On 30 March 2011, President Medvedev proposed ten priority measures to improve Russia's investment climate. He instructed the Government to narrow the jurisdiction of the Government commission which oversees foreign investments in strategic sectors of the Russian economy. Exceptions from the general rules will be made for "transactions between entities that are already de facto controlled by Russian nationals or Russian companies, as well as transactions involving international financial organizations."¹⁰¹⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to liberalize trade, resist protectionism and engage in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 27 September 2010, the EU imposed a tariff on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate products originating in Pakistan, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.¹⁰¹¹ The countervailing duties will be as high as EUR139.70 per tonne.¹⁰¹²

On 11 November 2010, at the G20 Summit in Seoul, Prime Minister Gordon Brown pledged to "fight trade barriers" and to confront protectionism "in all its forms".¹⁰¹³ Similarly, on 18 November 2010, Farming Minister Lord Henley declared that the UK was committed to "ambitious reform" of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).¹⁰¹⁴

On 21 February 2011, under a new trade Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the UK and Kuwaiti Governments agreed to double bilateral trade and investment from £2 billion

¹⁰⁰⁹ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov holds a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Customs Tariff and Non-Tariff Regulation and Protective Measures in Foreign Trade, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. government.ru/eng/docs/14616/

¹⁰¹⁰ Ten measures to improve investment climate, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/misc/1985.

¹⁰¹¹ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 857/2010, Official Journal of the European Union 27 September 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:254:0010:0028:EN:PDF.

¹⁰¹² EC: Final CVD Duties Imposed on Imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) from Iran, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, Global Trade Alert 29 October 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-final-cvd-duties-imposed-imports-polyethylene-terephthalate-pet-iran-pakistan-and-united-

¹⁰¹³ David Cameron Tells G20 To End Trade Barriers, The Telegraph (London) 12 November 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financetopics/g20-summit/8127236/David-Cameron-tells-G20-to-end-trade-barriers.html.

¹⁰¹⁴ UK Aims For 'Ambitious Reform' Of EU Farm Subsidies, BBC News UK Edition (London) 18 November 2010. Date of access: 19 November 2010. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/9199000/9199423.stm.

to £4 billion by 2015. Under the MoU, the two Governments established Kuwait-UK Trade & Investment Task Force, with the aim of having it “play a key role in helping achieve the new trade targets”.¹⁰¹⁵ Prime Minister David Cameron said that the MoU was “an important agreement that will pave the way for trade and investment” between Kuwait and the UK.¹⁰¹⁶

On 9 March 2011, the European Commission implemented quotas on Norwegian agricultural and fish products.¹⁰¹⁷

On 15 March 2011 the European Commission suspended import duties for certain products in the cereals sector. Due to the rising cost of these products, the tariff was set to zero.¹⁰¹⁸ On 17 March 2011, the European Commission decided to reduce the export refund for beef and veal products.¹⁰¹⁹ Both of these measures were temporary in nature, and a response to market fluctuations, and there has been no movement on either scrapping import duties or eliminating export refunds on a permanent basis.

On 24 March 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron outlined his priority to invite Japan to enter into a free trade agreement with the EU, and secured a specific reference to his proposal in EU documents.¹⁰²⁰

On 28 March 2011, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg and Mexican President Felipe Calderon “agreed to set up a new UK-Mexico business forum, which will bring together business leaders from both countries,”¹⁰²¹ At the same meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Clegg declared that “Britain is open for business.”¹⁰²²

On 14 March 2011, Trade Minister Lord Green, in a speech during a visit to Mumbai, India, said that the “successful completion of the Doha negotiations” and “successful EU-

¹⁰¹⁵ UK aims to double trade with Kuwait: PM David Cameron, UK Trade and Investment (London) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/125684.html

¹⁰¹⁶ UK aims to double trade with Kuwait: PM David Cameron UK Trade and Investment (London) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/125684.html

¹⁰¹⁷ EC: Tariff quotas for certain agricultural and fish products originating from Norway, Global Trade Alert, 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-tariff-quotas-certain-agricultural-and-fish-products-originating-norway

¹⁰¹⁸ EC: Suspension of import duties for certain products in the cereals sector, Global Trade Alert, 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-suspension-import-duties-certain-products-cereals-sector

¹⁰¹⁹ EC: Reduction of the export refunds for beef and veal, Global Trade Alert 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-reduction-export-refunds-beef-and-veal

¹⁰²⁰ David Cameron wants Japan EU trade deal, British Broadcasting Service (London) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-12863698

¹⁰²¹ UK and Mexico reveal joint target to double trade to £4.2 billion by 2015, UK Trade and Investment (London) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/128765.html

¹⁰²² UK and Mexico reveal joint target to double trade to £4.2 billion by 2015, UK Trade and Investment (London) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/128765.html

India Free Trade Agreement” would be beneficial for both British and Indian companies.¹⁰²³

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of new trade agreements, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Saim Siddiqui

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 3 December 2010 American negotiators completed “a free-trade agreement with South Korea that will eliminate most tariffs on exports and solidify one of the nation’s most significant alliances in Asia.”¹⁰²⁴ While the agreement is a supplement to one previously negotiated, the current agreement allows both nations more time to phase out tariffs on automobiles. It is estimated that “the deal will increase American exports to Korea by at least \$10 billion annually” and that it “will slash tariffs on American farm goods.”¹⁰²⁵

On 13 December 2010 the World Trade Organization (WTO) “upheld the Obama administration’s decision last year to impose tariffs of up to 35 per cent on tires from China.”¹⁰²⁶ Despite support from the WTO, these measures are considered widely to be characteristics of trade protectionism. While the United States regards the ruling by the WTO as ‘a major victory’, the maintenance of the tariffs on tires imported from China are considered barriers to trade.¹⁰²⁷ The WTO has outlined trade barriers to pertain to “tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies, and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports.”¹⁰²⁸

¹⁰²³ Lord Green encourages liberalisation agenda in India to strengthen trade ties, UK Trade and Investment (London) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 4 April 2011. www.ukti.gov.uk/uktihome/media/pressRelease/127780.html

¹⁰²⁴ South Korea and U.S. Reach Deal on Trade, The New York Times (Washington) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.nytimes.com/2010/12/04/business/global/04trade.html?pagewanted=1&sq=United States trade&st=cse&scp=7.

¹⁰²⁵ A Sound Trade Deal with South Korea, The New York Times (Washington) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.nytimes.com/2010/12/09/opinion/09thu2.html?scp=7&sq=United%20States%20protectionism&st=cse.

¹⁰²⁶ World Trade Organization Upholds American Tariffs on Tires From China, The New York Times (Washington) 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.nytimes.com/2010/12/14/business/global/14trade.html?partner=rss&emc=rss.

¹⁰²⁷ World Trade Organization Upholds American Tariffs on Tires From China, The New York Times (Washington) 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.nytimes.com/2010/12/14/business/global/14trade.html?partner=rss&emc=rss.

¹⁰²⁸ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2010. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

On 31 January 2011 “Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Market Access and Compliance Michael Camuñez led policy discussions on bilateral trade and investment as well as on enhanced economic and commercial cooperation between the United States and Turkey.”¹⁰²⁹ The meeting allowed members of both the Turkish and American governments “to advance the goals of the US-Turkey Framework for Strategic Economic and Commercial Cooperation (FSECC).”¹⁰³⁰ A Memorandum of Intent (MOI) was signed at the meeting, which “fulfilled a specific commitment the two governments made at the inaugural FSECC meeting.”¹⁰³¹

In April 2011, “the United States and Colombia announced a deal that will improve...a 2006 trade agreement signed during the Bush administration. The amended version will strengthen worker protections in Colombia while boosting American exports.”¹⁰³² US Trade Representative Miriam Shapiro states the deal “opens the way for a ‘broader’ discussion with Congress on the overall trade agenda.”¹⁰³³

On 16 April 2011, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton traveled to Seoul, South Korea to discuss the impending trade agreement between South Korea and the United States. “Both congress and South Korean parliament have yet to pass bills to approve the pact, despite United States President Barack Obama’s renewed push for ratification.”¹⁰³⁴ Secretary Clinton stated, “I’m very encouraged and determined about the passage of the free trade agreement.”¹⁰³⁵

On 17 April 2011, the United States signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with Nepal. The TIFA replaces “the bilateral trade agreement the two

¹⁰²⁹ Commerce official Michael Camuñez advances US-Turkish commercial and economic relationship and signs MOI with Turkish government, The International Trade Administration (Washington) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. trade.gov/press/press-releases/2011/commerce-official-michael-camunez-advances-us-turkish-commercial-and-economic-relationship-and-signs-moi-with-turkish-government-013111.asp.

¹⁰³⁰ Commerce official Michael Camuñez advances US-Turkish commercial and economic relationship and signs MOI with Turkish government, The International Trade Administration (Washington) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. trade.gov/press/press-releases/2011/commerce-official-michael-camunez-advances-us-turkish-commercial-and-economic-relationship-and-signs-moi-with-turkish-government-013111.asp.

¹⁰³¹ Commerce official Michael Camuñez advances US-Turkish commercial and economic relationship and signs MOI with Turkish government, The International Trade Administration (Washington) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. trade.gov/press/press-releases/2011/commerce-official-michael-camunez-advances-us-turkish-commercial-and-economic-relationship-and-signs-moi-with-turkish-government-013111.asp.

¹⁰³² Breaking through on trade, The New York Times (New York) 15 April 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2011. www.nytimes.com/2011/04/16/opinion/16sat2.html.

¹⁰³³ U.S. Trade Official: Colombia Trade Deal Opens Broader Discussion (Washington) 11 April 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2011. www.smartmoney.com/news/on/?story=on-20110411-000295.

¹⁰³⁴ Clinton: South Korea-U.S. trade deal in ‘home stretch’, Reuters (Seoul) 16 April 2011. Date of access: 16 April 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2011/04/16/us-korea-usa-clinton-idUSTRE73F11M20110416.

¹⁰³⁵ Clinton: South Korea-U.S. trade deal in ‘home stretch’, Reuters (Seoul) 16 April 2011. Date of access: 16 April 2011. www.reuters.com/article/2011/04/16/us-korea-usa-clinton-idUSTRE73F11M20110416.

countries signed some 65 years ago.”¹⁰³⁶ “The United States looks forward to deepening its relationship with Nepal and breaking down any and all barriers that may prevent our producers, exporters and ranchers from selling their products in Nepal,” stated United States Trade Representative Ron Kirk.¹⁰³⁷ “TIFA provisions a permanent body to hold regular meetings on issues of bilateral trade and investment at least once a year, thereby serving as a forum for bilateral talks to enhance trade and investment and discuss specific trade issues.”¹⁰³⁸

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of new trade agreements, but its lack of initiative in the removal of barriers to trade and investment.

Analyst: Ava-Dayna Sefa

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reduce barriers to trade and make progress toward the creation of new trade agreements.

On 29 October the European Union reformed the currency union with a new crisis mechanism to be used in case of repeated trade deficits. The system will enter force in 2013, replacing the joint EU and IMF fund agreed upon in May 2010.¹⁰³⁹ This includes a surveillance framework that will “look for imbalances and risks, such as housing bubbles [... and] observe the competitiveness of member states.” Furthermore, it will oversee and enforce fiscal discipline by use of sanctions if the budget deficits exceed 3 per cent. The plan also includes promoting industrial reform, increasing competitiveness, and finally: an initiative to prepare a private sector crisis mechanism.¹⁰⁴⁰

On 6 October the European Union successfully negotiated a free-trade agreement with The Republic of Korea which will enter force in July 2011.¹⁰⁴¹

The European Commission presented its five-year trade strategy on 9 November 2010. This will reduce non-tariff barriers to trade with countries such as USA, China, Russia

¹⁰³⁶ US promises to eliminate all trade barriers, Republica Business and Economy (Kathmandu) 17 April 2011. Date of access: 17 April 2011. www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30368.

¹⁰³⁷ US promises to eliminate all trade barriers, Republica Business and Economy (Kathmandu) 17 April 2011. Date of access: 17 April 2011. www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30368.

¹⁰³⁸ US promises to eliminate all trade barriers, Republica Business and Economy (Kathmandu) 17 April 2011. Date of access: 17 April 2011. www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30368

¹⁰³⁹ Crisis mechanism for the euro to be introduced, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 29 October. Date of Access: 18 November. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/10/2010-10-29-ergebnisse-europaeischer-rat_en.html

¹⁰⁴⁰ Press Remarks By Herman van Rompuy President of the European Council following the first session of the European Council, European Council (Brussels) 29 October. Date of Access: 18 November. Page 1. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/117489.pdf

¹⁰⁴¹ Korea-EU free trade pact to drive global recovery, Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 December. Date of Access: 9 December. www.koreaherald.com/business/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20101209000923

and Japan. Furthermore, it seeks to increase trade and development with the regional Mercosur members and India upon completion of negotiations within the World Trade Organisation.¹⁰⁴²

Simultaneously, European Trade Commissioner Karel de Gucht presented their Trade, Growth and World Affairs document, as part of a long-term plan called Europe2020. Its goal is to increase growth in the European Union via regional free trade agreements and to initiate speedier job creation and to open barriers to trade in services.¹⁰⁴³ Upon completion, this should reduce such trade barriers with Korea, India, the members of Mercosur and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to 0.2 per cent.¹⁰⁴⁴

On 25 November the European Commission announced its decision to increase investment in the African continent to lower dependence on Chinese rare earth minerals. The Commission called for the establishment free trade agreements with Central and South America, as well as increased ties with India, Canada and Russia.¹⁰⁴⁵

On 14 February the European telecommunications commissioner announced that they would attempt to curb roaming charges as part of a step towards harmonizing telecommunications business rules and strengthening consumer rights in the union.¹⁰⁴⁶

On 25 March the EU finished its debate on the European Stability Mechanism, including new rules on the use of funds. Drawing on the ESM will now require unanimous a vote, governments receiving the loans must undertake debt restructuring, and private creditors are allowed to be represented.¹⁰⁴⁷

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to liberalize trade, resist protectionism and engage in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

Analyst: Tobias McVey

¹⁰⁴² Europe Sets Assertive Trade Policy Agenda for Next Five Years, European Trade Commission (Brussels) 9 November. Date of Access: 15 November.

¹⁰⁴³ Trade, Growth and World Affairs, European Trade Commission (Brussels) 9 November. Dates of Access: 16 November. trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2010/november/tradoc_146955.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Trade as a Driver of Prosperity, European Trade Commission (Brussels) 9 November. Dates of Access: 16 November. trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2010/november/tradoc_146940.pdf

¹⁰⁴⁵ EU Seeks Strategy to Reduce Reliance on China for Rare Earths, The New York Times (New York) 25 November. Dates of Access: 30 March. www.nytimes.com/2010/11/26/business/global/26rare.html?ref=europeancommission.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Europe Likely to Act Cut Phone Roaming Costs, The New York Times (Berlin) 14 February. Date of Access: 20 February. www.nytimes.com/2011/02/15/technology/15roaming.html?_r=1&ref=europeancommission.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Much Achieved to Ensure the Stability of the Euro, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 25 March. Date of Access: 25 March. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/03/2011-03-25-er-merkel-ergebnisse__en.html.

11. Non-proliferation [39]

Commitment:

“We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and will pursue the follow on actions it recommended by consensus”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

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	+0.89		

Background:

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was created in 1970 with the intentions of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and achieving complete nuclear disarmament.¹⁰⁴⁸ The NPT Review Conference takes place every five years and seeks to “assess the implementation of the Treaty’s provisions and make recommendations on measures to further strengthen it.”¹⁰⁴⁹ The 2005 Review Conference failed to achieve this objective because the parties were unable to agree upon a consensual document given “disagreement over the nuclear program[s] of Iran and Israel” and “the implementation of the 1995 NPT resolution calling for a Middle East zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.”¹⁰⁵⁰

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 leaders launched an initiative in global disarmament: the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.¹⁰⁵¹ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 affirmed its support for the universal adoption of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

¹⁰⁴⁸ 2010 Review Conference of NPT (May 2010). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/background.shtml

¹⁰⁴⁹ 2010 Review Conference of NPT (May 2010). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/

¹⁰⁵⁰ Fifteen Nuclear Agendas to Watch [Council on Foreign Relations \(May 2010\) Date Accessed November 13, 2010. www.cfr.org/publication/22023/fifteen_nuclear_agendas_to_watch.html.](http://www.cfr.org/publication/22023/fifteen_nuclear_agendas_to_watch.html)

¹⁰⁵¹ The Kananaskis Summit Chair Summary (2002). Date Accessed October 29, 2010 www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/chairs_summary-conclusion_presidence.aspx?Lang=eng

Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement and the Additional Protocol.¹⁰⁵² The IAEA Safeguards are methods through which the IAEA can “verify [whether] a State is living up to its international commitments not to use nuclear programmes for nuclear-weapons purposes.”¹⁰⁵³ Verification procedures include ad-hoc inspections, routine visits and ongoing monitoring and evaluation by IAEA specialists. The Additional Protocol adds a legally binding set of measures to the Safeguards to “strengthen the IAEA’s inspection capability.”¹⁰⁵⁴

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako and the 2009 L’Aquila Summits, the G8 reiterated its commitment to “strengthen common non-proliferation and disarmament goals through effective multilateralism and determined national efforts.”¹⁰⁵⁵

The Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peace Uses of Nuclear Energy at the 2010 Muskoka Summit “strongly supported the IAEA’s effort to broaden access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.”¹⁰⁵⁶ The G8 Foreign Ministers also reaffirmed support for the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East for “a creation of a nuclear free zone and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.”¹⁰⁵⁷

Commitment Features:

For full compliance, G8 member countries must address each of the three pillars of the NPT: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.¹⁰⁵⁸ The non-proliferation pillar calls for states to ensure that the IAEA continues to have all political, technical and financial support so that it is able to effectively meet its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by article III of the Treaty.¹⁰⁵⁹ In terms of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the NPT asks members to facilitate, participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and

¹⁰⁵² Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation (June 8, 2007). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html

¹⁰⁵³ IAEA Safeguards Overview: Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols (2010). Date Accessed November 18, 2010. www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/sg_overview.html

¹⁰⁵⁴ IAEA Safeguards Overview: Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols (2010). Date Accessed November 18, 2010. www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/sg_overview.html

¹⁰⁵⁵ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation (2009) Date Accessed October 29, 2010 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

¹⁰⁵⁶ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference (March 30, 2010). Date Accessed November 13, 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html

¹⁰⁵⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference (March 30, 2010). Date Accessed November 13, 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html

¹⁰⁵⁸ Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

¹⁰⁵⁹ Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.¹⁰⁶⁰ The nuclear disarmament pillar demands discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.¹⁰⁶¹

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not address any of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
0	Member participates in one or two of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
+1	Member participates in all of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Lead Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 28 June 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, which sets forth the terms and conditions for “uranium exports to India and technological exchanges” between both states.¹⁰⁶² This latest agreement extends the strategic partnership between countries, while ensuring that the exchange of nuclear material is both safe, and economically beneficial to both parties.¹⁰⁶³ While Canada had formally suspended all forms of nuclear cooperation with India after plutonium from a Canadian reactor was used to build a nuclear weapon in 1974, the nuclear cooperation agreement signed on 28 November 2009 stipulated that both states could then exchange nuclear material for peaceful purposes only.¹⁰⁶⁴

At the IAEA’s 54th General Conference, held 20 to 24 September 2010, Canada pledged to remain a strong supporter of the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Activities and reaffirmed its desire to remain one of the major contributors to the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Fund.¹⁰⁶⁵ This action remains in line with the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

¹⁰⁶¹ L’Aquila Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation (2009). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/2_laquila_Statent_on_Non_proliferation.pdf

¹⁰⁶² Nuclear deal signed by Canada, India, CBC News (Toronto) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/06/28/india-nuclear028.html#ixzz17nldbp9i

¹⁰⁶³ Canada and India broaden strategic partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3499

¹⁰⁶⁴ Canada-India nuclear cooperation agreement, Prime Minister of Canada pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=2987

¹⁰⁶⁵ 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: December 8 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/canada.pdf

On 22 September 2010, Canada participated in a Foreign Ministers' meeting co-hosted by Japan and Australia in an effort to "advance work on concrete and practical measures for a world of decreased nuclear risk."¹⁰⁶⁶ The aim of the meeting was to "steadily implement the agreement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, conduct high-level discussions on a realistic proposal regarding a mid/long-term direction in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation."¹⁰⁶⁷

At the IAEA's 54th General Conference, on 24 September 2010, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) signed three separate bilateral agreements with the Australian, American and Thai governments to ensure the non-proliferation of radioactive imports and exports.¹⁰⁶⁸ These bilateral agreements state that 'imports and exports of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between Canada and its bilateral partners be conducted in a manner consistent with the IAEA's Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.'¹⁰⁶⁹ Also, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) signed Regulatory Cooperation Agreements with the Institute for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN) of France, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) of Finland and Romania's National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control (CNCAN).¹⁰⁷⁰ Regulatory cooperation agreements regulate the nuclear activities of its signatories, as well as promote the sharing of nuclear technologies and safety mechanisms amongst them.¹⁰⁷¹

On 27 October 2010, Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, issued stronger sanctions against North Korea as a means to urge North Korean government to end its proliferation of nuclear weapons and engage in nuclear disarmament.¹⁰⁷² On June 26 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper concluded the final news conference at the G8 summit with this

¹⁰⁶⁶ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

¹⁰⁶⁷ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

¹⁰⁶⁸ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Thailand at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=373

¹⁰⁶⁹ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Australia at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=374

¹⁰⁷⁰ Canada Signs Regulatory Cooperation Agreements on Nuclear Safety and Regulation with France, Finland and Romania at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=376

¹⁰⁷¹ Canada Signs Regulatory Cooperation Agreements on Nuclear Safety and Regulation with France, Finland and Romania at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=376

¹⁰⁷² Harper to Toughen Sanctions Against North Korea, The National Post (Ottawa) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.nationalpost.com/Harper+toughen+sanctions+against+North+Korea/3736538/story.html

warning: “The world must see to it that what [North Korea and Iran] spend on these weapons will not be the only cost that they incur.”¹⁰⁷³

On 19 November 2010, The North American Treaty Organization (NATO), of which Canada is a member, met in Lisbon for an alliance summit that resulted in the adoption of a new Strategic Concept.¹⁰⁷⁴ Upon agreeing to the new Strategic Concept, members ‘committed to creating a world without nuclear weapons.’¹⁰⁷⁵ More specifically, members reiterated their commitment to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, with reference to the removal of nuclear weapons currently stationed in Europe.¹⁰⁷⁶

On 28 January 2011, Greg Rzentkowski, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Director General, completed a two-week long Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission in Romania.¹⁰⁷⁷ IAEA Director of the Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety Pil-Soo Hahn said that this safety review “strengthens this message about responsibly addressing nuclear safety and security.”¹⁰⁷⁸

On 8 February 2011, Canadian Ambassador, Marius Grinius, led the 2011 session of the Conference on Disarmament (CD). At this conference, Canada promised to work towards “nuclear disarmament, the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), and prevention of an arms race in outer space and the establishment of negative security assurances.”¹⁰⁷⁹ While states have not yet been able to come to an agreement regarding the terms of a FMCT, Canada states that the FMCT negotiations remain one of the CD’s

¹⁰⁷³ Harper to Toughen Sanctions Against North Korea, The National Post (Ottawa) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.nationalpost.com/Harper+toughen+sanctions+against+North+Korea/3736538/story.html

¹⁰⁷⁴ NATO’s New Strategic Concept, North American Treaty Organization (Lisbon) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68986.htm?selectedLocale=en_

¹⁰⁷⁵ Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, North American Treaty Organization 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf

¹⁰⁷⁶ Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, North American Treaty Organization 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf

¹⁰⁷⁷ CNSC participates in IAEA Mission to Romania, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/updates/January-28-2011-CNSC-IRRS-participation.cfm

¹⁰⁷⁸ International Experts Finish IAEA Nuclear Regulatory Review of Romania, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201101.html

¹⁰⁷⁹ Address by Minister Cannon to the Conference on Disarmament, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=592809

top priorities.¹⁰⁸⁰ This treaty would work towards the “ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.”¹⁰⁸¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation treaty. In addition, Canada has enacted stronger sanctions against North Korea to promote nuclear disarmament, pledged further financial support the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Fund,¹⁰⁸² engaged in bilateral non-proliferation agreements with other nuclear states,¹⁰⁸³ and signed bilateral agreements that promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy.¹⁰⁸⁴

Analyst: Amanda Iadipaolo

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

In France’s September 2010 statement to the IAEA, it reaffirmed its support for the Agency and encouraged the implementation of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol of the NPT “at the earliest possible opportunity” by all countries that have not already adopted it.¹⁰⁸⁵ France has pledged their continued support for IAEA, politically, financially and through the provision of technical expertise through the French National Support Programme for the Agency.¹⁰⁸⁶ These announcements constitute compliance with the non-proliferation pillar of the NPT.

To uphold the nuclear disarmament pillar of the NPT, France continues to call for the universal ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which it seen as

¹⁰⁸⁰ Address by Minister Cannon to the Conference on Disarmament, Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Canada (Ottawa) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011.
news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=592809

¹⁰⁸¹ Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 6 June 2010. Date of Access: March 30, 2011.
www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/fmct.aspx?lang=eng

¹⁰⁸² 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: December 8 2010.
www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/canada.pdf

¹⁰⁸³ Regulatory Action, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.cnsccsn.gc.ca/eng/lawsregs/regulatoryaction/index.cfm

¹⁰⁸⁴ Nuclear deal signed by Canada, India, CBC News (Toronto) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/06/28/india-nuclear028.html#ixzz17nldbp9i

¹⁰⁸⁵ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.
www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁶ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.
www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf

essential to the disarmament process.¹⁰⁸⁷ On 2 November 2010, President Sarkozy signed a nuclear collaboration treaty with British Prime Minister, David Cameron. The treaty commits the two countries to a more extensive military partnership and cooperation in “nuclear weapons safety and security, stockpile certification, and counter nuclear or radiological terrorism.”¹⁰⁸⁸ The treaty also calls upon countries to “adopt robust measures to counter proliferators such as Iran and North Korea.”¹⁰⁸⁹

On 28 December 2010, President Nicolas Sarkozy signed two nuclear safety agreements with India.¹⁰⁹⁰ The agreements facilitate the exchange of information and expertise in support of the development of new nuclear power plants in India. The exchange of information will facilitate technical cooperation in the areas of nuclear safety and radiation protection.¹⁰⁹¹ In September 2010, France initiated a trilateral protocol with the Kingdom of Jordan and the IAEA in order to aid the creation of a new Jordanian civilian nuclear energy program.¹⁰⁹² Both the Indian and the Jordanian initiatives are examples of France’s participation in the “peaceful uses of nuclear energy” pillar of the NPT.

On 14-15 March 2011, G8 Foreign Ministers met in Paris to restate their commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament. The Ministers resolved to fight proliferation and to “take all appropriate national measures to follow up the decisions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the CTBT, early commencement of substantive negotiations within the Conference on Disarmament [...] further development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle as a part of the IAEA efforts to broaden access to peaceful use of nuclear energy.”¹⁰⁹³ At this meeting, the government of France reaffirmed the importance of the

¹⁰⁸⁷ Ratification by the U.S. Congress of the new START Treaty (France) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 December 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament-arms-control_7359/arms-control-and-arms-trade_1109/france-and-non-proliferation-of-weapons-of-mass-destruction_7146/fight-against-nuclear-proliferation_7147/ratification-by-the-u.s.-congress-of-the-new-start-treaty-23.12.10_14766.html

¹⁰⁸⁸ UK, France Sign Nuclear Collaboration Treaty, Arms Control Association (December 2010). Date of Access: 27 December 2010. www.armscontrol.org/act/2010_12/UK_France

¹⁰⁸⁹ France-UK Summit: Joint declaration on defense and security cooperation, (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?Article1938

¹⁰⁹⁰ India, France ink two pacts on nuclear safety, The Hindu Online News (India) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. www.hindu.com/2010/12/09/stories/2010120965961400.htm

¹⁰⁹¹ India, France ink two pacts on nuclear safety, The Hindu Online News (India) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. www.hindu.com/2010/12/09/stories/2010120965961400.htm

¹⁰⁹² Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf

¹⁰⁹³ Meeting of Foreign Ministers, 14-15 March 2011, Chairman’s Summary (Paris) 20 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.g8-g20.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/meeting-of-foreign-ministers-14-15-march-2011.1048.html

G8 Global Partnership as a means for “supporting non-proliferation efforts around the world.”¹⁰⁹⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 as it has successfully addressed all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On September 22 2010, Germany was a founding member of a supra-regional group working to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty.¹⁰⁹⁵ Incorporating member states from the non-aligned movement and Western states, this initiative seeks to harmonize NPT policies across a wide range of actors. Germany continues to demonstrate a leading role as it will host the next ministerial meeting in 2011.¹⁰⁹⁶

The Government of Germany also provides considerable international development aid through the IAEA’s technical cooperation programme, which focuses on making nuclear technologies available to developing countries.”¹⁰⁹⁷ Germany’s contributions rank as third largest financial contributor, covering eight and a half per cent of the IAEA budget¹⁰⁹⁸ in conjunction with their current monetary contributions to the IAEA as committed by Secretary of State Jochen Homann at the 54th General Assembly of the IAEA.¹⁰⁹⁹ The Government of Germany demonstrates their continued support through

¹⁰⁹⁴ Meeting of Foreign Ministers, 14-15 March 2011, Chairman’s Summary (Paris) 20 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.g8-g20.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/meeting-of-foreign-ministers-14-15-march-2011.1048.html

¹⁰⁹⁵ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/_Nukleares/NVV_node.html

¹⁰⁹⁶ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/_Nukleares/NVV_node.html

¹⁰⁹⁷ Address by Yukiya Amano International Atomic Energy Agency General Director to the German Council on Foreign Relations (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/2010/amsp2010n021.html

¹⁰⁹⁸ Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/aktuelleartikel/101008-bmamano.html

¹⁰⁹⁹ Address by Secretary of State Jochen Homann at the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/germany.pdf

non-budgetary contributions to programs like the modernization project for the IAEA laboratory in Austria.¹¹⁰⁰

On 8 October 2010, International Atomic Energy Agency Chief Yukiya Amano expressed “deep respect for states, including Germany, who have formed a new group focused on nuclear non-proliferation and the concept of ‘global zero,’ envisaging a nuclear free world.”¹¹⁰¹ Germany contributed a voluntary contribution of EUR10 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency’s nuclear security program.¹¹⁰²

On 6 December 2010, Germany expressed the desire to draw India closer to the international disarmament regime.¹¹⁰³ This statement mirrors German Ambassador to India, Thomas Matussek’s pledge of support for India’s admission to the Nuclear Suppliers Group.¹¹⁰⁴ The objective of the Nuclear Suppliers Group is to aid in the attainment of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by safely controlling the movement of nuclear material between states.¹¹⁰⁵ Thus, Germany’s endorsement of India’s membership — and the increased oversight of Indian nuclear capabilities that their membership would provide — is in line with Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 24 January 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced that Germany would begin, “negotiations on ending the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.”¹¹⁰⁶ German Foreign Minister Westerwelle has also expressed support for the new START agreements between the United States and confirmed voiced Germany’s hope in the “eventual removal of ... remaining United States nuclear weapons in Germany.”¹¹⁰⁷ Additionally, on 4 February 2011, collaborative discussion regarding

¹¹⁰⁰ Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/aktuelleartikel/101008-bmamano.html.

¹¹⁰¹ Strengthening Nuclear Non Proliferation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (London) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.london.diplo.de/Vertretung/london/en/03/Political_News/Westerwelle/WW_Amano.html.

¹¹⁰² German Council on Foreign Relations, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/2010/amsp2010n018.html

¹¹⁰³ India and Germany: Shared values and responsibility in the world, German Embassy New Delhi (New Delhi) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.new-delhi.diplo.de/Vertretung/newdelhi/en/03/News/Westerwelle_Visit_AA.html.

¹¹⁰⁴ Germany Backs India for NSG Membership, Times of India (New Delhi) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Germany-backs-India-for-NSG-membership/articleshow/7054984.cms

¹¹⁰⁵ The Nuclear Suppliers Group,

¹¹⁰⁶ Foreign Minister Westerwelle at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations in New York (New York) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/Press_20releases/PM__2011/110124__BMW_20Israel.html?archive=2990092

¹¹⁰⁷ US- Russia nuclear arms treaty takes effect, Associated Press (Munich) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2011/feb/5/us-russia-nuclear-arms-treaty-finalized/

joint initiatives in arms reduction and non-proliferation spheres took place between Germany and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov.¹¹⁰⁸

After the “incidents at Japanese nuclear reactors, Germany has put nuclear projects on hold.”¹¹⁰⁹

The announcement came on 17 March 2011, as Chancellor Merkel “decided to temporarily shut down seven nuclear power plants that began operations before the end of 1980, as a three-month safety review of all 17 nuclear plants” can be completed.¹¹¹⁰

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1 for addressing the NPT’s three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed two of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 22 September 2010, at the 54th General Assembly of the IAEA Italy’s Secretary of State, Alfredo Mantica, publically endorsed calls for North Korean disarmament expressing a “strong concern” about North Korea and reiterating Italy’s support for renewed Six Party Talks – a process Italy believes is critical for inspiring North Korea to dismantle their nuclear weapons program.¹¹¹¹ Concomitantly, Secretary Mantica publicly condemned Iran for failing to fulfill its obligations to the IAEA focusing on Iran’s required, but incomplete, application of the Comprehensive Safeguards and Additional Protocol Agreement.¹¹¹²

While Italy contributed funds to the IAEA through the auspices of the EU,¹¹¹³ it has also supported the peaceful exchange of nuclear technology through the construction of a

¹¹⁰⁸ Lavrov to hold bilateral talks with Germany’s Westerwelle in Munich, Rianovosti (Moscow). 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. en.rian.ru/world/20110204/162445056.html

¹¹⁰⁹ Wind power cheaper than nuclear, says EU climate chief, The Guardian (London). 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/mar/17/wind-cheaper-nuclear-eu-climate

¹¹¹⁰ Costs, risks and benefits, Indian Express (New Delhi). 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.indianexpress.com/news/costs-risks-and-benefits/765148/0

¹¹¹¹ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=E

¹¹¹² Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=E

¹¹¹³ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html

Nuclear Energy Management School in Trieste.¹¹¹⁴ On 8 November 2010, Italy welcomed the opening of the Nuclear Energy Management School at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP); this new management school is funded and directed by the IAEA¹¹¹⁵ and intends to train professionals from developing countries in IAEA standards, practices and procedures with respect to developing nuclear programs.¹¹¹⁶

On 19 November 2010, The Council of the European Union (EU), of which Italy is a member, donated nearly €10 million to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund (NSF).¹¹¹⁷ Through financial support, the EU hopes to extend its partnership with the IAEA to “fight the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as prevent, deter, halt, and where possible, eliminate proliferation programs of concern worldwide.”¹¹¹⁸ However, while Italy's support for the EU contributes to the first pillar – non-proliferation – of the NPT, Italy has failed to fully comply with their commitment.

On 3 March 2011, in a plenary session of the Conference of Disarmament, Italian ambassador Giovanni Manfredi expressed his support for a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT).¹¹¹⁹ Manfredi stated that a FMCT must “be a serious, legally enforceable, and verifiable international instrument” and must be credible and feasible in order to succeed.¹¹²⁰ He also emphasized that the definition of fissile material should include current and potential materials that can be used to manufacture nuclear explosives, “principally, the relevant isotopes of uranium and plutonium.”¹¹²¹

¹¹¹⁴ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html.

¹¹¹⁵ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html.

¹¹¹⁶ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html.

¹¹¹⁷ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html.

¹¹¹⁸ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html.

¹¹¹⁹ Conference on Disarmament Discusses Fissile Material, The United Nations (Geneva) 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument)

¹¹²⁰ Conference on Disarmament Discusses Fissile Material, The United Nations (Geneva) 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument)

¹¹²¹ Conference on Disarmament Discusses Fissile Material, The United Nations (Geneva) 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/\(httpNewsByYear_en\)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/5A3BFBE9A14841DBC12578480048B764?OpenDocument)

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its participation in two of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Amanda Iadipaolo

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 20 September 2010, Japan participated in the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).¹¹²² At the conference, Minister for Science and Technology Policy, Bari Kaieda, stated that Japan would continue to support the work of IAEA through extra-budgetary contributions to the agency's "Asian Nuclear Safety Network."¹¹²³ Minister Kaieda affirmed Japan's commitment to the international sharing of knowledge regarding seismic safety and nuclear generation facilities. The minister further commented that Japan would continue to conduct their transport of nuclear materials under internationally established safety measures.¹¹²⁴

On 22 September 2010, Japan and Australia launched a new cross-regional group of 10 countries to discuss the issues of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. At this inaugural meeting, Foreign Minister Seiji Maehara set the agenda for this group to: (1) reduce the number of nuclear weapons and diminish their role and (2) achieve progress on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) and other nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures.¹¹²⁵

On 23 September 2010, Japan co-hosted the fifth Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Ministerial meeting. The meeting produced a Joint Ministerial Statement signed by the 72 participating nations that calls upon all states to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, and to end nuclear weapon testing.¹¹²⁶

On 24 September 2010, Japan took part in the UN High-level Meeting on "Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral

¹¹²² Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹¹²³ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹¹²⁴ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹¹²⁵ Statement by H.E. Mr. Seiji Machara Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan At the High-level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/state1009.html

¹¹²⁶ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

Disarmament Negotiations.”¹¹²⁷ At the meeting, Foreign Minister Maehara asked for the commencement of negotiations on the FMCT and a declaration to end production of fissile materials for weapon purposes.¹¹²⁸ In addition, the minister said Japan is ready to provide a venue for negotiations if such discussions do not commence.¹¹²⁹

On 1-2 November 2010, Japan hosted the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group meeting.¹¹³⁰ The PSI interdicts third-country ships at sea on the basis of carrying nuclear material. At the meeting, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hisashi Tokunaga stressed that discussions on “seize and dispose” issues and the ways of engagement with businesses would increase the likelihood of successful interdictions.¹¹³¹

On 11 January 2011, the third round of Pakistan-Japan Consultations on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation issues was held in Tokyo.¹¹³² During the consultation, the Pakistan delegation led by Director-General of Disarmament Irfan Yusuf Shami, and the Japanese delegation led by Director-General Makio Miyagawa exchanged views on developments in disarmament and non-proliferation as well as regional and global security.¹¹³³ Further, both sides reaffirmed their commitment “to promote the goals of non-proliferation and work as partners in this regard.”¹¹³⁴

¹¹²⁷ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

¹¹²⁸ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

¹¹²⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Seiji Maehara Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan At the High-level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/state1009.html

¹¹³⁰ Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group (OEG) Tokyo Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1102_01.html

¹¹³¹ The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group (OEG) Tokyo Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1102_01.html

¹¹³² Third Meeting of Pakistan–Japan Consultations on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Tokyo, 11 January 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pakistan (Islamabad) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Jan/Pr_011.htm011

¹¹³³ Third Meeting of Pakistan–Japan Consultations on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Tokyo, 11 January 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pakistan (Islamabad) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Jan/Pr_011.htm011

¹¹³⁴ Third Meeting of Pakistan–Japan Consultations on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Tokyo, 11 January 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pakistan (Islamabad) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/2011/Jan/Pr_011.htm011

On 14 January 2011, the 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation was held in Tokyo.¹¹³⁵ On the topic of non-proliferation, the Japanese delegation led by Director-General of Disarmament Makio Miyagawa requested that China ratify the CTBT as soon as possible and announce a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.¹¹³⁶

On 18 January 2011, President of Ukraine Victor Yanukovych and Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan issued a joint statement confirming their commitment to advance Japan-Ukraine bilateral ties.¹¹³⁷ In the statement, the two leaders expressed a shared commitment to collaborate towards (1) ensuring the early entry into force of the CTBT and (2) the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a FMCT in the Conference on Disarmament.¹¹³⁸

On 27 January 2011, Japan took part in the 2011 Conference on Disarmament (CD).¹¹³⁹ At the meeting, Japanese Ambassador to the CD Akio Suda urges the CD to start negotiations on an FMCT as the next and critical step, after the CTBT, towards a world free of nuclear weapons.¹¹⁴⁰

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1 by addressing the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In addition, Japan has led multilateral discussions on nuclear disarmament, increased funding to the IAEA and participated in the exchange of materials and information for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

¹¹³⁵ The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html

¹¹³⁶ The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: March 29 2011.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html

¹¹³⁷ Joint Statement on Japan-Ukraine Global Partnership, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201101/18ukraine_e.html

¹¹³⁸ Joint Statement on Japan-Ukraine Global Partnership, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201101/18ukraine_e.html

¹¹³⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament, Delegation of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament (Geneva) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/2011/statements/part1/27Jan_Japan.pdf

¹¹⁴⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament, Delegation of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament (Geneva) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/2011/statements/part1/27Jan_Japan.pdf

On 22 September 2010, Russian President signed the Executive Order On Measures to Implement UN Security Council Resolution 1929 on Iran, adopted on 9 June 2010. The executive order prohibits, in particular, transit via Russian territory (including air transport), export from Russian territory to Iran. The executive order also forbids transfer to Iran outside Russian territory using ships and aircraft under the Russian state flag of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, as defined for the purposes of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, S-300 air defence systems, or any related equipment to the above-named items, including spare parts.¹¹⁴¹ The UN Security Council Resolution 1929 was adopted by the UN Security Council to make Iran comply with the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty provisions.

On 28 January 2011, the Russian President ratified the Russian-US Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.¹¹⁴²

On 2 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed the agreement on Russia's US\$6.5 million contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015, thus helping to ensure that the IAEA continues to have all political, technical and financial support to effectively fulfill its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by article III of the Treaty.¹¹⁴³

On 8 December 2010, the Russia Government decided to extend the expiration date of the Government Resolution on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export to 31 December 2011.¹¹⁴⁴

On 11 January 2011, Russian and the US sides exchanged diplomatic notes on the entering into force of the bilateral agreement on cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy.¹¹⁴⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has addressed all three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament during the compliance cycle.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

¹¹⁴¹ Executive order on measures to implement UN Security Council resolution 1929 on Iran, President of Russia 22 September 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/news/980.

¹¹⁴² Ratification of new START Treaty, President of Russia 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 2 February 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1692.

¹¹⁴³ About signing of an agreement between Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/893C13DEC18B0D75C32577EE0059C518.

¹¹⁴⁴ Government Resolution No. 993 of 8 December 2010, Government of Russia, 8 December 2010. government.ru/docs/13344/government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

¹¹⁴⁵ About the exchange of the diplomatic notes on entering into force the bilateral agreement on cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy, www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/40DDDF6D224479F2C325781500460F01.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 16 September 2010, the United Kingdom, in conjunction with France and Germany, expressed concern about Iran's continued non-compliance with international obligations.¹¹⁴⁶ The Government of the United Kingdom cited UN Security Council Resolution 1929, which cautions that Iran's continued non-compliance comes with rising costs.¹¹⁴⁷ UNSCR 1929 also reaffirms that the United Kingdom is open to engage in dialogue [with Iran]¹¹⁴⁸ and that these efforts aim to achieve a diplomatic solution "which restores international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, while respecting Iran's legitimate right to peaceful use of nuclear energy."¹¹⁴⁹ To that end, on 2 November 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom urged Iran to participate in discussions and called on all countries to follow the European Union's lead in implementing targeted sanctions.¹¹⁵⁰

The Government of the United Kingdom is the fourth largest contributor to the International Atomic Energy Agency regular budget and one of the largest donors to the Nuclear Security and Technical Cooperation Funds.¹¹⁵¹ In 2010, the United Kingdom contributed £4 million to the nuclear security fund of the IAEA.¹¹⁵² On 8 March 2011 the United Kingdom contributed GBP4 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency's Nuclear Security Fund.¹¹⁵³ The United Kingdom helps further maintain and develop the

¹¹⁴⁶ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051.

¹¹⁴⁷ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051.

¹¹⁴⁸ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051.

¹¹⁴⁹ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051.

¹¹⁵⁰ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051.

¹¹⁵¹ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea.

¹¹⁵² Address by Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change Charles Hendry at the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/uk.pdf.

¹¹⁵³ UK signs Agreement to Contribute to IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/2011/uknsfund.html

IAEA safeguards regime through the provision of a Support Programme.¹¹⁵⁴ This initiative has trained more than 1,000 IAEA inspectors.¹¹⁵⁵

On 14 October 2010, at the UN General Assembly, the United Kingdom's Ambassador, John Duncan, stated, that "the United Kingdom looks forward to active engagement with our [permanent five] colleagues, but [the United Kingdom] also looks to other states party of the NPT to demonstrate a similar level of commitment to meet the obligations that have [other parties] signed up to."¹¹⁵⁶ Ambassador John Duncan announced that the new United Kingdom coalition government made two formal announcements on the maximum number of nuclear warheads in the United Kingdom's stockpile and a review the nuclear declaratory policy.¹¹⁵⁷ The announcement, and the ensuing initiatives are focused on building trust between nuclear and non-nuclear states with the intentions of working towards the creation of a "stable world where the UK and others are able to relinquish their nuclear weapons."¹¹⁵⁸ However, on 19 October 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron expressed that, until such time, the United Kingdom will retain and renew their independent nuclear deterrent to guard the country against direct nuclear threats.¹¹⁵⁹

The Government of the United Kingdom also supports the exchange, in conformity with the obligations of the NPT, of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. On 14 October 2010, United Kingdom Ambassador John Duncan stated that "the United Kingdom is continuing [to] work with Norway as a leading Non-Nuclear Weapon State to develop and test ways to meet the practical challenge of verifying nuclear disarmament."¹¹⁶⁰

On 2 November 2010, at the United Kingdom-France Summit Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, the United Kingdom agreed to collaborate in the technology associated with nuclear stockpile stewardship "in support of our respective independent

¹¹⁵⁴ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea.

¹¹⁵⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea.

¹¹⁵⁶ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements.

¹¹⁵⁷ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements.

¹¹⁵⁸ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements.

¹¹⁵⁹ Address by Prime Minister David Cameron to the House of Commons on the Strategic Defence and Security Review (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/10/sdsr-55912.

¹¹⁶⁰ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements.

nuclear deterrent capabilities.”¹¹⁶¹ This is in full compliance with international obligations and demonstrates co-operation at a new joint facility at Valduc in France.¹¹⁶² This initiative will “model performance of nuclear warheads and materials to ensure long-term viability, security and safety — this will be supported by a joint Technology Development Centre at Aldermaston in the United Kingdom.”¹¹⁶³

The United Kingdom developed the Nuclear Fuel Assurance proposal to the International Atomic Energy Agency.¹¹⁶⁴ The International Atomic Energy Agency voted in favour of the proposal whereby a “supplier state would promise not to interrupt the supply of enrichment services (to a recipient state) for non-commercial reasons.”¹¹⁶⁵ The United Kingdom’s Foreign Office stated that the initiative gives “the assurance to states wishing to develop nuclear power a guarantee that their fuel supplies will be stable, and remove the need to acquire nuclear technologies.”¹¹⁶⁶ The proposal is to be implemented by June 2011.¹¹⁶⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1 for addressing the NPT’s three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

¹¹⁶¹ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹¹⁶² UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹¹⁶³ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹¹⁶⁴ Department of Energy and Climate Change Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/decc-feb11-srp-update.pdf

¹¹⁶⁵ UN atomic watchdog approves nuclear fuel assurance proposal, Nuclear Power Daily (Vienna) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.nuclearpowerdaily.com/reports/UN_atomic_watchdog_approves_nuclear_fuel_assurance_proposal_99.html

¹¹⁶⁶ IAEA Approves UK-Led Nuclear Fuel Assurance Plan, Supporters of Nuclear Energy (Surrey) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.sone.org.uk/content/view/1899/2/

¹¹⁶⁷ Department of Energy and Climate Change Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/decc-feb11-srp-update.pdf

On 20 September, the US took part in the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).¹¹⁶⁸ At the conference, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu pledged USD50 million to the agency's Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI).¹¹⁶⁹ The NTI will create an international fuel bank to give countries non-discriminatory and non-political assurances of fuel supply for peaceful nuclear programs.

On 24 September 2010, the US participated in the UN High-level meeting on "Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations."¹¹⁷⁰ At the meeting, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms control Gary Samore stressed the importance of commencing negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) at the Conference of Disarmament (CD).¹¹⁷¹ Samore indicated that alternatives should be explored to make progress on disarmament discussions.¹¹⁷²

On 2 November 2010, the US signed a new agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community to promote greater cooperation in nuclear security and non-proliferation.¹¹⁷³ The agreement will establish a framework for greater technical cooperation in areas such as nuclear safeguards, research and development of nuclear security, and non-proliferation technologies.

On 8 November 2010, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and US President Barack Obama signed a joint statement to reaffirm their commitment to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue.¹¹⁷⁴ In addition, the two countries affirmed the need for a meaningful dialogue among all nuclear states to "build trust and reduce the salience of nuclear

¹¹⁶⁸ US Energy Secretary at the IAEA's 54th General Conference, US Department of State (Washington DC) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/September/20100928132141su1.131845e-02.html

¹¹⁶⁹ Factsheet: IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Reserve, IAEA (Vienna) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/iaea_leureserve.html

¹¹⁷⁰ Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm

¹¹⁷¹ Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm

¹¹⁷² Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm

¹¹⁷³ U.S., Europe Expand Nuclear Security Cooperation, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington DC) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/euratom110210

¹¹⁷⁴ Joint Statement by President Obama, Indian Prime Minister Singh, US Department of State (Washington DC) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/November/20101108163323su0.5501454.html

weapons in international affairs.”¹¹⁷⁵ The US is the first nuclear weapons state (NWS) under the NPT to endorse a dialogue between the five NWSs and India, Pakistan and Israel — the three nuclear-armed nations outside the NPT.¹¹⁷⁶

On 14 November 2010, US President Barack Obama met with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev at the APEC Summit in Yokohama, Japan. President Obama assured President Medvedev that the ratification of the new START treaty is a top priority for his administration; this Treaty seeks to reduce the limit on strategic warheads to 1550 per state and to sets up new procedures to allow for mutual inspection of each other’s arsenals.¹¹⁷⁷ On 22 December 2010, the US Senate formally ratified the new START treaty by a vote of 71 to 26, illustrating the US’ intention to reduce its stockpile of strategic warheads to “their lowest levels in more than half a century.”¹¹⁷⁸

On 11 January 2011, US Ambassador to Russia John Beyrle and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ryabkov exchanged diplomatic notes to bring the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation together under the Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy agreement (also known as the US-Russia 123 Agreement).¹¹⁷⁹ In regards to non-proliferation cooperation, the 123 Agreement allows for: (1) improved cooperation on technology development to support arms control and nonproliferation and (2) a legal framework for joint efforts to convert research reactors from using highly enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium fuel.¹¹⁸⁰

On 27 January 2011, the US took part in the 2011 Conference on Disarmament (CD).¹¹⁸¹ At the Conference, Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control Rose Gottemoeller urged the CD to begin negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). If negotiations do not begin, the US supports the idea of plenary- and expert-level technical discussions on broad FMCT issues and promises to dispatch a group of experts in several weeks to contribute to such discussions.¹¹⁸²

¹¹⁷⁵ Joint Statement by President Obama, Indian Prime Minister Singh, US Department of State (Washington DC) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/November/20101108163323su0.5501454.html

¹¹⁷⁶ In a first, India, U.S. for dialogue of all nuclear weapon states, The Hindu (Madras) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.thehindu.com/news/national/article874732.ece

¹¹⁷⁷ Obama tells Medvedev START vote is ‘top priority,’ Associated Press (New York) 13 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.msnbc.msn.com/id/40164410/ns/world_news-asia-pacific

¹¹⁷⁸ U.S. Senate Ratifies New Start Treaty, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington). 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 January 2011. www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2010/December/20101222163224elrem0.7087824.html

¹¹⁷⁹ The U.S.-Russia 123 Agreement, Embassy of the United States Moscow Russia (Moscow) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. moscow.usembassy.gov/pr_011111.html

¹¹⁸⁰ The U.S.-Russia 123 Agreement, Embassy of the United States Moscow Russia (Moscow) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. moscow.usembassy.gov/pr_011111.html

¹¹⁸¹ 2011 Opening Statement to the Conference on Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/155400.htm

¹¹⁸² 2011 Opening Statement to the Conference on Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/155400.htm

On 2-3 March 2011, the Ukrainian-US Nonproliferation and Export Working Group (NPWG) met in Washington D.C.¹¹⁸³ During the Meeting, the Ukrainian and US delegations discussed issues of disarmament, non-proliferation, and international military-technical cooperation. Further, they discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and US technical and financial assistance for ammunition disposal in Ukraine.¹¹⁸⁴ Thus, the United States has been awarded the score of +1 for addressing the NPT's three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 16-17 September 2010, the EU participated in a conference titled: "Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership." The conference reiterated the need for greater cooperation between EU members to help other nations ensure the greatest level of safety and security when developing nuclear weapons.¹¹⁸⁵

On 19 November 2010, the EU made a contribution of €10 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund. According to the agreement, the IAEA will use the funds to stop nuclear terrorism around the world.¹¹⁸⁶ Similarly on December 5, 2010, Catherine Ashton reiterated the EU's pledge to donate €25 million to the IAEA's resolution to build a low-enriched uranium fuel bank.¹¹⁸⁷

On 22 January 2011, Iran, Britain, France, China, Russia, Germany and the United States met to discuss Iran's nuclear Program in Istanbul.¹¹⁸⁸ The EU's foreign affairs chief, Catherine Ashton, led the talks but failed to produce a compromise between Iran and the six powers. Currently, this issue remains unresolved.

¹¹⁸³ Meeting of the Ukrainian-U.S. Nonproliferation and Export Control Working Group, Embassy of Ukraine to the United States of America (Washington DC) 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mfa.gov.ua/usa/en/news/detail/54915.htm

¹¹⁸⁴ Meeting of the Ukrainian-U.S. Nonproliferation and Export Control Working Group, Embassy of Ukraine to the United States of America (Washington DC) 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mfa.gov.ua/usa/en/news/detail/54915.htm

¹¹⁸⁵ Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership, Confrontations Europe (Paris), 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.confrontations.org/spip.php?Page=evenement&id_article=780

¹¹⁸⁶ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna), 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html

¹¹⁸⁷ International Fuel Bank Set Up, Nuclear Engineering International Magazine (London), 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.neimagazine.com/story.asp?Sectioncode=132&storycode=2058370

¹¹⁸⁸ Iran Talks End in Failure (Istanbul), 22 January 2011. Date of Access 4 February 2011. www.europeanvoice.com/article/2011/january/iran-nuclear-talks-end-in-failure/70021.aspx

On 15 March 2011, the EU held a meeting to discuss and reassess the Union's energy policy given the aftermath of Japan's nuclear crisis.¹¹⁸⁹ The EU energy ministers agreed that a stress test should be applied to all EU states' power plants. Accordingly, there was a "general agreement on the need for tough tests to check whether the EU's 143 nuclear reactors could withstand earthquakes and other emergencies."¹¹⁹⁰

Thus the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for addressing the NPT's three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament. In addition, the EU should be credited for their participation in a multilateral discussion on Iran's nuclear disarmament, increased funding to the IAEA and conference participation designed to facilitate information sharing between European nations on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Analyst: Debbie Talukdar

¹¹⁸⁹EU to Apply Stress Tests on Its Nuclear Plants (Brussels) 15 March 2011. Date of Access 30 April 2011. www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42085618/ns/world_news-asia-pacific/

¹¹⁹⁰EU to Apply Stress Tests on Its Nuclear Plants (Brussels) 15 March 2011. Date of Access 30 April 2011. www.msnbc.msn.com/id/42085618/ns/world_news-asia-pacific/

12. Nuclear Safety [43]

Commitment:

“As we approach the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident in 2011, we will take the necessary steps to complete the final stages of the Chernobyl safety and stabilization projects, and we urge all entities to pursue the highest levels of nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

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

Background:

On 26 April 1986, the former Ukrainian Republic of the Soviet Union was the site of the world's worst nuclear power-plant accident.¹¹⁹¹ The health, socioeconomic and environmental consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster highlighted the importance of nuclear safety and security. As a result, the G8 member states committed to the “nuclear safety first” principle, best practices, and the highest level of standards in nuclear safety and security.¹¹⁹² At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 launched the Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) to provide G8 leaders with strategic policy advice relating to safety and security issues in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.¹¹⁹³

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 launched the Priority Action Plan to develop a common approach to nuclear radiation protection and regulation. This action plan seeks to: (1) “share [G8 country] experience feedback and (2) develop a common understanding of internationally acceptable safety and security levels in the fields of nuclear installations, radioactive sources, decommissioning, radioactive waste and spent fuel

¹¹⁹¹ “The Forum on Chernobyl’s Legacy: Health, Environment and Socio-economic Impact” (2003-2006) Date of Access 28 October 2010. www.iaea.org/Publications/Booklets/Chernobyl/chernobyl.pdf

¹¹⁹² G8 Report on Nuclear Safety and Security Group” (2007). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/report-on-the-nuclear-safety-and-security-group,templateid=raw,property=publicationfile.pdf/report-on-the-nuclear-safety-and-security-group.pdf

¹¹⁹³ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group” (2007) Date of Access October 29, 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2007/nuclear_safety-securite_nucleaire_kananaskis.aspx?Lang=eng

management.”¹¹⁹⁴ In 2002, G8 leaders agreed to strengthen the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Partnership at every successive summit.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the NSSG reaffirmed the G8’s commitment to monitor the ongoing projects at Chernobyl managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The established monitoring procedures oversee the effective conversion of the “destroyed reactor unit into a stable and environmentally safe state”¹¹⁹⁵ and availability of “facilities necessary for the safe decommissioning of the shut down reactor units.”¹¹⁹⁶ The Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF), the Interim Spent Fuel storage facility (ISF-2) and the New Safe Confinement (NSC) also fund additional programs, focused on the safe storage of spent nuclear fuel.¹¹⁹⁷ Both of these projects (ISF-2 and NSC) are scheduled for completion by 2012, but there is still concern that they will suffer significant delays because of the lack of financial resources.¹¹⁹⁸ Recognizing this lack of resource G8 members pledged to increase funding to the ISF-2 by more than €70 million in 2008.¹¹⁹⁹ At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 leaders agreed to continue efforts to raise necessary funds for the two (nuclear safety) projects.¹²⁰⁰

Commitment Features:

The 2010 Muskoka Summit reaffirmed the need to complete the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects through continued funding for the Interim Spent Fuel storage facility (ISF-2) and New Safe Confinement (NSC), as well as independent initiatives by each G8 country.¹²⁰¹ These independent initiatives include the rehabilitation and provision of equipment for the Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology by Japan and the funding of projects for the physical protection of radioactive sources by Germany.¹²⁰²

The assessment of the commitment will be based on members’ financial support for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects and provision of material assistance in the form of personnel or materials for the design and building of the fuel storage facilities or

¹¹⁹⁴ “Report on the Nuclear Safety and Security Group”(2007) Date of Access November 1, 2010 www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nuclear.html

¹¹⁹⁵ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group L’Aquila” (8-10 July 2009) Date of Access November 1, 2010. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK[1],0.pdf)

¹¹⁹⁶ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group L’Aquila” (8-10 July 2009) Date of Access November 1, 2010. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK[1],0.pdf)

¹¹⁹⁷ “Chernobyl Power Plant” (2010) Date Accessed November 13, 2010 new.chnp.gov.ua/eng/articles.php?Lng=en&pg=14130

¹¹⁹⁸ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group L’Aquila” (8-10 July 2009) Date of Access November 1, 2010. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK[1],0.pdf)

¹¹⁹⁹ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group L’Aquila” (8-10 July 2009) Date of Access November 1, 2010. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK[1],0.pdf)

¹²⁰⁰ “Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group L’Aquila” (8-10 July 2009) Date of Access November 1, 2010. [www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/NSSG_2009-Report_final_OK[1],0.pdf)

¹²⁰¹ “Report on the G8 Global Partnership” (2010) Date Accessed: 29 October, 2010. canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-globalpartnership-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²⁰² “Report on the G8 Global Partnership”(2010) Date Accessed: 29 October, 2010. canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-globalpartnership-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

equipment and machinery for the recovery, packaging and transportation of spent nuclear fuel to said facilities.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member withdraws from or does not contribute funds to the Chernobyl safety and stabilization projects AND fails to provide support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations.
0	Member provides support or contributes funds to complete the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Project OR provides support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations.
+1	Member provides support or contributes funds for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization projects AND provides support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations.

Lead Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment, which includes taking steps towards completing the final stages of the Chernobyl safety and stabilization projects.

On 29 June 2010, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) announced the operating licence renewal of Pickering A Nuclear Generating Station and SRY Technologies (Canada) Inc. (SRBT).¹²⁰³ The Commission indicated that Canada exercises strict regulatory control of civil nuclear installations to ensure high levels of nuclear safety in accordance with the Nuclear Safety and Control Act of Canada. The Act guarantees the preservation of national security, supports the usage of nuclear energy and upholds previously established international standards.¹²⁰⁴

On 3-7 August 2010, two Canadian delegates, Mr. Keith Mombourquette, former vice president of Ontario Power Generation; and Mr. William Harland Wake, director of Used Nuclear Fuel Management Department of Ontario Power Generation, presided over a meeting held by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.⁸ During the meeting, both experts offered “information on HLW management generated during spent nuclear fuel management, and presented critical

¹²⁰³ CNSC Announces Decision to Renew the Operating Licence for the Pickering A Nuclear Generating Station (NGS), Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010.

www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=369

¹²⁰⁴ CNSC Announces Decision to Renew the Operating Licence for SRB Technologies (Canada) Inc. (SRBT), Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=370

lessons learned regarding the implementation of large projects decommissioning nuclear infrastructure building (dry ISF, RAW Treatment Plant) both in Canada and Europe.”¹²⁰⁵

On 24 September 2010, Canada signed an Administrative Arrangement concerning the “harmonization of regulatory controls on the import and export of radioactive sources” with the governments of Thailand and Australia. The agreement called for safety measures aimed at facilitating the trading of “Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between Canada and its bilateral partners [...] in a manner consistent with requirements under the International Atomic Energy Agency’s Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.”¹²⁰⁶ The two agreements are consistent with international efforts to establish a harmonized “regime to ensure the safety and security of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources.”¹²⁰⁷

On 24 September 2010, Canada renewed the Administrative Arrangement, known as the Memorandum of Cooperation on Import and Export of Certain Radioactive Sources, with the United States.¹²⁰⁸ Canada also signed Regulatory Cooperation Agreements with France, Finland and Romania. The signing of these agreements allows Canada to foster tighter relations with its signatories to enable freer exchange of information with respect to nuclear research and development.¹²⁰⁹

On 28 January 2011, Greg Rzentkowski, CNSC Director General, Directorate of Power Reactor Regulation, led a team of 15 international nuclear safety experts to complete a two-week IAEA peer review of Romania’s regulatory framework for nuclear safety.¹²¹⁰

¹²⁰⁵ IAEA Expert Missions, Chernobyl NPP (Slavutich) 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. new.chnpp.gov.ua/eng/news.php?Lng=en

¹²⁰⁶ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Thailand at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=373

¹²⁰⁷ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Australia at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=374

¹²⁰⁸ Canada Amends Its Memorandum of Cooperation on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with the United States at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=375

¹²⁰⁹ Canada Signs Regulatory Cooperation Agreements on Nuclear Safety and Regulation with France, Finland and Romania at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?News_release_id=376

¹²¹⁰ CNSC Participates in IAEA Mission to Romania, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa), 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/updates/January-28-2011-CNSC-IRRS-participation.cfm

The review was aimed at “[highlighting] the Romanian system’s most effective features and [suggesting] areas of improvement for the country’s nuclear regulatory authority.”¹²¹¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 as it provided support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations, but failed to provide support or funds for the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to Nuclear Safety. France has provided support to other countries pursuing safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations but has increased funding and support for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects to date.

On 28 December 2010, President Nicolas Sarkozy signed two nuclear safety agreements with India. The agreements facilitate the exchange of information and sharing of expertise with respect to the development of new nuclear power plants in India. The exchange of information will facilitate technical cooperation in the areas of nuclear safety and radiation protection.¹²¹²

In September 2010, Bernard Bigot, the head of the French delegation at the 24th International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Conference outlined France’s plans with regards to worldwide nuclear security. Mr. Bigot announced that the IAEA, France and Jordan would sign a trilateral protocol, in order to aid Jordan’s development of a new civilian nuclear power program.¹²¹³ The protocol will help ensure cooperation between the parties involved and strict adherence to IAEA safety standards.¹²¹⁴

On 1 September 2010, the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission announced the creation of the International Institute for Nuclear Energy. The Institute provides formal training to foreign students on nuclear energy and acts as a “partnership

¹²¹¹ International Experts Finish IAEA Nuclear Regulatory Review of Romania, IAEA Press Release (Bucharest), 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201101.html

¹²¹² India, France ink two pacts on nuclear safety, The Hindu Online News (India) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. www.hindu.com/2010/12/09/stories/2010120965961400.htm

¹²¹³ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf

¹²¹⁴ France Stands by Jordan’s nuclear programme, The Jordan Times (Jordan) 14 July 2010. Date of Access: 24 December 2010. www.jordantimes.com/?News=28320

between ministries, educational institutions, research organizations and industry” with the intent to help coordinate international efforts for safe nuclear energy usage.¹²¹⁵

On 17-28 January 2011, France was one of twelve countries that participated in a two-week IAEA review and assess Romania Nuclear facilities. The aim of the IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission was to peer review nuclear safety in Romania based on IAEA Safety Standards.¹²¹⁶

On 31 March 2011, at the Japan-France Summit, discussing international safety standards of nuclear reactors, President Nicolas Sarkozy and Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan vowed to work together to “bolster international safety standards for nuclear power plants.”¹²¹⁷ President Nicolas Sarkozy said that “there was a lack of clear, universal guidelines for nuclear safety” and “[a]n independent body [...] should establish international safety standards.”¹²¹⁸ As a result, with support from President Sarkozy, the G8 Summit in May 2011 and the November G-20 Summit in Cannes, France, will address nuclear plant safety as a top priority.¹²¹⁹ At the same time, President Sarkozy also discussed the nuclear crisis in Japan and claimed that France would “offer a special robot to work in contaminated areas [...] as well as offer up experts and insight to help Japan navigate the current crisis.”¹²²⁰

On 19 April 2011, at the Kiev Conference, French Prime Minister Francois Fillon, pledged EU47 million toward the completion of a “permanent shelter to secure the ruins of Ukraine’s exploded Chernobyl power station.”¹²²¹

¹²¹⁵ From Atom to Industry: Towards a Carbon Free Energy Consumption CEA as a RTO Supporting Energy Policy and Industrial Development Presented by Chairman of the CEA, Bernard Bigot at the Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission, (Helsinki) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 26 December 2010.
[www.ambafrance-fi.org/france_finlande/IMG/pdf/CEA - Bernard Bigot - Helsinki October 28 2010-v4d.pdf](http://www.ambafrance-fi.org/france_finlande/IMG/pdf/CEA_-_Bernard_Bigot_-_Helsinki_October_28_2010-v4d.pdf)

¹²¹⁶ International Experts Finish IAEA Regulatory Review of Romania, IAEA Press Release (Bucharest) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.
www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201101.html

¹²¹⁷ Japan, France vow to push for stronger global nuclear safety standards, CNN (Tokyo) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.
edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/31/japan.france.nuclear/index.html

¹²¹⁸ Japan, France vow to push for stronger global nuclear safety standards, CNN (Tokyo) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.
edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/31/japan.france.nuclear/index.html

¹²¹⁹ Japan, France vow to push for stronger global nuclear safety standards, CNN (Tokyo) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.
edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/31/japan.france.nuclear/index.html

¹²²⁰ Japan, France vow to push for stronger global nuclear safety standards, CNN (Tokyo) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.
edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/31/japan.france.nuclear/index.html

¹²²¹ Leaders pledge aid to complete Chernobyl shelter, Sydney Morning Herald (Kiev) 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011.
news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/leaders-pledge-aid-to-complete-chernobyl-shelter-20110419-1dnec.html

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1. France has worked to provide support for the safe development of new civilian nuclear facilities, and it has made new contributions to the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects since the last compliance cycle.

Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to Nuclear Safety by providing support to other countries pursuing safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations. At the same time, Germany has pledged funding and support for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

In January 2010, Germany signed on to a project with the Government of Ukraine aimed at improving the physical protection of nuclear fissile material, including that at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.¹²²² This project is estimated to cost the Ukrainian and British government €6 million and is to be implemented by 2012.¹²²³ Since the 2010 Muskoka Summit, however, Germany has not made any announcements regarding the progress and development of the project.

On 20 September 2010, Germany participated in the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Agency in Vienna by reaffirming its support for the International Project on Innovative Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) — a forum for discussions on innovative approaches to nuclear infrastructure.¹²²⁴ Secretary of State, Jochen Homann, stated, “Germany will continue to support its efforts for a nuclear energy that is safe, secure, cost-effective and sustainable.”

As a member of the European Union, Germany participated in the “Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership” Conference on 16-17 September 2010.¹²²⁵ The conference stressed greater cooperation between EU members to help other nations ensure “greatest level of safety and security” when developing nuclear power.¹²²⁶

¹²²² Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 2 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/_globalepartnerschaft_node.html

¹²²³ Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 2 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abruestung/_globalepartnerschaft_node.html

¹²²⁴ Statement by Jochen Homann, Minister of Economics and Technology Head Delegation of Germany at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York), 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/germany.pdf

¹²²⁵ Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership, Confrontations Europe (Paris), 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.confrontations.org/spip.php?Page=evenement&id_article=780

¹²²⁶ Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership, Confrontations Europe (Paris), 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.confrontations.org/spip.php?Page=evenement&id_article=780

On 19 April 2011, at the Kiev Conference, Germany pledged EU42 million towards completion of the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.¹²²⁷

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score +1 as it provided support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations, and it has pledged to financial aid towards completing the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

Analyst: Alisa Gorokhova

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on nuclear safety. It has cooperated with other countries to jointly promote high levels of nuclear safety. However, Italy has failed to fulfill their commitment to support or fund the final steps of the Chernobyl safety and stabilization project.

The Italian government announced plans to build the country's first nuclear power plant in 2013.¹²²⁸ Paolo Romani, the Minister of Industry and Stefania Prestigiacomo, Minister of the Environment stated that the new Nuclear Safety agency is "a fundamental move [...] that will help Italy integrate its national energy strategy with nuclear power."¹²²⁹ Umberto Veronesi, appointed as the head of the new agency, reiterated that "[nuclear] safety is paramount" as Italy undertakes the next steps in nuclear energy development.¹²³⁰

On 12 November 2010, Italy participated in a two-week International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) review of the governmental and regulatory framework for nuclear safety in the United States. The Government of Italy sent a delegate to join a team of 19 international experts to conduct an Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) mission. The team provided a peer review based on the IAEA Safety Standards.¹²³¹

On 29 March 2011, Volodymyr Kholosha, the Chairman of the Ukrainian State Agency for the management of the Chernobyl plants, announced the updated cost of construction for the New Safe Confinement facility (NSC). Inflation in the price of materials used for the construction of the NSC was cited as the rationale for the newly projected cost of

¹²²⁷ The Associated Press: Chernobyl donors conference falls short of goal (Kiev), 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011. www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5i6sKHVfOz10hAEz2S98MMNsrLXgg?docId=c0443aa744714652aab3c8d89278e595

¹²²⁸ Italy Still on Track with Nuclear Energy Plans, Reuters UK Edition (Milan) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. uk.reuters.com/article/iduklde68q1pp20100927

¹²²⁹ Italy Sets Up Key Nuclear Safety Body, Reuters Africa (Rome) 5 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. af.reuters.com/article/energyoilnews/idafld6a411820101105

¹²³⁰ Doctor Heading Italy's New Atomic Agency Pledges to Sell Nuclear Revival, Bloomberg (Rome) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-11-12/doctor-heading-italy-s-new-atomic-agency-pledges-to-sell-nuclear-revival.html

¹²³¹ NRC Undergoes IAEA Expert Review, Nuclear Engineering International Magazine 12 November 2010). Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.neimagazine.com/story.asp?Sectioncode=132&storycode=2058168

EUR990 million. However, Italy has not increased its contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF) in accordance with this new estimate.¹²³²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 as it has failed to provide support or funding towards the completion of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects. However it has cooperated with the IAEA to promote nuclear safeguards when developing new civil nuclear developments.¹²³³

Analyst: Nikola Jankovic

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to Nuclear Safety. Japan has provided support to other countries pursuing safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations and support for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

Japan is moving forward with the rehabilitation of, and provision of equipment for, the Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology in Ukraine.¹²³⁴ Japan has also begun the process of providing equipment for a long-term storage facility for reactor compartments. However, actual delivery at Razboynik Bay has not yet occurred.¹²³⁵ In cooperation with the National Committee for the Nuclear Regulation of Ukraine and the National Economic Energy Generating Company, Japan continues to send specialists to Ukrainian Atomic Electric Stations to participate in practical workshops directed at nuclear safety.¹²³⁶

On September 20, Japan participated at the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Agency. H.E. Banri Kaieda, Minister of State for Science and Technology, announced that “Japan will promote the international sharing of its own knowledge and experience on seismic safety of nuclear power plant generation facilities”¹²³⁷ and in areas of “preparedness and response including disaster prevention, radioactive waste management and others.”¹²³⁸ Japan declared its support for these initiatives through “activities of the Asian Nuclear Safety Network ... and by continuing extra-budgetary

¹²³² Cost of Chernobyl New Shelter grows to 990 million euro – official, Interfax International Information Group (29 March 2011) Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.interfax.com/newsinf.asp?pg=3&id=232505

¹²³³ Report on the G8 Global Partnership 2010, Government of Canada (3 August 2010) Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-globalpartnership-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²³⁴ Report on the G-8 Global Partnership 2010, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-globalpartnership-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²³⁵ Report on the G-8 Global Partnership 2010, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-globalpartnership-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²³⁶ Science and Technology Cooperation, Embassy of Ukraine in Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 9 December 2010 www.mfa.gov.ua/japan/en/25602.htm

¹²³⁷ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York), 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹²³⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York), 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

contributions” for these valuable initiatives.¹²³⁹ Japan is a recent member of the Response Assistance Network (RANET) of the IAEA and will “promote the use of its own experts’ knowledge and expertise in the case of nuclear accidents.”¹²⁴⁰

Though Japan has shown considerable resolve in creating awareness about the importance of nuclear safety, it is yet to contribute funds and equipment towards finalizing the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects. It should be noted, that domestic nuclear crisis, the result of the destructive earthquake and tsunami of 11 March 2011, is likely to occupy both state resources and attention in regards to nuclear safety in the foreseeable future.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 given its considerable resolve in creating awareness about the importance of nuclear safety. However, it has yet to contribute funds and equipment towards finalizing the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

Analyst: Mehreen Imtiaz

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on nuclear safety. It has cooperated with other countries to jointly promote high levels of nuclear safety and funded the final steps of the Chernobyl safety and stabilization project.

In August 2010, the Russian-supported Bushehr Nuclear power plant project in Iran was completed. According to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs “the Bushehr project is unique in terms of strict adherence to the nuclear non-proliferation regime.” During the entire period of operation of the plant, fuel will be delivered by Russia on the conditions of its subsequent return. Furthermore, this entire process of operation, supply and the return of fuel will be under full IAEA supervision. This decreases the possibility of any manipulation of spent nuclear fuel.¹²⁴¹

On 2 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed the agreement on Russia’s US\$6.5 million contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015. These funds will be used, inter alia, to improve measures of enhancing nuclear safety in the IAEA member-states.¹²⁴²

¹²³⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York), 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹²⁴⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York), 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf

¹²⁴¹ Russian MFA Press and Information Department Comment in Relation to the Upcoming Launch of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant in Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 20 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/e7dc36902d93374dc32577850053a37b.

¹²⁴² About signing of an agreement between Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/893C13DEC18B0D75C32577EE0059C518.

On 28 December 2010, Russian President ratified the agreement between the Russian and Japanese governments on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement “sets out the basic principles for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy”, including physical protection, radiation protection and monitoring of the environment.¹²⁴³

On 11 January 2011, the US-Russia agreement for cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy came into force.¹²⁴⁴ The agreement will enable both sides to “develop advanced nuclear reactors, fuel-cycle approaches, and cutting-edge technology that are safe, secure, and reliable”¹²⁴⁵

On 26 April 2011, Russian President put forward proposals aimed at improving international regulations in the sphere of nuclear safety. According to Presidential Aide A. Dvorkovich, “Russia hopes that its proposals will form the basis” for the measures on nuclear safety adopted at the G8 Deauville summit.¹²⁴⁶

On 15 April 2011, the Russian Government adopted an Executive Order that called for the donation of EUR5 million to the Nuclear Safety Account in 2012 and EUR20 million annually in 2011 and 2012 to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund.¹²⁴⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has provided support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations, and contributed new funds, to complete the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Project.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov and Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on nuclear safety. It has cooperated with other countries to jointly promote high levels of nuclear safety and it has taken action to support and fund the final steps of the Chernobyl safety and stabilization project during this compliance cycle.

At the G8 Muskoka Summit, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to build a long-term storage facility for radioactive sources within the Chernobyl Exclusion

¹²⁴³ Law on ratification of Russian-Japanese agreement on cooperation in peaceful use of nuclear energy, Office of the President (Moscow) 8 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1574.

¹²⁴⁴ Agreement between Russia and USA on the peaceful use of atomic energy entered into force, Rosatom (Moscow) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. www.rosatom.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosatom/rosatomsite.eng/presscentre/highlights/44541c804560e566a167bdc95371e050.

¹²⁴⁵ The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation... (U.S.-Russia 123 Agreement), U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 12 January 2011. Date of Access 7 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/01/154318.htm.

¹²⁴⁶ Initiatives of the Russian President to develop an international system for safe and secure operation of nuclear power facilities, Office of the President (Moscow) 26 April 2011. Date of Access: 4 May 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/2135.

¹²⁴⁷ Executive Order No. 659-r of 15 April 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 15 April 2011. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1553774.

Zone.¹²⁴⁸ On 31 August 2009, the British Ambassador to Ukraine, Leigh Turner, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ukrainian Minister of Emergencies, Voldymyr Shandra, to allocate £2.1 million for “a secure storage facility to house used radioactive sources from across Ukraine” and establish “a framework for the construction of the UK-funded Sealed Radioactive Sources Centralised Store inside the Chernobyl Exclusion zone.”¹²⁴⁹ This joint effort between the Government of Ukraine and the United Kingdom is scheduled for completion in 2011.¹²⁵⁰

Through joint partnership with the EU, the United Kingdom aims “to improve the management of disused sealed radioactive sources (SRS) in the Ukraine”¹²⁵¹ through the design and building of a “new secure store for highly active SRS” within the territories of the Chernobyl exclusion zone. The construction for this project commenced in late 2010.

The United Kingdom provides support to countries wishing to develop civil nuclear programmes with “technical assistance, training, and sharing of expertise.”¹²⁵² It has recently signed a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement with Jordan to advise and help construct a new civil nuclear power plant.¹²⁵³ The United Kingdom also funds improvements to civil nuclear security structure in Russia as part of its contribution to the Global Threat Reduction Programme (GTRP).¹²⁵⁴ Five civilian sites are now complete and work on the GTRP’s “two final physical protection upgrade projects in Russia” will be complete by 2011.

On 8 March 2011 the United Kingdom signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which will see the government contribute £4 million to the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Fund, making it the Fund’s second-largest national

¹²⁴⁸ UK and Ukraine Agree to Build Secure Store for Radioactive Sources, British Embassy (Kyiv), 1 September 2009. Date of Germanvil nuclear developments.he Chernobyl Projects and providing support to other when deveoping on in 2011 Chernobyl Exclusion zone. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. ukinukraine.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=News&id=20781866

¹²⁴⁹ UK and Ukraine Agree to Build Secure Store for Radioactive Sources, British Embassy (Kyiv), 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. ukinukraine.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=News&id=20781866

¹²⁵⁰ UK and Ukraine Agree to Build Secure Store for Radioactive Sources, British Embassy (Kyiv), 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. ukinukraine.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=News&id=20781866

¹²⁵¹ UK Nuclear Security Programme, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London). Date of Access: 7 February 2011.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/nuclear/nonprolif/global_threat/port_folio/security/security.aspx

¹²⁵² Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Nuclear Questions Answered (London), 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 02 January 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051

¹²⁵³ The U.S.-UAE Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation Agreement: A Gold Standard or Fool’s Gold? Center for Strategic and International Studies (United States) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. csis.org/files/publication/101130_mcgoldrick_usuaenuclear.pdf

¹²⁵⁴ UK Nuclear Security Programme, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London). Date of Access: 7 February 2011. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/nuclear/nonprolif/global_threat/port_folio/security/security.aspx

contributor with overall net contributions of US\$19 million.¹²⁵⁵ Simon Smith, the British Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the IAEA, signed the agreement which provisions £4 million in funding through the Global Threat Reduction Programme for the improvement of nuclear security through “training, provision of equipment and the upgrading of physical protection at facilities.”¹²⁵⁶

On 19 April 2011, at the Kiev Conference, the United Kingdom pledged an additional £28.5 million and reaffirmed its commitment towards “completing a permanent shelter to secure the ruins of Ukraine’s exploded Chernobyl Power station.”¹²⁵⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded +1 as it has provided support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations, and it supports the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects within the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Alisa Gorokhova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to Nuclear Safety as it has provided support to other countries pursuing safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations and has increased funding and support for the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.

On 2 July 2010, U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, and Foreign Minister of Ukraine, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, met in Kyiv, Ukraine and co-chaired the second session of the United States-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission. Both sides agreed to continue efforts to safeguard the Chernobyl nuclear reactor site, and reaffirmed the importance of continuing international assistance, including the Shelter Fund financing which aims to convert the site into an ecologically safe system.¹²⁵⁸

On 1 December 2010, at the 17th meeting of the Joint Coordinating Group, Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation, Anne Harrington, reaffirmed the partnership of the United States with Russia in improving nuclear security, and intimating that, “the United States and Russia remain committed partners in improving nuclear security and preventing the proliferation of nuclear material around the world. These meetings provide us with an opportunity to work collaboratively to improve nuclear

¹²⁵⁵ UK Signs Agreement to Contribute to IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, Sharman Esarey for the IAEA Division of Public Information, 8 March 2011. Date of Access: March 31 2011.
www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/2011/uknsfund.html

¹²⁵⁶ UK Signs Agreement to Contribute to IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, Sharman Esarey for the IAEA Division of Public Information, 8 March 2011. Date of Access: March 31 2011.
www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/2011/uknsfund.html

¹²⁵⁷ Leaders pledge aid for Chernobyl shelter (Kiev) 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011.
www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/international/149522-leaders-pledge-aid-for-chernobyl-shelter.html

¹²⁵⁸ Joint Statement of the Second Session of the United States-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission, Embassy of Ukraine in Japan (Tokyo), 6 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.
www.mfa.gov.ua/japan/en/22548.html

security and share best practices.”¹²⁵⁹ Interaction at the meeting highlighted future areas of cooperation including developing a forum for sharing best practices, extending the life cycle of physical protection systems, and the development of a network of regional technical training centers in Russia.¹²⁶⁰

On 22 December 2010, The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) announced the removal of 13 kilograms of Russian-origin highly enriched uranium (HEU) spent fuel from the Vinca Institute of Nuclear Science in Serbia.¹²⁶¹ NNSA’s Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) worked in partnership on this mission under a cost-sharing arrangement with the Republic of Serbia, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and the European Union.¹²⁶²

On 31 December 2010, The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) announced the removal of 50 kilograms of highly enriched Uranium from three sites in Ukraine.¹²⁶³ The shipments were completed in a joint effort with Ukrainian authorities, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom. NNSA also provided the Ukrainians with new safety equipment and agreed to work with Ukraine and Russia to build a state-of-the-art neutron source facility at the Kharkiv Institute for Physics and Technology.¹²⁶⁴

On 19 January 2011, in a ceremony at the Defense of Energy headquarters in Washington, Deputy Secretary of Energy Daniel Poneman and Vice Minister SUN Yibiao of the General Administration of China Customs signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that would pave the way for the establishment of a radio detection-training center in Qinhuangdao, China.¹²⁶⁵ The United States and China also

¹²⁵⁹ NNSA, Russia Cooperate to Enhance Nuclear Security, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/jcg120310

¹²⁶⁰ NNSA, Russia Cooperate to Enhance Nuclear Security, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/jcg120310

¹²⁶¹ NNSA Announces Removal of All Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) from Serbia, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/serbiaheu122210

¹²⁶² NNSA Announces Removal of All Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) from Serbia, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/serbiaheu122210

¹²⁶³ NNSA Achieves Milestone in Removal of HEU from Ukraine, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 31 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/ukraineheuremoval

¹²⁶⁴ NNSA Achieves Milestone in Removal of HEU from Ukraine, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 31 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/ukraineheuremoval

¹²⁶⁵ U.S., China Partner to Counter Nuclear Smuggling, America.gov (Washington, D.C.), 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2011.

www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2011/January/20110120155623su0.750755.html

agreed to establish a Center of Excellence in China to promote effective nuclear security and safeguards.¹²⁶⁶

On 24 March 2011, the National Nuclear Security Administration announced the signing of an agreement to extend nuclear security cooperation between the NNSA and the Federal Environment, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service of Russia for an additional seven years. Deputy Secretary of Energy, Daniel Poneman emphasized the importance of the agreement, adding, “The United States and Russia remain committed partners in improving global nuclear security, combating weapons proliferation, and preventing dangerous nuclear equipment and materials from falling into the wrong hands.”¹²⁶⁷

On 30 March 2011, the National Nuclear Security Administration and the China National Energy Administration agreed to continue expanding cooperation between the United States and China on nuclear security issues. During a meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the U.S.-China Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technology (PUNT) Agreement, NNSA Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation, Anne Harrington, and Vice Administrator Qian Zhimin of the China National Energy Administration, agreed that Chinese and U.S. experts would pursue additional areas of cooperation and continue research and development into new technology to guarantee a safe and secure nuclear future. The United States and China also agreed to establish a new joint working group on radioactive source security.¹²⁶⁸

On 19 April 2011, at the Conference in Kiev, United States pledged €86 million to a Ukrainian fund to “build new safety measures” for the completion of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects.¹²⁶⁹ In a statement issued by the Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, at the Kiev Conference, she said that the United States, “reaffirms the commitment [...] to stand with Ukraine and forty-four other nations participating in the Kiev Summit [...] to mark the 25th anniversary of Chernobyl Nuclear disaster and complete Chernobyl’s transition to an environmentally-safe site.”¹²⁷⁰

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment towards the Chernobyl projects and for providing support to others when developing new civil nuclear developments.

Analyst: Mehreen Imtiaz

¹²⁶⁶ U.S., China sign Agreement to Establish Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security, National Nuclear Security Administration, (Washington, D.C.), 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/chinacenterofexcellence01.19.11

¹²⁶⁷ U.S., Russia Agree to Extend Nuclear Security Cooperation, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.), 24 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/rost32411

¹²⁶⁸ U.S., China Expand Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technology, National Nuclear Security Administration (Beijing, China), 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/punt33011

¹²⁶⁹ US Pledges \$123 Million For Chernobyl Radiation Shield Funding (United States) 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2011. www.rttnews.com/Content/Policy.aspx?Id=1601957

¹²⁷⁰ US Pledges \$123 Million For Chernobyl Radiation Shield Funding (United States) 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2011. www.rttnews.com/Content/Policy.aspx?Id=1601957

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment towards completing the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects and providing support to others to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguard when developing new civil nuclear installations.

On 2 November 2010, the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the United States National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) signed an agreement at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) International Nuclear Safeguards Symposium to “formally expanded their cooperation in the field of nuclear material safeguards research and development to include nuclear security.”¹²⁷¹

On 3 November 2010, the European Commission put forth a directive proposing a set of EU safety standards in the treatment of spent fuel and radioactive waste that would apply to all its Member states.¹²⁷² This initiative leads to a higher standard of nuclear waste management across the European Union and the consolidation of deep disposal repositories that provide a long-term solution to storing radioactive waste. The directive would ask the EU countries to “present national programmes, indicating when, where and how they will construct and manage final repositories.”¹²⁷³ The Commission emphasized that it is crucial for all EU countries to introduce frameworks to ensure that all types of nuclear waste is handled in a “responsible and transparent manner.”¹²⁷⁴

On 19 November 2010, the Council of the European Union (EU) signed an agreement with the IAEA and made a €10 million contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund. The funds support various IAEA operations aimed at the elimination of nuclear terrorism, which IAEA Deputy Director General Denis Flory describes as, “a serious threat in today’s world, creating a level of global uncertainty and tension.”¹²⁷⁵

On 14 December 2010, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) released a report stating that pledges towards the Interim Storage Facility-2 (ISF-2) and

¹²⁷¹ EU and US Expand Their Collaboration to Nuclear Security R&D, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 2 February 2011. ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/index.cfm?id=2820&obj_id=562&dt_code=HLN&lang=en

¹²⁷² High Safety Standards for Managing Nuclear Waste, European Commission (Brussels) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/news/energy/101103_1_en.htm

¹²⁷³ Nuclear Waste: Commission Proposes Safety Standards for Final Disposal, European Commission (Brussels) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1460&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹²⁷⁴ Management of Nuclear Waste: Commission Proposes High Level EU Standards, European Commission (Brussels) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/energy/nuclear/waste_management/waste_management_en.htm

¹²⁷⁵ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 28 November 2010. www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html

New Safe Confinement will take place in April 2011. Concerns still persist, however, as funding for the ISF-2 remains insufficient to cover the costs of the program.¹²⁷⁶

On 4 February 2011, the EU heads of government held a EU summit to “discuss ways to link European energy networks, to increase energy efficiency and to reduce import dependence.”¹²⁷⁷ Among other items, the European Council declared “the EU should take initiatives” on the international stage to “[promote] the highest standards for nuclear safety”¹²⁷⁸

On 14-15 March, G8 Foreign Ministers met in Paris to restate their commitment towards non-proliferation and disarmament. The Ministers restated their resolve to fight proliferation and to “take all appropriate national measures to follow up the decisions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the CTBT, early commencement of substantive negotiations within the Conference on Disarmament [... and] further development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle as a part of the IAEA efforts to broaden access to peaceful use of nuclear energy.”¹²⁷⁹

On 19 April 2011, at the conference in Kiev, Ukraine, European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso said that, “...the European Commission allocated an extra €110 million “for a new sarcophagus, sealing the damaged reactor at least until the end of the century.”¹²⁸⁰ At the same time, the President of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, Thomas Mirow claimed that the bank would consider donating “between €120-180 million in the coming months” to help complete the Chernobyl projects.¹²⁸¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment towards completing the final stages of the Chernobyl Safety and Stabilization Projects and providing support to other to pursue nuclear safety, security and safeguard when developing new civil nuclear installations.

Analyst: Kelvin Che

¹²⁷⁶ Chernobyl 25 Years On: New Safe Confinement and Interim Storage Facility 2, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (London) 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 22 December 2010. www.ebrd.com/english/downloads/research/factsheets/chernobyl25.pdf

¹²⁷⁷ EU Summit: Energy, Innovation, Economy, The Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Brussels) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.eu2011.hu/news/eu-summit-energy-innovation-economy

¹²⁷⁸ Conclusions on Energy, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/119141.pdf

¹²⁷⁹ Meeting of Foreign Ministers, 14-15 March 2011, Chairman’s Summary (Paris) 20 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.g8-g20.com/g8-g20/g8/english/for-the-press/news-releases/meeting-of-foreign-ministers-14-15-march-2011.1048.html

¹²⁸⁰ EU helps finance new Chernobyl Sarcophagus (Europe) 19 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011. www.euractiv.com/en/global-europe/eu-helps-finance-new-chernobyl-sarcophagus-news-504163.

¹²⁸¹ Leaders pledge aid to complete Chernobyl shelter (Australia) 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011. au.news.yahoo.com/thewest/a/-/world/9228578/leaders-pledge-aid-to-complete-chernobyl-shelter/.

13. Regional Security: Afghanistan [51]

Commitment

“We fully support the transition strategy adopted by International Security Assistance Force contributors in April, as well as the on-going efforts to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.”

- G8 Leaders Declaration on Regional Security

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

Afghanistan is currently facing myriad challenges associated with rebel insurgency, terrorism, and corruption that hinder reconstruction efforts and economic development.¹²⁸² Stability in Afghanistan is critical for regional and global security, and the G8 member states remain committed to supporting Afghans to assume full responsibility of their own governance and development.¹²⁸³

The G8 has been engaged in Afghanistan since 2001 when members initially called for “close coordination among governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations” to support reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.¹²⁸⁴ Over the past three years, G8 Foreign Ministers have focused on Afghan and Pakistani leadership and cooperation to promote security initiatives as well as economic and social development programs in the wider region.¹²⁸⁵

At the London Conference on 28 January 2010, the Government of Afghanistan and the international community came together to renew their commitment for the Afghan-led

¹²⁸² Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁸³ Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁸⁴ G8 Foreign Ministers’ State on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 November 2001. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm011126.htm.

¹²⁸⁵ Backgrounder: Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afpak-background.html.

political strategy.¹²⁸⁶ The participants supported the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and welcomed a plan for “Afghan forces to progressively assume the leading role in all stages of operations.”¹²⁸⁷ On 23 April 2010, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and ISAF Foreign Ministers initiated the transition process enabling the Government of Afghanistan to take more responsibilities for its programs and affairs.¹²⁸⁸

At the Kabul Conference on 20 July 2010, the Government of Afghanistan presented the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme (PARP) to support and reintegrate those insurgents willing to renounce violence and dissociate with Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups.¹²⁸⁹

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Gatineau, held in Quebec on 29 March 2010, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the Afghan Government’s commitment to implement reconciliation and reintegration strategies.¹²⁹⁰ In addition, the G8 supported commitments found in the London Conference Communiqué aimed at achieving Afghan-led reconstruction and development.¹²⁹¹

These commitments were reiterated at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, where the G8 promised to support the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in April 2010 and committed to the on-going efforts to promote the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.¹²⁹² In the communiqué, the G8 emphasized the need to work closely with the Government of Afghanistan in this process of transition.¹²⁹³

Commitment Features

The G8 members collectively commit to assist Afghanistan in its process of transition and development. Emphasizing the variety of Afghan-led efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region, members agree to support the Afghan government in its efforts to combat corruption, address illicit drug production and trafficking, improve human rights,

¹²⁸⁶ Afghanistan: The London Conference, HM Government: UK and Afghanistan (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/london-conference/.

¹²⁸⁷ London Conference Communiqué, HM Government: UK and Afghanistan (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/london-conference/communique/.

¹²⁸⁸ NATO Agrees on Roadmap for Transition to Afghan Lead, ISAF Afghanistan 23 April 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.isaf.nato.int/article/news/nato-agrees-on-roadmap-for-transition-to-afghan-lead.html.

¹²⁸⁹ Kabul International Conference outcomes, HM Government: UK and Afghanistan (London) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/.

¹²⁹⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁹¹ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁹² Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

¹²⁹³ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

improve provision of basic services and governance, and expand the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces¹²⁹⁴ The transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force in April 2010 enabled the Afghan government to take more responsibility for its security, governance and development programs. To this end, the G8 members will continue their commitment to Afghanistan while working closely with the Afghan government and international organizations in Kabul to promote capacity building and development.

In addition, G8 members have committed to support the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme presented by the Afghan government at the Kabul International Conference in July 2010. The on-going effort to develop Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process seeks to support and reintegrate any insurgents willing to renounce violence and dissociate from Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups. Member efforts to support the Peace and Reintegration Programme include providing financial and/or technical assistance to the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund.

In order to achieve fulfillment of this commitment G8 members must provide some support to at least one of the programs initiated under the auspices of the transition strategy adopted by ISAF, as well as the Peace and Reintegration Programme. Nonetheless, members can register partial compliance by providing other forms of support explicitly designed to foster stability and promote development in Afghanistan.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no resources to any of the programs initiated under the auspices of the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan AND provides no support to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.
0	Member provides some resources to at least one of the programs initiated under the auspices of the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan OR provides some support to establish Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.
+1	Member provides some resources to at least one of the programs initiated under the auspices of the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan AND provides support to establish Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.

Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the on-going efforts to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.

¹²⁹⁴ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

Canada's objectives for 2011 is to assist Afghanistan's capacity for democratic governance with funding of up to USD355 million allocated over the next three years.¹²⁹⁵ Through various developments and projects to provide financial and technical support to national institutions and departments,¹²⁹⁶ Canada is enabling the Afghan government to take more responsibility for its governance and institutions.

Another priority for Canada's engagement in Afghanistan is to assist the Afghan government to strengthen its National Army (ANA) and its National Police (ANP).¹²⁹⁷

Canada has pledge up to USD99 million over the next three years toward "training, mentoring and equipping the ANA and the ANP; building capacity in administration and logistical support; and complementary initiative in the justice and correctional systems to support activities of the ANP."¹²⁹⁸ Canada is currently mentoring five ANA battalions and one brigade headquarters through a Canadian-led Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team.¹²⁹⁹ The Canadian Force is also training more than 650 members of the ANP through the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team.¹³⁰⁰ Canada's current initiatives are in compliance with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by ISAF.

At the Kabul Conference held in July 2010, Canada endorsed the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program, which is inclusive of all Afghans, including women, all ethnic groups and all political and tribal affiliations.¹³⁰¹ One of Canada's objectives for 2011 is to facilitate and support Afghan-led efforts toward political reconciliation.¹³⁰²

¹²⁹⁵ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁹⁶ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁹⁷ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx.

¹²⁹⁸ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx.

¹²⁹⁹ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx.

¹³⁰⁰ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx.

¹³⁰¹ Priority 6. Facilitate Afghan-led efforts toward political reconciliation, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/documents/r09_10/reconciliation.aspx.

¹³⁰² Priority 6. Facilitate Afghan-led efforts toward political reconciliation, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/documents/r09_10/reconciliation.aspx.

At the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on 14-15 March 2011, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the transition strategy endorsed by ISAF and Afghanistan.¹³⁰³ They have also reaffirmed their commitment to the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration Programme.¹³⁰⁴

Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting the transition strategy adopted by ISAF and the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the on-going efforts to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.

France has complied with the commitment to provide support for the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan. On 28 October 2010, France became the first NATO member to announce it will hand over districts in Afghanistan to Kabul's control.¹³⁰⁵ This action is planned to begin in 2011.¹³⁰⁶ On 19 January 2011, Minister for Defense and Veterans Alain Juppé stated that the French troops "should be in a position to hand over responsibility for Surobi to the Afghans in the middle of 2011."¹³⁰⁷ Defense Minister Hervé Morin stated that, after the transfer of territory, "there could be the first movements, or first withdrawals of allied forces from Afghanistan."¹³⁰⁸ The potential withdrawal of troops is conditional upon the growing capacity of the Afghan National Army, reflecting a shift from combat to reconstruction efforts.¹³⁰⁹

On 25 August 2010 President Sarkozy reaffirmed France's commitment to the transition

¹³⁰³ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html.

¹³⁰⁴ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html.

¹³⁰⁵ France to become first Nato nation to hand over control to Afghan forces, Telegraph 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/8093318/France-to-become-first-Nato-nation-to-hand-over-control-to-Afghan-forces.html.

¹³⁰⁶ France to become first Nato nation to hand over control to Afghan forces, Telegraph 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/8093318/France-to-become-first-Nato-nation-to-hand-over-control-to-Afghan-forces.html.

¹³⁰⁷ Interview given by Alain Juppé, Ministre d'Etat, Minister for Defence and Veterans, to the "Le Monde" newspaper (Paris) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.ambafrance-uk.org/Alain-Juppe-interviewed-in-Le.html.

¹³⁰⁸ France to become first Nato nation to hand over control to Afghan forces, Telegraph 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/8093318/France-to-become-first-Nato-nation-to-hand-over-control-to-Afghan-forces.html.

¹³⁰⁹ France to become first Nato nation to hand over control to Afghan forces, Telegraph (Kandahar) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/8093318/France-to-become-first-Nato-nation-to-hand-over-control-to-Afghan-forces.html.

strategy by training Afghan security forces, defending the regions of Kapisa and Surobi from the Taliban, and providing civilian aid.¹³¹⁰

At the Lisbon Summit on 20 November 2010, Sarkozy reaffirmed France's commitment to the transition strategy, stating that France will continue to provide training for security forces and state officials.¹³¹¹

France has committed to the Peace and Reintegration Programme. At the UN Security Council meeting on 29 September 2010, France reaffirmed its support for the reconciliation programme and pledged France's commitment to assisting Afghanistan in order to achieve lasting peace and stability.¹³¹² On 4 December 2010, President Nicolas Sarkozy stated, "France fully supports" the reconciliation strategy.¹³¹³

In addition, France has provided support designed to foster stability and promote development in Afghanistan. France continually supports projects to improve the provision of basic services and governance, including projects in the areas of health, agriculture, education, security development, and parliamentary development.¹³¹⁴ In the Summer of 2010, a team of French experts in governance and development were deployed to the regions of Kapisa and Surobi to assist the implementation of rural development projects and farming.¹³¹⁵

Regarding civilian aid, France is providing EUR106 million between 2008 and 2010 with a primary focus in health and agriculture; these two areas can substantively improve the living conditions of the Afghan population.¹³¹⁶

At the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on 14-15 March 2011, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the transition strategy endorsed by ISAF and Afghanistan.¹³¹⁷ They have also reaffirmed their commitment to the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration

¹³¹⁰ Eighteenth Ambassadors' Conference – Speech by Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic (Paris) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-speech-at,17820.html.

¹³¹¹ Press conference given by Nicholas Sarkozy, President of the Republic (Lisbon) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.ambafrance-uk.org/NATO-Summit-Heads-of-State-and.html.

¹³¹² Top United Nations Officials in Afghanistan, briefing Security Council, hails pools, other Key events as "stepping stones" towards sovereign authority, UN Department of Public Information (New York) 29 September 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/sc10046.doc.htm.

¹³¹³ State Visit to India, Interview Given by Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the Republic, to the Indian Newspaper "The Hindu," France Diplomatie 4 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?article2008.

¹³¹⁴ Coopération, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul). Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.ambafrance-af.org/spip.php?rubrique19.

¹³¹⁵ l'aide française à la reconstruction, France Diplomatie 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

¹³¹⁶ l'aide française à la reconstruction, France Diplomatie 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afghanistan_529/france-afghanistan_1012/index.html.

¹³¹⁷ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html.

Programme.¹³¹⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for providing monetary and technical assistance to the ISAF transition strategy and contributing to the Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Nessa Kenny

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and to provide financial or technical support to the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

On 21 October 2010, the German Ambassador to Afghanistan, Rudiger Konig signed an agreement with the Afghan Country Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Manoj Basnjat, committing to contribute EUR30 million to the UNDP and the Law and Order Trust Fund.¹³¹⁹ This new funding will help finance the Afghan police salaries.¹³²⁰ Since the investment seeks to improve the provision of basic services — i.e., policing — it complies with Germany's commitment to assist Afghanistan with its process of transition and development.

Before the Afghan parliamentary elections, the German government committed USD2.5 million in September 2010, to fund the deployment of female security guards in polling stations.¹³²¹ These allocations will also fund the Electoral Complaints Commission in Afghanistan in order to improve governance. These initiatives demonstrate Germany's continued commitment to the ISAF transition strategy, and the development process in Afghanistan more broadly.¹³²²

On 26 October 2010, the German Ambassador to Afghanistan, Rudiger Konig along with Afghan Minister of Finance, Omar Zakhilwal, and the Senior Presidential Advisor on Internal Security, Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai signed a Memorandum of Understanding on a German contribution to the Afghan Peace and Reintegration

¹³¹⁸ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html.

¹³¹⁹ Federal Government helps fund salaries for Afghan police officers, Federal Foreign Office 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101202-AFG-Polizeigehaelter.html.

¹³²⁰ 18 Million US\$ for LOTFA, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Wiederaufbau/LOTFA_Einzahlungsvertrag_s.html.

¹³²¹ Federal Minister Westerwelle: Holding of elections a remarkable step on the way to democracy in Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office 19 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.auswaertigesamt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100919_BM_Wahl_Afghanistan_bemerkenswert.html.

¹³²² Germany supports the Afghan Parliamentary Elections with additional two million US dollars, Botschaft Kabul. Date of Accessed: 7 December 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Bilaterale_Beziehungen/DEU_unterstuetzt_AFG_Parlamentwahlen_s.html.

Programme.¹³²³ The German government pledged EUR50 Million for the program over the next five years.¹³²⁴ These funds will be dispersed through the UN Development Programme to assist the Afghan government implement the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.¹³²⁵ Since these funds provide financial assistance to the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, the German government has complied with its commitment to aid the program.

On 14 February 2011, the German Ambassador Rudiger Konig along with Dr. Suraya Dalil, Afghan government's acting Minister of Health, and Suzana Lipovac signed a Memorandum of Understanding "to provide comprehensive community health care and support to the healthcare infrastructure in Afghanistan."¹³²⁶ The German Federal Foreign Office will provide EUR19.03 million for this initiative.¹³²⁷ Since the Memorandum aims to improve the provision of a basic service — i.e., health care — the German government has complied with the commitment to aid Afghanistan with development.

The German government financed a six-week training program — which began in March 2011 — to develop a "common understanding and definition of the main concepts of integrity management and anti-corruption activities."¹³²⁸ Since the German government's financial support strengthens the Afghan government's ability to combat corruption, it complies with the German government's commitment to aid Afghanistan with its process of transition and development.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting both the transition strategy adopted by ISAF and the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

¹³²³ Germany Support Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Bilaterale__Beziehungen/Afghan__Peace__and__Reintegration_Programme__s.html.

¹³²⁴ Germany Support Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Bilaterale__Beziehungen/Afghan__Peace__and__Reintegration_Programme__s.html.

¹³²⁵ Germany Support Afghan Peace and Reintegration Program, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Bilaterale__Beziehungen/Afghan__Peace__and__Reintegration_Programme__s.html.

¹³²⁶ German Foreign Office supports community health care in Afghanistan with EUR 19 million. Program, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche__Zusammenarbeit/German__Foreign__Office_supports_community_health_care_in_Afghanistan__s.html.

¹³²⁷ German Foreign Office supports community health care in Afghanistan with EUR 19 million. Program, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche__Zusammenarbeit/German__Foreign__Office_supports_community_health_care_in_Afghanistan__s.html.

¹³²⁸ Germany supports Anti-Corruption and Integrity training for the Ministry of Finance, Deutsche Botschaft Kabul. Date of Access: 1 April 2010. www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/05/Wirtschaftliche__Zusammenarbeit/Anti-corruption-training_in_MoF__s.html.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the on-going efforts to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.

Italy has contributed financial support to the programs initiated under the ISAF transition strategy. On 22 September 2010, it announced that two new roads be built in the Shindand district of Afghanistan, funded by the Italian Development Cooperation (EUR6 million) and the Reintegration Fund (EUR17 million).¹³²⁹

On 1 October 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense announced the creation of a EUR65000 project aimed at improving healthcare facilities in the province of Herat.¹³³⁰ This program is a joint initiative of the Italian Provincial reconstruction Team (PRT) and the Italian Cooperation.¹³³¹ The funding will support a new outpatient clinic in the Pashtun Zarghun district that will provide basic health care to Afghan citizens.¹³³²

Italy continues to work to expand the capacity of the Afghan security forces. On 22 November 2010, President Barack Obama congratulated Italy for committing the greatest number of trainers for the Afghan security forces.¹³³³ This statement followed the announcement that Italy would provide 200 additional trainers, bringing Italy's total contribution up to 600.¹³³⁴

In addition to the training of security forces, Italy has also been training civilian

¹³²⁹ Afghanistan: At the shura in Herat, the Italians announce the construction of two new roads, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100923_Shura_Herat.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁰ Cooperation: new out-patient clinic and women's centre in Afghanistan, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01 October 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010 www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101001_cooperazione_afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³¹ Cooperation: new out-patient clinic and women's centre in Afghanistan, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01 October 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010 www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101001_cooperazione_afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³² Cooperation: new out-patient clinic and women's centre in Afghanistan, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 01 October 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010 www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101001_cooperazione_afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³³ NATO Summit: Afghanistan, security to local forces within 2014, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101122_verticenato.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁴ NATO Summit: Afghanistan, security to local forces within 2014, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101122_verticenato.htm?LANG=EN.

officials.¹³³⁵ On 19 October 2010, Italy opened a course for the training of Afghan diplomats funded by the Italian Cooperation.¹³³⁶

On 9 December 2010 at a press conference in Kabul, the General Director for Political Affairs Sandro Bernardin stated that Italy is fully committed to bring stability in Afghanistan “on two fronts: one is security and the other on how to give the country a strong government.”¹³³⁷

During Minister Franco Frattini’s meeting with the Governor of Heart Province Daud Shah Sada in Rome on 19 April 2011, the Minister reiterated Italy’s commitment to strengthen democracy and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan after the implementation of the security control transition process.¹³³⁸

To address reconciliation and reintegration of former Taliban fighters, Italy has provided EUR4 million to the National Fund for Integration over the last year¹³³⁹ and has often publically stated its support for the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Thus, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for providing monetary and technical assistance to the ISAF transition strategy and contributing to the Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Nessa Kenny

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and proactively sustained the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP).

On 20 July 2010, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada pledged “assistance for the salaries and equipment of the Afghan National Police, and for medical equipment

¹³³⁵ Afghanistan: Frattini e Rassoul inaugurano un corso per diplomatici in Italia, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101019_frattinirassoul.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁶ Afghanistan: Frattini e Rassoul inaugurano un corso per diplomatici in Italia, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101019_frattinirassoul.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁷ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, security and reconciliation Kabul’s key to stability, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_italiaafghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁸ Afghanistan: Italy’s civil commitment to increase after the transition, says Frattini, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 20 April 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/04/20110420_Afghanistan_impegno_civile.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³⁹ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, security and reconciliation Kabul’s key to stability, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_italiaafghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

used by the Afghan National Army.”¹³⁴⁰ This fulfils Japan’s commitment to support the ISAF transition strategy of transferring Afghan security over to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).

Additionally, Mr. Okada promised to cooperate with Singapore in training 500 officials, particularly in agriculture and engineering.¹³⁴¹ Japan has assisted the Kabul Metropolitan Area Development Program with material support to stimulate urban development, and promote integrated land use in Afghanistan.¹³⁴²

On 23 September 2010, Japan announced a USD50 million contribution to the APRP Trust Fund to support the reintegration and reconciliation process in Afghanistan.¹³⁴³ This donation was part of Japan’s cumulative contribution of USD1.1 billion announced at the Kabul Conference in July 2010.¹³⁴⁴

At the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris on 14-15 March 2011, the Ministers “reaffirmed their commitment to a stable, peaceful and sovereign Afghanistan.”¹³⁴⁵ They also pledged to “continue to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences as well as at the NATO Lisbon Summit.”¹³⁴⁶

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces, its role in promoting development and capacity building in Afghanistan and its contribution to the APRP Trust Fund.

Analyst: Sammy Halabi

¹³⁴⁰ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada at the Kabul Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/the_kabul_conference1007/fm_state1007.html.

¹³⁴¹ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada at the Kabul Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/the_kabul_conference1007/fm_state1007.html.

¹³⁴² Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada at the Kabul Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/the_kabul_conference1007/fm_state1007.html.

¹³⁴³ Japanese Government Contributes \$50 Millions to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.undp.org.af/News/2010/23092010_UNDP.GoA.%20GoJ%20PRESS%20RELEASE%2023%20Sep.pdf.

¹³⁴⁴ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs Katsuya Okada at the Kabul Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/the_kabul_conference1007/fm_state1007.html.

¹³⁴⁵ Meeting of Foreign Ministers Chairman’s Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2011/g8_fm_cs.html.

¹³⁴⁶ Meeting of Foreign Ministers Chairman’s Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2011/g8_fm_cs.html.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and proactively sustained the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP).

According to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2010 Russia eliminated Afghanistan's remaining debt, in the amount of US\$891 million. In total, this debt elimination was valued at US\$12 billion and is considered a record for single state debt alleviation to Afghanistan.¹³⁴⁷

According to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Lavrov, Russia supports the implementation of Afghan-led stabilization efforts, "including granting broader powers to the Afghan government in the management and distribution of donor funds allocated for the development of Afghanistan."¹³⁴⁸ On 16 July 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that Russia would be willing to undertake joint initiatives with various partners to "restore ... [Afghanistan's] industrial and agro-industrial facilities ... previously built by Soviet specialists."¹³⁴⁹

At the Russia-NATO Lisbon summit, on 20 November 2010, both parties emphasized the importance of international support for the Afghan Government and the promotion of regional peace and stability. Russia and NATO were supportive of Pakistan inclusion as a participant country — in concert with Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan — within the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) Project on Counter-Narcotics Training.¹³⁵⁰ Further, the parties agreed to "expand the scope of the Project to provide further direct assistance to institutional capacity-building, in close consultation with the governments providing trainees."¹³⁵¹ Additionally, in efforts to bolster helicopter fleet efficiency within the Afghan Air Force, the NATO-Russia Council agreed to develop the "NRC Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund" in 2011.¹³⁵²

¹³⁴⁷ Speech by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Kabul, July 20, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/F89C6F029D217D91C3257767002F4603.

¹³⁴⁸ MFA Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko Interview to RIA Novosti on Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's Upcoming Attendance at International Conference on Afghanistan in Kabul, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 16 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/E1ABC9A3FD83DB8BC3257765004103AD.

¹³⁴⁹ MFA Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko Interview to RIA Novosti on Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's Upcoming Attendance at International Conference on Afghanistan in Kabul, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 16 July 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/E1ABC9A3FD83DB8BC3257765004103AD.

¹³⁵⁰ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia (Moscow) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹³⁵¹ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia (Moscow) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹³⁵² NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia (Moscow) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

Russia has continued to assist Afghan law enforcement and security agencies including a provision of small arms and light weapons, with the requisite ammunition in November 2010.¹³⁵³

On 25 November 2010, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that Russia issued 225 scholarships for Afghan law enforcement agencies and that Russian tertiary education institutions admitted 100 Afghan students in 2010. According to the Minister 115 Afghan students will be admitted in 2011.¹³⁵⁴

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2010, 202 specialists from Afghan antiterrorist agencies will be trained in 2011 at the expense of the Russian federal budget.¹³⁵⁵

On 21 March 2011, Russian President established the post of a special representative for Afghanistan to “ensure the sustainable development of Russian-Afghan relations [...], to support international efforts to rebuild a peaceful, independent and prosperous Afghanistan free from terrorism and drug-related crimes.”¹³⁵⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has provided support to establish the Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to provide support for the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and to provide financial and/or technical assistance for the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

On 19 July 2010, International Development Secretary, Andrew Mitchell, announced an increase of 40 percent in British aid to Afghanistan.¹³⁵⁷ This new funding will bolster the United Kingdom’s civilian effort in three key areas: “stabilising insecure areas;

¹³⁵³ Transcript of Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov’s Remarks and Answers to Media Questions at Joint Press Conference Following Talks with Afghan Foreign Minister Zalmay Rassoul, Moscow, November 25, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/23DE3F8537FC62A3C32577E7004803A1.

¹³⁵⁴ Transcript of Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov’s Remarks and Answers to Media Questions at Joint Press Conference Following Talks with Afghan Foreign Minister Zalmay Rassoul, Moscow, November 25, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/23DE3F8537FC62A3C32577E7004803A1.

¹³⁵⁵ Plan of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior for 2011, All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow). Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.vipkmvd.ru/details.php?id=203.

¹³⁵⁶ Executive order on presidential special representative for Afghanistan, President of Russia (Moscow) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1939.

¹³⁵⁷ UK’s Afghan aid effort set to increase by 40% - Andrew Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/uks-Afghan-aid-effort-set-to-increase-by-40-Andrew-Mitchell/.

stimulating the economy; and improving the effectiveness of the Afghan government.”¹³⁵⁸ These efforts will also help stabilize areas through general improvement in policing, effective local elections, emergency food, and medical assistance.¹³⁵⁹ Among other initiatives, Secretary Mitchell announced the £6 million Business Challenge Fund to reduce Afghan dependence on foreign aid by supporting small businesses and to encourage new enterprise.¹³⁶⁰ Finally, the increased effort will improve Afghan governance by enabling the Afghan government to deliver basic services such as education and health.¹³⁶¹ Since this increased aid effort focuses on improving governance, policing, and the economy, these initiatives are compliant with the G8’s commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by ISAF.

On 27 July 2010, the British Ambassador to Afghanistan, Sir William Patey, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Afghanistan to fund the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.¹³⁶² Further, the British government has pledged to commit EUR5 million to the Programme in 2010 and 2011.¹³⁶³

At the NATO Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lisbon between 19 and 20 November 2010, NATO member countries, including the United Kingdom, reaffirmed their support for “Afghan-led efforts to reconcile and reintegrate those members of the insurgency who renounce violence, cut links with terrorist groups, and accept the Afghan constitution.”¹³⁶⁴ To this end, the British government has demonstrated compliance with its commitment to support the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

In a joint statement announced by the Foreign Secretary William Hague and the Defence secretary Liam Fox on 22 March 2011, the UK welcomed President Karzai’s first phase

¹³⁵⁸ UK’s Afghan aid effort set to increase by 40% - Andrew Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/uks-Afghan-aid-effort-set-to-increase-by-40-Andrew-Mitchell/.

¹³⁵⁹ UK’s Afghan aid effort set to increase by 40% - Andrew Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/uks-Afghan-aid-effort-set-to-increase-by-40-Andrew-Mitchell/.

¹³⁶⁰ UK’s Afghan aid effort set to increase by 40% - Andrew Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/uks-Afghan-aid-effort-set-to-increase-by-40-Andrew-Mitchell/.

¹³⁶¹ UK’s Afghan aid effort set to increase by 40% - Andrew Mitchell, Department for International Development (London) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/uks-Afghan-aid-effort-set-to-increase-by-40-Andrew-Mitchell/.

¹³⁶² UK support for Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, British Embassy Kabul (Kabul) 29 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. ukinafghanistan.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=News&id=22618266.

¹³⁶³ The UK’s Foreign Policy towards Afghanistan and Pakistan, UK Parliament (London) 5 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmfaaff/writev/afpak/afpak01.htm.

¹³⁶⁴ Declaration by the Heads of State and Government of the Nations contributing to the UN-mandated, NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, NATO 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68722.htm.

of security transition in Afghanistan.¹³⁶⁵ The UK reiterated its commitment to develop, “a strong, long term partnership with Afghanistan based on diplomacy, trade and development.”¹³⁶⁶

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting the transition strategy adopted by ISAF and the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and proactively sustained the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP). The United States supported numerous programs in compliance with its April 2010 ISAF agreement and provided financial assistance to the APRP.

The US has complied with the commitment to provide support for the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan. On 20 November 2010, the United States reaffirmed its commitment to the ISAF transition strategy adopted in April 2010.¹³⁶⁷ This included the desire for a greater role of the Afghan National Security Forces, and the reintegration of former insurgents into the Afghan political process.¹³⁶⁸

On 12 November 2010, the US Department of Homeland Security announced a high-level agreement to share expertise in areas of border defense and security with Afghan officials.¹³⁶⁹ Running from 9 November to 20 November 2010, the program was the result of the international community’s commitment to Afghan border reform, as iterated at the Muskoka Summit.¹³⁷⁰

¹³⁶⁵ UK welcomes announcement of security transition in Afghanistan, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570656582.

¹³⁶⁶ UK welcomes announcement of security transition in Afghanistan, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570656582.

¹³⁶⁷ Declaration by the Heads of State and Government of the Nations contributing to the UN-mandated, NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68722.htm.

¹³⁶⁸ Declaration by the Heads of State and Government of the Nations contributing to the UN-mandated, NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68722.htm.

¹³⁶⁹ The State Department and Department of Homeland Security Welcome Afghan Border Management Officials, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/11/150857.htm#.

¹³⁷⁰ Backgrounder: Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afpak-background.html

On 9 November 2010, Ambassador Elkenberry administered USD25.7 million in Good Performers Initiative (GPI) awards to 27 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces.¹³⁷¹ These awards are given to provinces that manage to reduce poppy cultivation by over 10 per cent. The Good Performers Initiative is part of the US effort to tackle narcotics production in Afghanistan, as reaffirmed at the Muskoka Summit.¹³⁷²

On 21 July 2010, the United States announced the creation of an Agricultural Development Fund in Afghanistan, with a USD100 million grant.¹³⁷³ This fund aims to grant microloans to farmers through third party institutions to help expand agricultural production in Afghanistan.¹³⁷⁴ An additional USD50 million program, labeled the Agricultural Credit Enhancement, will oversee the operations of the Development Fund.¹³⁷⁵

On 21 December 2010, the US Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs announced a contribution of US\$12.1 million to the International Development Law Organization (IDLO).¹³⁷⁶ The objectives of the IDLO program are to "support the National Justice Sector Strategy of Afghanistan: improve security, Legal Rights and Legal Services for the Afghan People."¹³⁷⁷

The US has committed to the Peace and Reintegration Programme. On 13 July 2010, Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan Richard Holbrooke highlighted the USD100 million earmarked by the US Congress for the Afghan reintegration process.¹³⁷⁸ Administered through the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), these

¹³⁷¹ U.S. and Afghanistan Announce \$25.7 Million in Good Performers Initiative Awards for Provincial Counternarcotics Achievements, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/11/150762.htm#.

¹³⁷² G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html.

¹³⁷³ Afghan Farmers Gain More Access to Credit through New \$100 million Agricultural Development Fund, Embassy of the United States (Kabul) 21 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. kabul.usembassy.gov/pressrelease-usaid-21710.html.

¹³⁷⁴ Afghan Farmers Gain More Access to Credit through New \$100 million Agricultural Development Fund, Embassy of the United States (Kabul) 21 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. kabul.usembassy.gov/pressrelease-usaid-21710.html.

¹³⁷⁵ Afghan Farmers Gain More Access to Credit through New \$100 million Agricultural Development Fund, Embassy of the United States (Kabul) 21 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. kabul.usembassy.gov/pressrelease-usaid-21710.html.

¹³⁷⁶ The U.S. Contributes \$12.1 Million to IDLO to Improve Legal Services in Afghanistan, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153390.htm

¹³⁷⁷ The U.S. Contributes \$12.1 Million to IDLO to Improve Legal Services in Afghanistan, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153390.htm

¹³⁷⁸ Reintegration of Former Taliban a Key to Success, Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/sca-english/2010/July/20100713172947esnamfuak0.5531427.html.

funds constitute further international support for the APRP.¹³⁷⁹ Special Envoy Holbrooke hailed the APRP as a “key ingredient of a successful campaign in Afghanistan.”¹³⁸⁰

On 14 October 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates reaffirmed the United States’ support for the Afghan reconciliation process at a NATO press conference in Brussels, Belgium.¹³⁸¹ Secretary Gates remarked that “reconciliation has to be a part of the solution ultimately in Afghanistan, and we will do whatever we can to support that process.”¹³⁸²

On 23 February 2011, the State Department’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) provided a USD4.7 million grant to the Global Rights organization.¹³⁸³ This initiative will assist in training young lawyers in Afghanistan to aid in judicial reforms.¹³⁸⁴ The INL also operates a series of programs to advance opportunities for women.¹³⁸⁵

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of numerous developmental initiatives outlined by the ISAF transition strategy and for its contribution to the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Sammy Halabi

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to foster stability and promote development in Afghanistan since the Muskoka Summit. The EU has provided support to the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and provided assistance to the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme.

The EU has fulfilled its commitment to supporting the transition strategy adopted by ISAF in Afghanistan. The European Union Police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)

¹³⁷⁹ Reintegration of Former Taliban a Key to Success, Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/sca-english/2010/July/20100713172947esnamfuak0.5531427.html.

¹³⁸⁰ Reintegration of Former Taliban a Key to Success, Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/sca-english/2010/July/20100713172947esnamfuak0.5531427.html.

¹³⁸¹ Secretaries Clinton, Gates Speak at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/October/20101014163054su0.7426068.html.

¹³⁸² Secretaries Clinton, Gates Speak at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/October/20101014163054su0.7426068.html.

¹³⁸³ The United States Government Provides Grant to Help Increase and Strengthen Access to Justice in Afghanistan, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/02/156983.htm.

¹³⁸⁴ The United States Government Provides Grant to Help Increase and Strengthen Access to Justice in Afghanistan, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/02/156983.htm.

¹³⁸⁵ INL Women’s Programs in Afghanistan, U.S Department of State (Washington) 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/158049.htm.

currently trains and advises the Afghan police leadership.¹³⁸⁶ EUPOL operates and oversees the Kabul staff college and a regional police-training centre in Bamyan.¹³⁸⁷ EUPOL also advised Afghans regarding setup of the college and structure of the curricula.¹³⁸⁸

During the last week of September 2010, EUPOL and ISAF conducted a nine-day Weapon Intelligence Investigator — Counter IED course for 15 Afghan Criminal Investigation Department (CID) officers.¹³⁸⁹ The purpose of the training was to improve the ability of Afghan officers in various investigations methods for crime scenes, including incidences of terrorist attacks.¹³⁹⁰

On 7 November 2010, a Military Anti-Corruption Prosecution Unit (MACU) within the Attorney General's Office (AGO) was inaugurated at the EU Headquarters in Kabul.¹³⁹¹ The MACU was established by EUPOL and AGO to investigate and prosecute major cases against officers of the Afghan National Police charged with corruption.¹³⁹²

On 13 February 2011, 23 Afghan National Police officers graduated from the 18th cycle of EUPOL's Field Training and Educational Officers Course (FTEOC).¹³⁹³ The course enables the police officers to train their colleagues professionally in the future.¹³⁹⁴ The Afghan Ministry of the Interior has agreed to have EUPOL implement a new FTEOC Programme (II) to train 1200 more Afghan National Police officers over the next two years.¹³⁹⁵

¹³⁸⁶ EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹³⁸⁷ EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹³⁸⁸ EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹³⁸⁹ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan_16_10.pdf.

¹³⁹⁰ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan_16_10.pdf.

¹³⁹¹ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2018_10.pdf.

¹³⁹² Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2018_10.pdf.

¹³⁹³ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2003_11.pdf.

¹³⁹⁴ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2003_11.pdf.

¹³⁹⁵ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2003_11.pdf.

From 26 March 2011 to 7 April 2011, EUPOL implemented the inaugural EUPOL “Coordination of Police and Prosecutors” joint training course for 24 Afghan police officers and prosecutors to improve their mutual working methods and operating procedures.¹³⁹⁶ The course is the first in a series of twenty courses that will be delivered across Afghanistan over two years targeting 500 participants.¹³⁹⁷

The EU has also committed to the Peace and Reintegration Programme. On 28 September 2010, Ambassador Vygaudas Usackas, EU Special Representative and Head of EU Delegation, stated that the EU is providing financial support for the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund.¹³⁹⁸ On 20 November 2010, the President of the European Commission, Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, stated at the NATO Summit in Lisbon that for the next three years, the EU would increase its assistance to EUR20 million per year to support reconstruction and stabilization in Afghanistan.¹³⁹⁹ This increase will bring the EU’s contribution to almost EUR1 billion per year in the next three years.¹⁴⁰⁰

Thus, the EU has fully complied with its commitment by providing support to the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Force and providing assistance to the Peace and Reintegration Programme.

Analyst: Mimi Liu

¹³⁹⁶ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%206_11.pdf.

¹³⁹⁷ Newsletter of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (Kabul) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%206_11.pdf.

¹³⁹⁸ Address by Ambassador Vygaudas Usackas at the European Parliament (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/vu_speech_28_sept.pdf.

¹³⁹⁹ Remarks by European Commission President Barroso at the NATO Summit in Lisbon (Lisbon) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/666.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Remarks by European Commission President Barroso at the NATO Summit in Lisbon (Lisbon) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/666.

14. Regional Security: Civilian Security Systems [59]

Commitment

“To this end, we commit to strengthening: the international availability of civilian experts to support rule of law and security institutions; the capacities of key littoral states and regional organizations for maritime security; and international peace operations.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Regional Security

Assessment

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

Background

Conflict-related instability, transnational crime, piracy and terrorism continue to disrupt peace, sustainable development and economic prosperity in many vulnerable states and regions.¹⁴⁰¹ Recognizing that security and stability are prerequisites for growth and effectively functioning institutions, the G8 leaders are committed to building civilian security systems to address partner states’ vulnerabilities and threats.¹⁴⁰²

Since the creation of the African Action Plan at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 has focused on providing new initiatives to assist in the development of regional security programs in various peace support operations.¹⁴⁰³ From the 2003 Evian Summit to the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members were committed to providing technical and financial assistance for African-led peace operations, with a particular focus on providing quality training, increasing deployable civilian expertise and conflict prevention.

On 4 May 2010, senior G8 officials met in Gatineau, Quebec to examine the role of security building initiatives in states deemed incapable of dealing with various security

¹⁴⁰¹ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010.
Date of Access: 11 November 2010.
www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

¹⁴⁰² Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010.
Date of Access: 11 November 2010.
www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

¹⁴⁰³ Issue Performance Assessment: Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002.
Date of Access: 11 November 2010.
www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

threats.¹⁴⁰⁴ During the conference on capacity building, participants agreed to a comprehensive approach in addressing counter-transnational crime, counter-piracy, counter-terrorism and peace support operations in their national programs.¹⁴⁰⁵ In addition, senior officials agreed to maintain an informal network under the leadership of the Canadian G8 presidency to coordinate and share information and responsibilities.¹⁴⁰⁶

These commitments were reiterated in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The G8 promised to carry out on-going efforts to strengthen civilian security systems through a set of three interrelated initiatives: I. Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace Building and Rule of Law, II. Maritime Security Capacity, III. International Police Peace Operations.¹⁴⁰⁷ In the communiqué, the G8 emphasized the need to work closely with the United Nations, the African Union, and partner states in Africa, Asia and the Americas to address security vulnerabilities associated with conflict, piracy, crime and terrorism.¹⁴⁰⁸

Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G8 members to work closely with international institutions and interested partners from Africa and the Americas, as well as other parties to address security vulnerabilities associated with conflict, crime, piracy and terrorism. Specifically, members commit to the following set of three initiatives to strengthen civilian security systems outlined in,

Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration.

- I. Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace Building and Rule of Law. This initiative responds to the need to ensure lasting stability and security in post-conflict regions. G8 members commit to work with international partners and local institutions to enhance global capacities in civilian deployments through efforts to train and recruit civilian experts from developing and G8 countries.
- II. Maritime Security Capacity. Members are committed to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia, as well as to assist other key littoral states in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa in their efforts to increase maritime security.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Address by Minister Cannon at G8 Conference of Senior Officials on Capacity Building to Address Security Vulnerabilities, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2010/2010-27.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁴⁰⁵ G8 Conference of Senior Officials on Capacity Building: Chair's Report to G8 Sherpas, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/capacity.html.

¹⁴⁰⁶ G8 Conference of Senior Officials on Capacity Building: Chair's Report to G8 Sherpas, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/capacity.html.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex2.

III. International Police Peace Operations. Members will coordinate with international institutions to train and equip police forces, including new Formed Police Units (FPUs) for various UN and AU peace missions.

To qualify for full compliance, G8 members must take action in all three initiatives aimed to achieve post-conflict stability, fight piracy and transnational crime in key littoral states, and improve the quality and availability of international police forces for peace operations.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no support to any of the civilian security initiatives outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration.
0	Member provides some support to one or two civilian security initiatives outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration.
+1	Member provides some support to all three civilian security initiatives outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration.

Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

Canada has fulfilled its commitment to ensure lasting stability and security in post-conflict regions through training personnel in developing countries. Canada's Civilian Reserve (CANADEM) is a non-profit agency established and funded by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.¹⁴⁰⁹ Its mandate is to assist UN recruitment and advance international stability and security through rapid mobilization and managements of civilian experts and police forces.¹⁴¹⁰ CANADEM's projects include the deployment of humanitarian experts to assist UN agencies in Haiti in response of the Cholera epidemic, and the deployment of civilian experts to Pakistan to address the recent flood disaster.¹⁴¹¹ The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) also funds these humanitarian missions.¹⁴¹²

In response to the recent earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the Government of Canada has offered expertise and assistance to the Government of Japan consisting of "a 17-member Disaster Victim Identification team, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear technical expertise and equipment. Canadian Forces military assets to facilitate

¹⁴⁰⁹ CANADEM Home, CANADEM (Ottawa). Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.canadem.ca/home/.

¹⁴¹⁰ CANADEM Home, CANADEM (Ottawa). Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.canadem.ca/home/.

¹⁴¹¹ Humanitarian Current and Past Missions, CANADEM (Ottawa) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2011.

www.canadem.ca/home/en/deployments/humanitarian-deployments/current-and-past-deployments.html.

¹⁴¹² Humanitarian Current and Past Missions, CANADEM (Ottawa) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2011.

www.canadem.ca/home/en/deployments/humanitarian-deployments/current-and-past-deployments.html.

humanitarian relief efforts, relief stocks, and emergency medical and engineering capabilities.”¹⁴¹³

On 16 March 2011, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the contribution of CAD11 million over the next five years from the Government of Canada towards “the creation of economic opportunities for young Egyptians and for the development of democratic institutions in Egypt and the broader Middle East and North Africa region.”¹⁴¹⁴

In partnership with the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC), CIDA hosts a variety of international seminars on the theory and practice of peace and police operations. Capacity building programs, such as the African Centres of Excellence Program, work to “alleviate the increase[d] demand for United Nations Police Pre-Deployment training course[s]”¹⁴¹⁵ by operating a mobile training operation. In conjunction with the above project, CIDA and PPC support for seminars such as the “Crosscutting Challenges to Modern Complex Peace Operations,” held in Uruguay in December 2010,¹⁴¹⁶ illustrate Canada’s continued support for strengthening the international civilian, police and peacekeeping capacity.

Canada has achieved its goal of increasing maritime security and combating piracy off the coast of Eastern Africa. Since 2008, Canada has deployed three frigates to participate in NATO operations against piracy.¹⁴¹⁷ In addition, Canadian frigates have escorted ships contracted by the World Food Programme.¹⁴¹⁸ CIDA is currently contributing over USD740,000 to a UN Office on Drugs and Crime Program to build security capacity in Africa.¹⁴¹⁹

¹⁴¹³ Canada Provides Relief Supplies to Japan, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/106.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁴¹⁴ Canada Announced \$11 – Million Assistance Package for Egypt and Middle East – North Africa Region, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/107.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁴¹⁵ African Facilitators Take it on the Road, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) 12 July 2010. Date of Access: 13 February 2011. www.peaceoperations.org/index.php/capacity-buildingprograms/africa/african-centres-of-excellence-program/lang/en/.

¹⁴¹⁶ Crosscutting Challenges to Modern Complex Peace Operations, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Ottawa) December 2010. Date of Access: 13 February 2011. www.peaceoperations.org/index.php/capacitybuildingprograms/latin-america/latin-america-capacity-building-project/cpo-seminar-uruguay/lang/en/.

¹⁴¹⁷ Canada’s Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

¹⁴¹⁸ Canada’s Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

¹⁴¹⁹ Canada’s Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

Canada has fulfilled its objectives in the area of international police peace operations. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Canadian Police Arrangement (CPA) are currently responsible to the training and mentoring of international police operations and services.¹⁴²⁰ The Canadian police deployments in East Timor, Western Sahara, the Balkans and the Caribbean were funded by CIDA through its overseas development assistance (ODA) budget.¹⁴²¹ CANPOL, a division of CANADEM is working with international organizations such as the UN, European Union Police Missions (EUPOL), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to provide expertise in all areas of policing.¹⁴²² From 2009 to 2011, Canadian Police Expert Trainers and Mentors to the Ministry of Interior delivered expertise in modern police methodologies at the Regional Training Centre in Herat, completing projects identified by EUPOL in Afghanistan.¹⁴²³ As of January 2011, Canada was deploying police officers to international peace missions in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, The Hague (Special tribunal for Lebanon), Israel and Kosovo.¹⁴²⁴

Canada has “trained and fully equipped three Formed Police Units for service in the AU/UN hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID).”¹⁴²⁵ In addition to its annual contribution to various UN peace operations, Canada has pledged to contribute over USD1 million per year in extra-budgetary funding to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO) to “advance projects related to peace operations, training and doctrine.”¹⁴²⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded with a score of +1 for satisfying its commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participate in international peace operations.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

¹⁴²⁰ CPA- Canadian Police Arrangement, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.international.gc.ca/start-gtsr/CPA-AAPC.aspx.

¹⁴²¹ National governments: Canada's role, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.international.gc.ca/peace-paix/act_gov.aspx?lang=en.

¹⁴²² CANPOL police deployments, CANADEM (Ottawa). Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.canadem.ca/home/en/deployments/humanitarian-deployments/current-and-past-deployments.html.

¹⁴²³ Current and past missions, CANADEM (Ottawa) 4 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.canadem.ca/home/en/deployments/humanitarian-deployments/current-and-past-deployments.html.

¹⁴²⁴ Current Operations, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Ottawa) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/po-mp/missions-curr-cour-eng.htm#unoci.

¹⁴²⁵ Canada's Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

¹⁴²⁶ Canada's Support for Peace and Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-619132148-ND7.

At the 25th Africa-France Summit in June 2010, France committed over EUR300 million for the 2010-2012 period to “support the efforts of African states and sub-regional organizations” to “bolster their collective security system.”¹⁴²⁷ In addition, France has voiced its support for United Nations peace building missions and urged more post-conflict peace building operations to continue alongside peacekeeping.¹⁴²⁸

On 25 August 2010, in a UN Security Council speech, France expressed its intent to continue pursuing actions against piracy on the coast of Somalia.¹⁴²⁹ France has trained over 5000 soldiers for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in the past three years and currently continues to finance the force.¹⁴³⁰ France is also continuing its noteworthy involvement in, and in support for, maritime security initiatives through the first ever EU-lead naval operation. Titled Operation Atalanta, the exercise remains successful with reductions in the number of attacks in the waters off the coast of Somalia.¹⁴³¹

At the 25th Africa-France Summit in June 2010, France pledged to train over 12,000 African troops for various African Union and UN peacekeeping operations between 2010 and 2012.¹⁴³² From July 2009 to June 2010, France contributed EUR585 million to peacekeeping operations.¹⁴³³ As of 30 November 2010, France was participating in seven UN peacekeeping missions with 1,619 deployable personnel, 163 of which are civilian police officers.¹⁴³⁴ In addition, France contributed to the civilian European Security Defense Policy (ESDP) missions and provided assistance to security sector reforms in the Democratic Republic of Congo.¹⁴³⁵ Lastly, France continued to train security forces at the International School for Security Forces (EIFORCES) which is committed to the training

¹⁴²⁷ 2010 Africa-France Summit Final Declaration (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/2010_Africa-France_Summit_Final_Declaration-2.pdf

¹⁴²⁸ Statement by Gérard Araud at UN Security Council (New York) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. franceonu.org/spip.php?Article5210.

¹⁴²⁹ Statement by Nicolas de Rivière at UN Security Council (New York) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?Article5120.

¹⁴³⁰ Statement by Nicolas de Rivière at UN Security Council (New York) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?Article5120.

¹⁴³¹ Statement by Nicolas de Rivière at UN Security Council (New York) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?Article5120.

¹⁴³² 2010 Africa-France Summit Final Declaration (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/2010_Africa-France_Summit_Final_Declaration-2.pdf.

¹⁴³³ France at the United Nations (New York) October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. franceonu.org/spip.php?Article3645.

¹⁴³⁴ France at the United Nations (New York) October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. franceonu.org/spip.php?Article3645.

¹⁴³⁵ France at the United Nations (New York) October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. franceonu.org/spip.php?Article3645.

of new Formed Police Units (FPU) and the integration of current FPUs into existing infrastructures.¹⁴³⁶

In light of increasing tensions in West Africa, France voted for UN Security Council Resolution 1975 on the situation in Cote D'Ivoire on 30 April 2011, allowing the UN Operation in Cote D'Ivoire (UNOCI) to use "all necessary means to carry out its mandate to protect civilian."¹⁴³⁷ The French force "Licorne" composed of 1600 troops will be deployed on the ground in April 2011 to support the action of the UNOCI.¹⁴³⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued commitment to peace building efforts in Africa, its active contribution to maritime security in Somalia, and its assistance to the training new FPUs.

Analyst: Alexander Vindua

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

Germany has contributed in the area of Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Rule of Law through national initiatives. Although there is no evidence to suggest that the German government has undertaken new initiatives since the Muskoka Summit in this area, Germany remains officially committed to enhancing global capacities in civilian deployments through efforts to train and recruit civilian experts from developing and G8 countries. In his keynote address on 11 November 2010 at the launch of the "Review of Political Missions 2010", German Minister of State Werner Hoyer emphasized Germany's efforts to enhance "preparedness to contribute to the operational side of political missions."¹⁴³⁹ Hoyer discussed the work of the Center for International Peace Operations (known in German as ZIF) under the auspices of the German Training Platform for Peace Operations.¹⁴⁴⁰ Established by the German government in 2002, ZIF's "primary mandate is to recruit, train and manage a stand-by

¹⁴³⁶ Multilateral Actions File: International School for Security Forces (EIFORCE). Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/defense-securite_9035/cooperation-securite-defense_9037/revue-freres-armes_12582/freres-armes-no264-dossier-actions-multilaterales_20351/dossier-actions-multilaterales_20354/eiforces_86345.html.

¹⁴³⁷ Cote D'Ivoire, France at the United Nations (New York) April 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3848.

¹⁴³⁸ Cote D'Ivoire, France at the United Nations (New York) April 2011. Date of Access: 22 April 2011. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3848.

¹⁴³⁹ Keynote-Speech by Minister of State on the presentation of the "Review of Political Missions 2010," Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2010/101110-Hoyer-Zif-AA-Rede.html.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Keynote-Speech by Minister of State on the presentation of the "Review of Political Missions 2010," Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2010/101110-Hoyer-Zif-AA-Rede.html.

pool of civilian experts for political missions, peacekeeping operations and election observation missions.”¹⁴⁴¹

Germany has worked to enhance Maritime Security Capacity since June 2010, as it has reacted — unilaterally when necessary — when maritime security threats materialized in the Gulf of Aden.¹⁴⁴² Germany has also addressed maritime security through multilateral channels, such as EU NAVFOR’s Operation Atalanta.¹⁴⁴³ Speaking at the African Union Summit in Kampala in July 2010, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle stressed Germany’s commitment to maritime security through Operation Atalanta.¹⁴⁴⁴ In a speech to the German Bundestag on 24 November 2010, Westerwelle once again spoke to support the Operation, but also emphasized that a military effort alone would be insufficient, in particular calling for German support of the reconstruction of the Somali judicial systems and governance capacity to address the root causes of piracy.¹⁴⁴⁵ He reiterated this position on 30 November 2010 in his address at the third EU-Africa Summit in Tripoli.¹⁴⁴⁶ In support of the EU extended Operation Atlanta, the Bundestag has extended Germany participation in Atalanta on 2 December 2009, for a period ending 18 December 2011.¹⁴⁴⁷ On 31 March 2011, German Ambassador to Lebanon Birgitta Siefker-Eberle announced that Berlin would continue to assist the Lebanese government in strengthening its maritime security capacities with improved radar systems, and expressed hope that the Bundestag would renew Germany’s naval contribution to the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL).¹⁴⁴⁸

In the area of international police peace operations, Germany has undertaken a number of new initiatives since the Muskoka Summit, especially in Afghanistan and East Africa. It has not, however, contributed to new UN Formed Police Units (FPUs). A December 2010

¹⁴⁴¹ Keynote-Speech by Minister of State on the presentation of the "Review of Political Missions 2010", Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2010/101110-Hoyer-Zif-AA-Rede.html.

¹⁴⁴² Forces free seized German cargo ship off Africa, Associated Press (Berlin) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.msnbc.msn.com/id/39835319/ns/world_news-africa/.

¹⁴⁴³ About Us: European Union Naval Force Somalia – Operation Atalanta, EU NAVFOR (Northwood, Middlesex, UK) Date of Access: 17 November. www.eunavfor.eu/about-us/.

¹⁴⁴⁴ Spotlight on Africa as Westerwelle Attends African Union Summit, German Missions in the United States (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/_pr/P_Wash/2010/07/23_africanunion_PR,archivctx=2028290.html.

¹⁴⁴⁵ Speech by Foreign Minister Westerwelle to the German Bundestag on the continuation of German participation in the ATALANTA mission in the Horn of Africa, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2010/101124-BM-Atalanta-Rede.html?Nn=554434.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Address by Foreign Minister Westerwelle at the third EU-Africa Summit on 30 November 2010 in Tripoli, Libya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2010/101130-BM-EU-Afrika-Gipfel-Rede.html.

¹⁴⁴⁷ Atalanta: Successful operation against pirates off the Somali coast, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Europa/Aussenpolitik/GSVP/ATALANTA-Uebersicht.html.

¹⁴⁴⁸ German envoy: Coast radar soon finished, The Daily Star Lebanon (Beirut) 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=1&article_id=126657.

EU report signaled that Germany would continue to contribute to training Somali police forces in Ethiopia and Uganda under the EU Somalia Training Mission (EUTM).¹⁴⁴⁹ German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle visited EUTM in Uganda in July 2010 and expressed his support for its operations.¹⁴⁵⁰ Attending the AU Summit in Kampala earlier on that same trip, Westerwelle stressed Germany's contribution to the creation of a police element of the African Union's African standby force.¹⁴⁵¹ He also "emphasized the support beyond Somalia,"¹⁴⁵² signaling Germany's public commitment to supporting police peace operations globally. In light of increasing tensions in West Africa, Germany voted for UN Security Council Resolution 1967 on the situation in Cote D'Ivoire on 19 January 2011.¹⁴⁵³ The expanded mandate includes an additional 60 police officers, although it is unclear which countries will provide the peacekeepers. Germany "place[d] particular emphasis on supporting the efforts being made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union to mediate between the parties."¹⁴⁵⁴

Germany has actively reinforced policing capacity, and is committed on an ongoing basis to building the capacity of the police forces in Afghanistan as part of its commitments to NATO's mission in that country.¹⁴⁵⁵ The commitments reflect consensus within NATO that increasing the capacity of civilian security systems is an important component of stability in Afghanistan.¹⁴⁵⁶ The German Federal Foreign Office reported that as of 12 July 2010, approximately 200 German police officers were working in Afghanistan

¹⁴⁴⁹ EU military mission to contribute to the training of the Somali Security Forces (EUTM Somalia), European Union (Brussels) December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionpress/files/101207%20Fact%20sheet%20EUTM%20-%20version%206_EN.pdf.

¹⁴⁵⁰ Spotlight on Africa as Westerwelle Attends African Union Summit, German Missions in the United States (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/_pr/P_Wash/2010/07/23_africanunion_PR,archivctx=2028290.html.

¹⁴⁵¹ Spotlight on Africa as Westerwelle Attends African Union Summit, German Missions in the United States (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/_pr/P_Wash/2010/07/23_africanunion_PR,archivctx=2028290.html.

¹⁴⁵² Spotlight on Africa as Westerwelle Attends African Union Summit, German Missions in the United States (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/_pr/P_Wash/2010/07/23_africanunion_PR,archivctx=2028290.html.

¹⁴⁵³ United Nations reinforces peacekeeping mission in Côte d'Ivoire, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2011/110119_VN_Friedensmission_Cote_d_Ivoire.html.

¹⁴⁵⁴ United Nations reinforces peacekeeping mission in Côte d'Ivoire, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2011/110119_VN_Friedensmission_Cote_d_Ivoire.html.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Berlin to train Afghan police even after security handover, Deutsche-Welle (Berlin) 22 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5933456,00.html.

¹⁴⁵⁶ US makes modest gains from Afghan civilian surge: experts, AFP (Washington) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. hello.news352.lu/edito-79309-us-makes-modest-gains-from-afghan-civilian-surge-experts.html

within the framework of Berlin's EUR77 million-budget for Afghan police capacity-building.¹⁴⁵⁷ On 2 December 2010, Germany signed an agreement in Kabul that stipulated Berlin would contribute EUR 30 million to "the international Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) for the payment of Afghan police officers' salaries."¹⁴⁵⁸ On 6 February 2011, Minister Westerwelle reiterated Germany's support to strengthening Afghan police forces even after Berlin withdraws its troops, hoping that Afghan forces would be able to take full responsibility by 2014.¹⁴⁵⁹ On his first visit to Afghanistan, on 26 March 2011, German Defence Minister Thomas de Maizière announced that the handover of responsibility would begin in July 2011, but echoed earlier statements by German officials that a German-Afghan partnership on training was "the key to success."¹⁴⁶⁰

There is no evidence to suggest, however, that Germany contributed to creating new FPU's since the Muskoka Summit in June 2010. The United Nations reports that as of February 2011, Germany was contributing 18 police personnel to peacekeeping missions,¹⁴⁶¹ marking a rise from 11 personnel in October 2010.¹⁴⁶²

Thus, Germany has been awarded with a score of 0 for partially completing commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participation in international peace operations.

Analyst: Salvator Cusimano

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations. Italy has fulfilled its commitment to ensure lasting stability and security in post conflict regions.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Germany's support for rebuilding the Afghan police force, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/sid_3B8FDF6C153E4D166E4EED005C2DAF2F/EN/Aussenpolitik/regionaleschwerpunkte/afghanistanzentralasien/Polizeiaufbau-dt-Engagement_node.html.

¹⁴⁵⁸ Federal Government helps fund salaries for Afghan police officers, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 12 December 2010. Date of Access: 29 March 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/101201-Polizeigehaelter-Afg.html

¹⁴⁵⁹ Germany pledges to support Afghanistan after troop withdrawal, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 6 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14821059,00.html.

¹⁴⁶⁰ De Maizière makes first trip to Afghanistan, The Local (Berlin) 26 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.thelocal.de/politics/20110326-33983.html.

¹⁴⁶¹ Monthly Summary of Contributions (Police, Military Experts on Mission and Troops), United Nations (New York) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2011/feb11_1.pdf.

¹⁴⁶² Monthly Summary of Contributions (Police, Military Experts on Mission and Troops), United Nations (New York) 31 October 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2010/oct10_1.pdf.

Regarding contributions to UN Peacekeeping operations, Italy has continued its contribution by providing civilian experts, Formed Police Units, individual police, and contingency troops to Haiti, Lebanon, Western Sahara, Afghanistan, Darfur, Cyprus, Kosovo, India, Pakistan, and the Middle East.¹⁴⁶³ Most notable was Italy's contribution to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which provided roughly 1700 personnel to the mission although the number has been declining as of November.¹⁴⁶⁴ Recently in March 2011, Italy is in command of the naval operations to enforce the arms embargo in NATO's mission in Libya.¹⁴⁶⁵ This responsibility was transferred back to NATO on 31 March 2011.¹⁴⁶⁶

Italy has also fulfilled its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. On 29 July 2010, the EU NAVFOR Italian warship ITS LIBECCIO joined Operation Atalanta, eventually ending its mission on 30 November 2010.¹⁴⁶⁷ During the four-month period, the frigate supported the World Food Programme, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and security operations against piracy.¹⁴⁶⁸ On 13 January 2011, the responsibility of Deputy Operation Commander of the EU NAVFOR, Operation ATLANTA is handed to the Italian Navy.¹⁴⁶⁹ On 19 January 2011, Italian Foreign Minister Frattini met with Somali Prime Minister Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed to discuss Italy's peacemaking efforts in Somalia.¹⁴⁷⁰ Minister Frattini reiterated Italy's financial commitment to foster stability in Somalia and the "establishment of a special ad hoc tribunal for pirates, as well as for the terrorists that control half of Somalia."¹⁴⁷¹ On

¹⁴⁶³ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Police Personnel, United Nations Peacekeeping. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Monthly Summary of Contributors of Military and Police Personnel, United Nations Peacekeeping. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/.

¹⁴⁶⁵ Focus-Libya: We're not making war, we're preventing it, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110323_foclibsen.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁴⁶⁶ Focus-Libya: NATO takes command of operations. Obama thanks Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-interim/2010-interim-compliance.pdf

¹⁴⁶⁷ EU NAVFOR thanks ITS LIBECCIO after 125 days in Operation ATALANTA, EU NAVFOR 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010 2010. www.eunavfor.eu/2010/12/eu-navfor-thanks-its-libeccio-after-125-days-in-operation-atalanta/.

¹⁴⁶⁸ EU NAVFOR thanks ITS LIBECCIO after 125 days in Operation ATALANTA, EU NAVFOR 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010 2010. www.eunavfor.eu/2010/12/eu-navfor-thanks-its-libeccio-after-125-days-in-operation-atalanta/.

¹⁴⁶⁹ New Deputy Operation Commander, EU NAVFOR 13 January 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.eunavfor.eu/2011/01/new-deputy-operation-commander-2/.

¹⁴⁷⁰ Somalia: Italy's new peacemaking efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/01/20110119_Somalia_pacificazione.htm.

¹⁴⁷¹ Somalia: Italy's new peacemaking efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/01/20110119_Somalia_pacificazione.htm.

23 March 2011, a fund of approximately EUR900 thousand was approved to coordinate international aid to Somalia.¹⁴⁷²

Italy has also fulfilled its commitment to coordinate with international institutions to train and equip security forces. From 20 to 22 July 2010, Italy took part in financing a workshop on international criminal co-operation held by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Astana.¹⁴⁷³ The workshop allowed practitioners within criminal and legal affairs from a variety of countries, including Afghanistan and Iran, learned to enhance their national criminal justice systems, and furthered international cooperation on criminal matters.¹⁴⁷⁴

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for satisfying its commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participate in international peace operations.

Analyst: Tina Chang

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

Japan has fulfilled its obligation to train and deploy civilian experts with international partners. Japan has actively participated, alongside the UN, by providing USD2.52 million to assist in peacekeeping training centres in Africa, such as the Cairo Center for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Egypt and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana.¹⁴⁷⁵ Japan has been contributing to the Middle East peace process by dispatching Self-Defense Forces (SDS) to the UN Disengagement Observer Force in peace support operations.¹⁴⁷⁶ Other nations such as Nepal and Haiti have also benefitted from SDS.^{1477/1478} The chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr. Jean

¹⁴⁷² Cooperation: Somalia, new aid funding, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110323_cooperazione_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁴⁷³ UNODC/OSCE to hold regional workshop on international criminal co-operation in Astana 20-22 July, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (Astana) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.osce.org/spmu/72088.

¹⁴⁷⁴ UNODC/OSCE to hold regional workshop on international criminal co-operation in Astana 20-22 July, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (Astana) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.osce.org/spmu/72088.

¹⁴⁷⁵ Additional Assistance to Peacekeeping Training Centers in Africa 16 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/8/0816_01.html.

¹⁴⁷⁶ Extension of the Dispatch of the International Peace Cooperation Corps in the Golan Heights 6 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/8/0806_03.html.

¹⁴⁷⁷ Extension of the Duration of Dispatch of Self-Defense Forces Personnel to the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1116_02.html.

Ping, acknowledged that Japan is committed to double its Official Development Assistance to Africa and make further contributions in the area of peace and security.¹⁴⁷⁹

Furthermore, Japan has displayed a strong commitment towards providing maritime security. Since passing the Anti-Piracy Law¹⁴⁸⁰ and joining other countries to sign the New York Declaration, which outlined best practices to enhance shipping security,¹⁴⁸¹ Japan has deployed military vessels and airplanes to protect ships in the Gulf of Aden.¹⁴⁸² In session at the United Nation's Security Council in August 2010, Japan announced that it would contribute USD13.6 million to the International Maritime Organization to establish of a military base in Djibouti, aimed at strengthening and sustaining fights against Somali pirates.¹⁴⁸³

Japan has fulfilled its commitment to train and equip police forces for various peace operations. It has made financial contributions to Peacekeeping Training Centers in Africa, where more than 1,200 military, police and civilian personnel have been trained to date.¹⁴⁸⁴ In September 2010, Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan stated that Japan would cooperate with the Republic of Turkey in assisting Afghan police training by providing funding as well as police personnel.¹⁴⁸⁵ In Congo, Japan has funded a new training centre for 500 newly recruited members of the Congolese National Police in collaboration with the UN Stabilization Mission in Congo.¹⁴⁸⁶

Since the interim report, Japan has not taken any further new action on this commitment, partly due to diverted attention to the earthquake and tsunami relief efforts.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Extension of the Dispatch of the International Peace Cooperation Corps in Haiti for the Peace Keeping Operation (PKO) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1116_03.html.

¹⁴⁷⁹ Visit to Japan by H.E. Mr. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) (Tokyo) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/au/visit_1008_doc.html.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Japan passes anti-piracy law 19 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/japan-passes-antipiracy-law-20090619-cnsc.html.

¹⁴⁸¹ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the coast of Somalia (New York City) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/piracy/communique0909.html.

¹⁴⁸² Statement by H.E. Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, At the Meeting of the Security Council, 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/nishida083110.html.

¹⁴⁸³ Japan reveals military plan in Djibouti to fight Somali pirates 18 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.afrik-news.com/article18118.html.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Additional Assistance to Peacekeeping Training Centers in Africa 16 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/8/0816_01.html.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Address by H.E. Mr. Naoto Kan, Prime Minister of Japan, at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council at the level of heads of the state and governments (New York) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 September 2010. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201009/23statement_e.html.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Roger Meece visits Congolese National Police Training Center "PNC" in Kapalata (Kisangani) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. monusco.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=932&ctl=Details&mid=1096&ItemID=11156.

Thus, Japan has been given a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participation in international peace operations.

Analyst: Jemy Joseph

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

Russia has continued to support preparation of civilian experts for stabilization, peace building and rule of law. On 24 September 2010, in the statement at the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen Group, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Saltanov pledged Russia's continued assistance for "strengthening the capacity of the Yemeni armed forces and law enforcement agencies."¹⁴⁸⁷

Since 2003, the Russian Ministry of the Interior (MVD) has trained more than 200 peacekeepers from 54 developing countries.¹⁴⁸⁸ In September-October 2010 personnel of law enforcement agencies from Belarus, Sudan, Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho were trained in the MVD All-Russian Training Institute.¹⁴⁸⁹ According to the MVD order, adopted on 30 December 2010, 371 specialists of law-enforcement and antiterrorist agencies from African countries, Afghanistan, CIS countries, Palestine, Qatar and 80 participants of UN peace missions from African countries will be trained in 2011 at the expense of the Russian federal budget.¹⁴⁹⁰

Russia has also taken several measures to help build maritime security capacity. On 25 August 2010, Russia's delegation to the United Nations Security Council "chaired and initiated" the meeting discussing piracy off the coast of Somalia¹⁴⁹¹ The Russian representatives "underlined the need for a comprehensive approach towards piracy" and sought methods to address the problem of pirates' legal immunity. In addition, the UN Security Council meeting provided an opportunity for Russia to support the

¹⁴⁸⁷ Statement by Alexander Saltanov, Russia's Special Presidential Representative for the Middle East and Deputy Foreign Minister, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen Group, New York, September 24, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 25 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/7CFA888D29518D73C32577AC0032C0CE.

¹⁴⁸⁸ All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.vipkmvd.ru/index.php?id=916.

¹⁴⁸⁹ All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.vipkmvd.ru/index.php?id=953.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Plan of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior for 2011, All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow). Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.vipkmvd.ru/details.php?id=203.

¹⁴⁹¹ UN Security Council Meeting on Piracy off Somali Coast, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/ECDDDE5C18860D406C325778C005492A8.

“establishment of an international judicial mechanism at the regional level to complement national systems” in addressing these critical security issues.¹⁴⁹²

At the Russia-NATO Lisbon summit on 20 November 2010, the parties involved agreed to “expand existing tactical level co-operation” in the sphere of maritime security.¹⁴⁹³ This expansion would include joint training and exercises in response to the significant and growing threat of piracy and armed robbery at sea.¹⁴⁹⁴

Russia has supported several international police peace operations and helped build capacity to conduct such operations. On 29 June 2010, a Russian aviation contingent was sent to join the UN mission in Sudan.¹⁴⁹⁵

During its presidency in the UN Security Council in August 2010, Russia initiated the practice of extending invitations to commanders of various UN peacekeeping contingents to impel their attendance at critical Security Council meetings.¹⁴⁹⁶ Russia also proposed to further revitalize the Military Staff Committee (MSC), which, according to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Lavrov, “would help to provide a systemic and professional military expertise in peacekeeping activities.”¹⁴⁹⁷

On 19 July 2010, in support of the international efforts to strengthen government institutions in the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and in line with the Quartet’s plan to support capacity of law enforcement agencies in the PNA — Russia transferred fifty BTR-70 armoured personnel carriers to the Palestinian side without charge. Russia’s training specialists have also taught “Palestinian drivers and mechanics the skills in operation and maintenance of these combat vehicles.”¹⁴⁹⁸

On 24 September 2010, in a Statement at the Summit-Level Meeting of the UN Security Council the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Lavrov, affirmed that Russia

¹⁴⁹² UN Security Council Meeting on Piracy off Somali Coast, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/ECDD5C18860D406C325778C005492A8.

¹⁴⁹³ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia (Moscow) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹⁴⁹⁴ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia (Moscow) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Dispatch of a Russian aviation contingent to the UN mission in Sudan, Russian Ministry of Defence (Moscow) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mil.ru/info/1069/details/index.shtml?Id=74222.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, at the Summit-Level Meeting of the UN Security Council, New York, September 23, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/A444441EEE370B63C32577AA002C2E3D.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, at the Summit-Level Meeting of the UN Security Council, New York, September 23, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/A444441EEE370B63C32577AA002C2E3D.

¹⁴⁹⁸ On the Transfer of Russian Special Equipment for the Needs of the Law Enforcement Agencies of the Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/7E6071A9A580B9A9C3257766005113C3.

intended to “continue to increase its practical contribution to the UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities.”¹⁴⁹⁹ Annually, Russia contributes US\$2 million the UN’s Peacebuilding Fund, in addition to its other activities and means of support.¹⁵⁰⁰

On 8 December 2010, the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev — responding to prompting from the UN Secretary General — announced that the Russian aviation contingent, previously providing assistance in Chad and the Central African Republic, would be redeployed to the UN mission in Sudan to replace an equivalent Indian contingent and provide the necessary support for the January referendum.¹⁵⁰¹

On 23 December 2010, Russia ratified the Agreement on the Collective Rapid Reaction Forces (CRRF) of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), which will permit the creation of forces intended to form the CSTO’s “constant combat readiness and collective security system forces.”¹⁵⁰² The CRRF are “aimed at engaging in preventing and repulsing armed attacks” and will focus on effectively addressing “new threats and challenges, ... international terrorism, the unlawful trafficking of drugs, weapons, and ammunition, and other types of transnational organised crime.”¹⁵⁰³ The CRRF will be responsible for addressing “emergency situations and providing emergency humanitarian assistance, reinforcing forces covering national borders, guarding member countries’ public and military facilities, and resolving other challenges.”¹⁵⁰⁴

On 23 December 2010, the Russian President announced the deployment of eight Russian representatives to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) police advisory group to Kyrgyzstan.¹⁵⁰⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has provided support to all three of the civilian security initiatives outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

¹⁴⁹⁹ Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, at the Summit-Level Meeting of the UN Security Council, New York, September 23, 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/A444441EEE370B63C32577AA002C2E3D.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, at the Summit-Level Meeting of the UN Security Council, New York, September 23, 2010 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) September 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/A444441EEE370B63C32577AA002C2E3D.

¹⁵⁰¹ Message to President of Sudan Omar Bashir, President of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1439.

¹⁵⁰² Law on ratification of agreement on CSTO’s Collective Rapid Reaction Force, President of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1541.

¹⁵⁰³ Law on ratification of agreement on CSTO’s Collective Rapid Reaction Force, President of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1541.

¹⁵⁰⁴ Law on ratification of agreement on CSTO’s Collective Rapid Reaction Force, President of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1541.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Russian President Executive Order No 883-rp of 23 December 2010, President of Russia (Moscow) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2010. graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1;1537298.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

The UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) continues to work with its Stabilization Unit and the Civilian Stabilization Group to enhance peace operations worldwide. The Stabilization Unit was set up to “respond to the complex challenges of fragile and conflict-afflicted states, and works with countries to enhance their capacity for self-governance.”¹⁵⁰⁶ Civilian experts from the Stabilization Unit are currently deployed in Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.¹⁵⁰⁷

In November 2010, the Stabilization Unit and the Ministry of Defence’s Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC) launched a Joint Doctrine Note on security transitions, marking “the first time a civilian agency has directly co-developed a joint doctrine.”¹⁵⁰⁸ The note emphasized legitimacy, capability and sustainability, and highlights the need for security and justice sector reform by using British civilian experts.¹⁵⁰⁹ In mid-October, 2010, hundreds of British civilian and military staff completed a training exercise in Cornwall, UK.¹⁵¹⁰ The training consisted of a simulation of a field operation in Afghanistan by the HQ Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC), “a high readiness NATO HQ prepared for rapid deployment worldwide.”¹⁵¹¹

In January 2011, the UK has initiated a new civilian expertise program for disaster preparedness and management in Uganda.¹⁵¹² An integrated civilian-military team from

¹⁵⁰⁶ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, The Stabilization Unit. Date of Access: 24 January 2011. www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/index.php/about-us

¹⁵⁰⁷ Co-operation bringing stable government to Helmand, Ministry of Defence (London) 24 August 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/CooperationBringingStableGovernmentToHelmand.htm.

¹⁵⁰⁸ Stabilisation Unit and DCDC Launch Joint Doctrine Note on Security Transitions, Stabilization Unit (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/index.php/newsroom/454-stabilisation-unit-and-dcdc-launch-joint-doctrine-note-on-security-transitions.

¹⁵⁰⁹ Unit and DCDC Launch Joint Doctrine Note on Security Transitions, Stabilization Unit (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/index.php/newsroom/454-stabilisation-unit-and-dcdc-launch-joint-doctrine-note-on-security-transitions.

¹⁵¹⁰ HQ ARRC prepares for Afghanistan deployment with training exercise at RAF St. Mawgan, NATO HQ ARRC (Gloucester) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.arrc.nato.int/alliedrapidreactioncorps/page37704633.aspx.

¹⁵¹¹ HQ ARRC prepares for Afghanistan deployment with training exercise at RAF St. Mawgan, NATO HQ ARRC (Gloucester) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.arrc.nato.int/alliedrapidreactioncorps/page37704633.aspx.

¹⁵¹² MOD staff help Ugandans prepare for disaster relief, Ministry of Defence (London), 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/ModStaffHelpUgandansPrepareForDisasterRelief.htm.

the civilian Stabilization Unit (SU) and the Military Stabilization Support Group (MSGG) met with “key officials from the Ugandan Government, local authorities, and the international community to identify disaster planning priorities.”¹⁵¹³

The UK supported maritime security initiatives through both bilateral and multilateral efforts. In September 2010, the British helicopter carrier HMS Ocean hosted 20 Nigerian officers for a bilateral naval security capacity-building initiative as part of the Africa Partnership Station.¹⁵¹⁴ On 24 September 2010, the Friends of Yemen released a joint statement at the conclusion of their Ministerial Meeting in New York, which was chaired by UK Foreign Secretary William Hague.¹⁵¹⁵ The Ministers lauded Yemeni maritime security initiatives and “committed to continue their support to reinforce the capacities of the Yemeni security forces to protect borders.”¹⁵¹⁶ On 12 November 2010, during Prime Minister David Cameron’s visit to China, the UK and China released a set of agreed statements, which called for closer coordination of counter-piracy operations and security capability developments in East Africa.¹⁵¹⁷

Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant delivered a speech on Somali piracy at the United Nations on 25 January 2011, in which he expressed support for “a comprehensive approach to tackling piracy off the coast of Somalia through political, economic, security and jurisdictional and correctional tracks.”¹⁵¹⁸ Recalling regional frameworks and key reports, Lyall Grant emphasized continuing coordination, communication, and cooperation among interested parties.¹⁵¹⁹ In line with the multi-faceted approach outlined by Lyall Grant, on 3 March 2011 the HMS Richmond escorted a ship full of international food aid to Somalia, supporting humanitarian aid efforts in the country.¹⁵²⁰

¹⁵¹³ MOD staff help Ugandans prepare for disaster relief, Ministry of Defence (London), 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/ModStaffHelpUgandansPrepareForDisasterRelief.htm.

¹⁵¹⁴ HMS Ocean Engages In Capacity Building With The Nigerian Navy - Africa Partnership Station (APS), British Embassy in Rabat (Rabat) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. ukinmorocco.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=press&id=22931336.

¹⁵¹⁵ Joint statement from the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=press&id=22916622.

¹⁵¹⁶ Joint statement from the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=press&id=22916622.

¹⁵¹⁷ Agreed UK-China statements, British Embassy in Beijing (Beijing) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. ukinchina.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=press&id=71034682#.

¹⁵¹⁸ UK supports calls for a comprehensive approach to tackling piracy, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 25 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=Speech&id=539629082.

¹⁵¹⁹ UK supports calls for a comprehensive approach to tackling piracy, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 25 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=Speech&id=539629082.

¹⁵²⁰ HMS Richmond escorts food aid to Somalia, Ministry of Defence, 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/HmsRichmondEscortsFoodAidToSomalia.htm.

In a 22 March 2011 speech surveying recent developments in the Middle East and Africa, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague announced that London would provide GBP6 million to strengthen the capacity of regional courts to prosecute captured pirates and reinforce the Seychelles coastguard's capacity to respond to maritime security threats.¹⁵²¹ In a separate press release, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office announced that the funding would include GBP5.3 million for the UN Office on Drugs and Crime counter piracy programme, to be directed towards regional prosecutorial capacity.¹⁵²² GBP600,000 would be used to upgrade the Seychelles coastguard's optical imagery equipment and aircraft fuel tanks.¹⁵²³

In the area of international police peace operations, the UK has undertaken a number of new initiatives since the Muskoka Summit, especially in Afghanistan and East Africa. A December 2010 EU report signalled that the UK would continue to train Somali police forces in Ethiopia and Uganda under the EU Somalia Training Mission (EUTM).¹⁵²⁴ The United Kingdom has actively reinforced policing capacity in Afghanistan, as part of its commitments to NATO's mission in that country.

The UK is committed on an ongoing basis to building the capacity of the police forces in Afghanistan.¹⁵²⁵ The commitments reflect consensus within NATO that increasing the capacity of civilian security systems is an important component of stability in Afghanistan.¹⁵²⁶ In particular, the United Kingdom has reported a number of new advances in building and reinforcing Afghan police capacity.

On 7 December 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron announced a new commitment of GBP33.1 million to the development of the Afghan National Police, which will include the construction of seven new police stations.¹⁵²⁷ The Ministry of Defence expects that this funding "will help the Afghan National Police appear both more visible and more

¹⁵²¹ A turning point for Africa?, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=570618382.

¹⁵²² Foreign Secretary announces UK funding to tackle piracy in Indian Ocean, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570649482.

¹⁵²³ Foreign Secretary announces UK funding to tackle piracy in Indian Ocean, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570649482.

¹⁵²⁴ EU military mission to contribute to the training of the Somali Security Forces (EUTM Somalia), European Union (Brussels) December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionpress/files/101207%20Fact%20sheet%20EUTM%20-%20version%206_EN.pdf.

¹⁵²⁵ Berlin to train Afghan police even after security handover, Deutsche-Welle (Berlin) 22 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,5933456,00.html.

¹⁵²⁶ US makes modest gains from Afghan civilian surge: experts, AFP (Washington) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. hello.news352.lu/edito-79309-us-makes-modest-gains-from-afghan-civilian-surge-experts.html

¹⁵²⁷ Prime Minister announces boost to Afghan campaign, Ministry of Defence (London) 7 December 2010. Date Accessed: 9 December 2010. www.mod.uk/defenceinternet/defencenews/defencepolicyandbusiness/primeministerannouncesboosttoafghancampaign.htm.

professional to the Afghan population, enabling them to carry out their roles more effectively.”¹⁵²⁸

On 10 March 2011, UK Foreign Office Minister Henry Bellingham announced in a statement at the United Nations Security Council that the UK would provide GBP3 million in “uncaveated” funding for the AU’s AMISOM peacekeeping mission in Somalia, and noted that the UK would “encourage the UN and AU to continue to work together to develop a co-ordinate political and military strategy that delivers real benefit to the Somali people.”¹⁵²⁹ However, he made no mention of increased capacity-building specifically for policing units. MOD announced on 18 February 2011 that it had participated in a major training program of Ugandan troops for deployment in Somalia, with the goal of preparing the troops for the type of urban warfare they could expect to face while deployed.¹⁵³⁰

There is no evidence to suggest, however, that Britain contributed to creating new FPU’s since the Muskoka Summit in June 2010. The UK’s October 2010 Strategic Defence Review only vaguely pledged to “work with the UN Secretariat, regional organisations and key member states, including the emerging powers and troop and police contributing countries (both current and potential), to ensure that conflict prevention plays a central role in UN efforts to foster global peace and security, alongside more effective peacekeeping and peace-building.”¹⁵³¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded with a score of +1 for following through with its commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participation in international peace operations.

Analyst: Salvatore Cusimano

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

The US has fulfilled its commitment to enhance global capacities through training personnel in developing countries. In October 2010, the US participated in the training of

¹⁵²⁸ Prime Minister announces boost to Afghan campaign, Ministry of Defence (London) 7 December 2010. Date Accessed: 9 December 2010. www.mod.uk/defenceinternet/defencenews/defencepolicyandbusiness/primeministerannouncesboosttoafghancampaign.htm.

¹⁵²⁹ Foreign Office Minister on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=563678582.

¹⁵³⁰ Training Ugandans for Somalia deployment, Ministry of Defence (London) 18 February 2011 www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/TrainingUgandansForSomaliaDeployment.htm.

¹⁵³¹ Securing Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review, Her Majesty’s Government (London) October 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_191634.pdf.

almost 1000 personnel from HQ Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) and other agencies for a NATO Training exercise at RAF St Mawgan, Cornwall, in preparation for deployment to Afghanistan in 2011.¹⁵³² In Africa, the U.S. military has collaborated with the U.S. State Department in many capacities to assist in developing African military skills and capacities regarding peacekeeping operations.¹⁵³³ Illustrative of the specificity of each of these initiatives is the example of Burundi, where a three-officer team from the United States worked with the Burundian National Defense Force (BNDF) to train the BNDF in command post exercise.¹⁵³⁴ During this five-week course, the battalion commanders and staff learned about the NATO military decision-making process.¹⁵³⁵

In January 2011, Djibouti will serve as the new headquarters for the Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) — focused on East Africa and Yemen.¹⁵³⁶ The goal is to promote regional security and stability in African nations, prevent conflict and protect U.S. and coalition interests.¹⁵³⁷ On 12 January 2011, the US Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa hosted the inaugural East African Coalition Logistics conference, inviting coalition components from the US Navy, Air Force, Army and the CJTF-HOA and ten African partner countries (plus Korea) to create stronger interoperability and “cooperative partner-nation relationships” in the region.¹⁵³⁸

The United States has fulfilled its obligation to increase maritime security and combat piracy, especially in Somalia. Since U.S.’s initial commitment to repress piracy and prosecute pirates,¹⁵³⁹ it has joined and cooperated with a number of international initiatives and partnerships to combat piracy such as joining the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF-151),¹⁵⁴⁰ EUNAVFOR’s Operation Atalanta and NATO’s Operation Ocean Shield.¹⁵⁴¹ On 14 July 2010, to enhance regional engagement to address maritime piracy, the US signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Seychelles further cooperation in the prosecution of pirates to better ensure regional security. Seychelles,

¹⁵³² HQ ARRC prepares for Afghanistan deployment with training exercise at RAF St. Mawgan 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.arcc.nato.int/alliedrapidreactioncorps/page37704633.aspx.

¹⁵³³ CPX Prepares BNDF for Peacekeeping Mission (Burundi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.aficom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=5695&lang=0.

¹⁵³⁴ CPX Prepares BNDF for Peacekeeping Mission (Burundi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.aficom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=5695&lang=0.

¹⁵³⁵ CPX Prepares BNDF for Peacekeeping Mission (Burundi) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.aficom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=5695&lang=0.

¹⁵³⁶ Task Force Prepares for Horn of Africa Mission (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=61809.

¹⁵³⁷ Task Force Prepares for Horn of Africa Mission (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=61809.

¹⁵³⁸ CJTF-HAO hosts Inaugural East African Coalition Logistics Conference (Djibouti) 12 January 2011. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. www.hoa.aficom.mil/getarticle.asp?Art=5826.

¹⁵³⁹ Memorandum from the President (The White House) 14 June 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2007/06/20070614-3.html.

¹⁵⁴⁰ New Counter-Piracy Task Force Established (Bahrain) 8 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=41687.

¹⁵⁴¹ Working To Curb Somali Piracy 2 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.voanews.com/policy/editorials/Working-To-Curb-Somali-Piracy-102105059.html.

together with Kenya, has agreed to prosecute pirates captured by other states who find themselves unwilling to carry out the requisite justice process.¹⁵⁴²

In November 2010, the US attended the 7th plenary session of Contact Group on Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia and is currently chairing the Working Group ‘Strengthening Shipping Self-Awareness and Other Capabilities’.¹⁵⁴³

In March 2011, five Somali pirates were sentenced to life plus 80 years in prison for engaging in piracy and related offenses in last year’s attack on a US warship in the Indian Ocean, making this the longest sentence ever given to pirates in US court.¹⁵⁴⁴ The US also joined partners from 60 countries and international organizations in a plenary meeting in the same month of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.¹⁵⁴⁵

The United States has continued to support international police peace operations. At the UN Security Council session, discussing Peacekeeping, on 23 September 2010, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton stated that the US would expanding its efforts to help other countries train and supply new Formed Police Units.¹⁵⁴⁶ On 22 October 2010, US Ambassador Brooke Anderson stated, in his speech to AU Peacekeeping Operations, that the US has increased efforts to deploy Formed Police Units to “enhance the civilian and police dimensions of peacekeeping in Africa.”¹⁵⁴⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded with a score of +1 for following through with its commitment to strengthen availability of civilian experts, promote maritime security and participation in international peace operations.

Analyst: Jemy Joseph

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to Civilian Security Systems in each of the three key areas outlined in Annex II of the Muskoka Declaration: Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peace building and Rule of Law; Maritime Security; and International Police Peace Operations.

In light of the instability in Libya, Egypt and Tunisia in early 2011, the EU has stationed ECHO (EU Humanitarian aid and civil protection) teams at the Tunisia-Libyan and

¹⁵⁴² Press Release: Seychelles and the USA sign Piracy Agreement 14 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.afrik-news.com/article17956.html.

¹⁵⁴³ The 7th Plenary Session of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (New York) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.marad.dot.gov/documents/Final_Communique_CGPCS_7th_Plenary_Meeting.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁴ Five Somalis sentenced to life in piracy case 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.cnn.com/2011/CRIME/03/14/virginia.somali.pirates/index.html?eref=mrss_igoogle_world.

¹⁵⁴⁵ Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia Meets in New York 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/03/158712.htm.

¹⁵⁴⁶ Secretary Clinton’s Remarks at U.N. Summit on Peacekeeping (New York) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/September/20100923182331su0.2789052.html.

¹⁵⁴⁷ TRANSCRIPT: Ambassador Anderson on African Union Peacekeeping Operations (Stuttgart) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=5475&lang=0.

Egyptian-Libyan borders to assess humanitarian needs and the situation.¹⁵⁴⁸ To date, EUR30 million has been made available for the purpose of humanitarian assistance to the most affected regions due to instability.¹⁵⁴⁹ The EU is prepared to provide more assistance if needed and has pledged its readiness to help Libya economically and in building its new institutions.¹⁵⁵⁰

The EU reiterated its commitment to civilian peace building efforts at the United Nations Security Council's Debate on Post-Conflict Peace building.¹⁵⁵¹ The EU currently has nine civilian European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) missions with "2000 seconded personnel, concurrently deployed in eight different theatres of operation."¹⁵⁵² On behalf of the EU at the UN Security Council, Mr. Pedro Serrano urged the deployment of high-quality civilian experts and stated the EU's willingness to contribute to this initiative.¹⁵⁵³ However, the EU's policy will be to await the outcome of the civilian capacity review in early 2011 to determine how to "broaden and deepen the pool of [peacebuilding] experts" in the future.¹⁵⁵⁴

The EU has met its obligations to increase maritime and combat security in regions such as Somalia. The EU launched Operation Atalanta in December 2008, and voted in June 2010 to extend the mandate of military operations until 12 December 2012.¹⁵⁵⁵ Currently, eight EU member states have made permanent operation contributions to the maritime security mission.¹⁵⁵⁶ The EU is also providing approximately EUR200 million in funds for addressing the root causes of piracy in Somalia.¹⁵⁵⁷

¹⁵⁴⁸ Developments in Libya: an overview of the EU's response, European Union At United Nations 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_10751_en.htm.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Developments in Libya: an overview of the EU's response, European Union At United Nations 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_10751_en.htm.

¹⁵⁵⁰ Developments in Libya: an overview of the EU's response, European Union At United Nations 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_10751_en.htm.

¹⁵⁵¹ EU Statement - United Nations Security Council: Debate on Post-conflict Peacebuilding (New York) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_10201_en.htm

¹⁵⁵² EU Statement - United Nations Security Council: Debate on Post-conflict Peacebuilding (New York) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_10201_en.htm

¹⁵⁵³ EU Statement - United Nations Security Council: Debate on Post-conflict Peacebuilding (New York) 13 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_10201_en.htm

¹⁵⁵⁴ EU Statement - United Nations General Assembly: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission and Report of the SG on the Peacebuilding Fund. (New York) 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_10867_en.htm

¹⁵⁵⁵ Press Release from EU Council Secretariat - EU Navel Operation Against Piracy November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionpress/files/101116%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2023_EN01.pdf.

¹⁵⁵⁶ European Union Navel Operation against Piracy: Aim and Mandate. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.eunavfor.eu/about-us/mission/.

¹⁵⁵⁷ Opening remarks made by High Representative Catherine Ashton at Second High Level Ministerial Conference on Maritime Piracy (Mauritius) 7 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/showpage.aspx?Id=1567&lang=EN.

On 28 October 2010, the EU announced that the EU Police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) would train and reform the Afghan national police.¹⁵⁵⁸ The EU has also initiated training of Afghan police leadership for the new Kabul staff college that will provide training for Afghan police commanders.¹⁵⁵⁹ Training courses for leaders have also started in a provisional location with the aim of extending these critical services to a wider array of local law enforcement actors.¹⁵⁶⁰ EUPOL will work closely with other international institutions, such as the NATO training mission, to train and advise the leadership of Afghan police forces.¹⁵⁶¹

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its continuing commitment to humanitarian assistance in Libya, the ESDP missions, Operation Atalanta, and for its commitments to the training of the Afghan national police.

Analyst: Alexander Vindua

¹⁵⁵⁸ Press release from Council of the EU. EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹⁵⁵⁹ Press release from Council of the EU. EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹⁵⁶⁰ Press release from Council of the EU. EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

¹⁵⁶¹ Press release from Council of the EU. EUPOL Afghanistan helps Afghan police to train their leadership (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/esdp/117455.pdf.

15. Terrorism: International Cooperation [65]

Commitment:

“We are committed to further enhancing international cooperation, by strengthening old partnerships and building new ones with governments, multilateral organizations and the private sector.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism

Assessment:

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

Background:

Terrorism is among the leading challenges to international peace and security.¹⁵⁶² Extensive counter-terrorism initiatives emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States.¹⁵⁶³ During the G8 Summit in 2002, G8 leaders appealed for the global implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373, unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, which created the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).¹⁵⁶⁴ They also appealed for the implementation of the 12 UN Conventions on Terrorism, namely: the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms, the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of

¹⁵⁶² G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html

¹⁵⁶³ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁶⁴ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010. unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233

Detection, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹⁵⁶⁵

A committee comprising all 15 Security Council members, the CTC is tasked with monitoring countries' implementation of counter-terrorism efforts, such as cooperating with other jurisdictions in the investigation and prosecution of suspected terrorists.¹⁵⁶⁶ Members have since amended domestic legislation, where necessary, to ensure compliance.¹⁵⁶⁷ All Members have reported on their implementation status to the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and are cooperating with the CTC to address the global threat of international terrorism by monitoring and promoting the implementation of UNSCR 1373.¹⁵⁶⁸ Members are also providing technical and legal assistance to third countries for training and capacity-building through international frameworks, such as regional institutions, in cooperation with the CTC to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373.¹⁵⁶⁹

The 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions established the standard for international action, namely:

- To prevent and combat terrorist acts, such as bombing, hijacking, and hostage-taking;
- To prevent and combat terrorist financing, recruitment, and supply of weapons; and
- To extradite or prosecute terrorists and deny them safe haven.¹⁵⁷⁰

In 2002, the G8 developed the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, a series of principles and priorities that seek to strengthen capacities to combat terrorism by

¹⁵⁶⁵ Text and Status of the United Nations Conventions on Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. treaties.un.org/Pages/DB.aspx?Path=DB/studies/page2_en.xml&menu=MTDSG

¹⁵⁶⁶ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010. unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233

¹⁵⁶⁷ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁶⁸ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁶⁹ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁷⁰ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

improving existing tools and procedures.¹⁵⁷¹ Through the Roma and Lyon Group of experts on counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime as well as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), the G8 supports the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).¹⁵⁷²

In 2006, UN Member States adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹⁵⁷³ This common strategic framework is an historic milestone that coordinates national, regional, and international counter-terrorism efforts.¹⁵⁷⁴ In response to the growing threat of terrorism, the UN has also adopted several Security Council Resolutions, most notably UNSCR 1624, which was adopted in 2005.¹⁵⁷⁵ UNSCR 1624 calls on UN Member States to prohibit, by law, the incitement to commit acts of terrorism and to deny a safe haven to “anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct.”¹⁵⁷⁶

Currently, Members are contributing to the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹⁵⁷⁷

Commitment Features:

Terrorism is a global threat that demands a global response. Accordingly, the purpose of this commitment is two-fold. First, this commitment calls on Members to enhance existing international efforts to counter terrorism by improving old partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector. Since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States, international cooperation has compromised the ability of terrorists to recruit, train, fund, and execute attacks.

Among the leading forums of international cooperation on terrorism are United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1373 and 1624, the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹⁵⁷⁸ Second, this commitment appeals for Members to develop new

¹⁵⁷¹ G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, 2 October 2002. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm

¹⁵⁷² Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁷³ UN Action to Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) n.d. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml

¹⁵⁷⁴ UN Action to Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) n.d. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml

¹⁵⁷⁵ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1624, United Nations (New York) 14 September 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2010. unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233

¹⁵⁷⁶ Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010. www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/aboutus.html

¹⁵⁷⁷ Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 18 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.amtcc.com/imosite/meetings/imomeeting2010/MS88/MS88-4-1.pdf

¹⁵⁷⁸ Text and Status of the United Nations Conventions on Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-7.pdf

relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector beyond existing partnerships. This is in response to the ongoing threat of terrorism.

In view of this, full compliance requires that Members enhance international cooperation by strengthening old partnerships and building new ones. Specifically, strengthening old partnerships requires that Members either implement UNSCR 1373 and 1624 (which were unanimously adopted) by amending domestic legislation to ensure compliance with their provisions, or implement one of the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, or develop strategies to ensure adherence to the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (adopted 8 September 2006).¹⁵⁷⁹

Building new partnerships requires that members develop new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, or the private sector. This may include, but is not limited to, developing new principles, adopting new declarations or pledging new resources (financial or otherwise) to combat terrorism.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member state fails to enhance existing international cooperation agreements AND does not build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.
0	Member state enhances existing international cooperation agreements OR builds new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.
+1	Member state enhances existing international cooperation initiatives AND builds new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism.

On 12 April 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to secure inventories of uranium currently being held in the Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario. The uranium will be transferred to the United States to be “converted into a form unusable in nuclear weapons.”¹⁵⁸⁰ Prime Minister Harper stated that, this latest arrangement, replete with robust safety procedures affirms that, “Canada is actively participating in international efforts to help ensure that nuclear

¹⁵⁷⁹ Report on G8 Support to the United Nations' Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Heiligendamm (Germany), June 8, 2007. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct-un.html.

¹⁵⁸⁰ PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278.

weapons do not fall into the hands of terrorists.”¹⁵⁸¹ The removal of the Chalk River uranium will occur between 2010 and 2018 and is part of the larger international initiative to consolidate nuclear materials in secure locations. Moreover, at the Nuclear Security Summit hosted in Washington, D.C. on 13 April 2010, Mexico, the United States, and Canada agreed to work with the International Atomic Energy agency to “convert the fuel in Mexico’s research reactor” to further strengthen the nuclear material security in the Americas.¹⁵⁸²

In May 2010, G8 officials convened in Gatineau, Quebec to discuss the challenges confronting global counter-terrorism efforts. Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lawrence Cannon affirmed that, “[Canada’s] goal is to improve things, to be more efficient and better coordinated [...] to tackle security threats by helping to build institutions that are effective, affordable and accountable, and that can carry out their legitimate functions in a manner consistent with national law and international norms.” Of principle concern to the Government of Canada, is to ensure that Canada “support the development of institutions that make sense [regarding issues like nuclear security] in the local context.”¹⁵⁸³

To this end Canada remains committed to the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program (CTCBP). Developed in 2004, and administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Counter-Terrorism Program’s objective is to “share [...] expertise in areas such as border security; transportation security; anti-terrorism financing; legislative drafting, legal policy and human rights and counter-terrorism training; law enforcement, security, military and intelligence training; CBRN terrorism response; and cyber-security and critical infrastructure protection.”¹⁵⁸⁴ As an organ of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), which works to implement UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373, the CTCBP serves as a critical addition to Canada’s counter-terrorism strategy. Furthermore, its Executive Directorate (CTED) acts as a liaison between donors and recipients which identifies, on a priority basis, a country’s potential requirements for technical, financial, regulatory, and legislative assistance programs in an effort to address issues relating to terrorism. On 10 June 2010, Canada provided technical assistance to an undisclosed state in need.¹⁵⁸⁵

¹⁵⁸¹ PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278.

¹⁵⁸² PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278.

¹⁵⁸³ G8 Conference of Senior Officials on Capacity Building, Gatineau (Ottawa) 3-4 May 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-capacitybuilding-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁸⁴ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access 2 December 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcb-rcat.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁸⁵ Counter-Terrorism Technical Assistance (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access 2 December 2010. www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/technical-assistance.html.

On 18 October 2010, DFAIT reiterated its commitment to “protecting Canadians’ safety and security”¹⁵⁸⁶ by working closely with the G8 Transportation Security Sub Group (STSSG), which will work to “identify gaps in the aviation sector.”¹⁵⁸⁷ DFAIT is also working closely with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to develop international guidelines for marine, air, and rail transportation. The Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA) is currently exploring ways to strengthen Canada’s engagement with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to update standards of securing cockpit doors on planes, instituting information-sharing programs regarding high risk passengers, and developing more effective tools for screening cargo.¹⁵⁸⁸ Canada has also pledged to continue working with the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).¹⁵⁸⁹

In line with the goals outlined above, the Government of Canada released its Air India Inquiry Action Plan on 7 December 2010. The Action Plan focuses, on strategies for the “streamlining of criminal trial processes to better manage the unique complexity of terrorist prosecutions; Modifying the federal Witness Protection Program to ensure it is appropriately suited to the types of witnesses who need protection in terrorism cases; Strengthening Canada’s framework for combating terrorist financing; Enhancing cooperation among Canada’s law enforcement and intelligence agencies in particular information sharing for national security purposes; Examining ways to improve how security intelligence is collected and retained, and exploring the process of disclosure and the obligations of security intelligence agencies; and Strengthening aviation security while always focusing on the areas of highest risk.”¹⁵⁹⁰ Consequently, the Canadian government will amend legislation in relation to Mega trials, and has pledged CA\$1.5 million, through the government’s Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program, “to significantly strengthen air security” in 2010.¹⁵⁹¹

With respect to incorporating the private sector in anti-terrorist initiatives, the Canadian Government continues to work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and various Canadian Money Services Businesses, principally banks, to eliminate the financing of terrorist operations. The FINTRAC Typologies and Trends Report of July 2010 outline

¹⁵⁸⁶ Counter-Terrorism and Transportation, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹⁵⁸⁷ Counter-Terrorism and Transportation, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹⁵⁸⁸ Aviation Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/aviation-secu-aerienne.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁵⁸⁹ Aviation Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Air India Inquiry Action Plan 7 December 2010 (Ottawa) Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/ns/ai182/index-eng.aspx.

¹⁵⁹¹ Harper Government Releases Air India Inquiry Action Plan (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101207-eng.aspx

the requirements of the private sector and their responsibilities under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act.¹⁵⁹²

On 4 February 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and American President Barack Obama announced the Beyond the Border initiative aimed at securing their common border.¹⁵⁹³ This plan will extend existing collaborative efforts that address security and trade. Their principal aim is to “increase security, counter fraud, and improve efficiency [...] and to promote mobility between our two countries.”¹⁵⁹⁴ To this end a Beyond the Border Working Group (BBWG) will be established comprised of representatives from both governments. Their mandate will be to implement initiatives that are geared towards increased and improved security, trade, cross-border law enforcement, cybersecurity and infrastructure.¹⁵⁹⁵

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its nuclear cooperation project with Mexico and the United States, its continued work with the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program and the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, their development of the Air India Inquiry Action Plan, furthering their relationships with financial institutions in the private sector through the Financial Action Task Force and their continued commitment to security improvements with the United States via the Beyond the Border initiative.

Analyst: Amy Barlow

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation in counter-terrorism measures, as it has pursued new relationships, but failed to improve existing partnerships.

At the UN, France has expressed its continued support for UN initiatives against terrorism, while at the same time suggesting possible reforms, in particular technical assistance for all joint counter-terrorism activities and the promotion of regional strategies.¹⁵⁹⁶ In addition, France has presidency of the G8 for 2011, and French President

¹⁵⁹² Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) Typologies and Trends for Canada Money Services Business (msbs) FINTRAC Typologies and Trends Reports – July 2010 (Ottawa). Date of Access: 11 December 2010. fintrac-canade.gc.ca/publications/typologies/2010/-07-eng.asp.

¹⁵⁹³ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938.

¹⁵⁹⁴ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938.

¹⁵⁹⁵ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938.

¹⁵⁹⁶ Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (New York) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5172.

Nicolas Sarkozy has listed counter-terrorism as one of his priorities.¹⁵⁹⁷ This was reaffirmed at the G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers on 15 March 2011. At the meeting, the ministers acknowledged the need for coordinated partnerships to counter terrorism, and stated that the G8 was willing to increase cooperation with African countries and regional organisations regarding counter-terrorism measures such as the Strategies for Security and Development in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.¹⁵⁹⁸ However, discussions are still underway and cooperation has yet to be finalized.¹⁵⁹⁹

With regards to new relationships, on the bilateral level, France has engaged in cooperation with the United Kingdom with the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, adopted on 2 November 2010. The Declaration sets out the framework for both countries to further develop their cooperation in several areas, particularly the screening of traffic in the Channel Tunnel under the Cyclamen programme.¹⁶⁰⁰

In an Indo-French joint statement released on 6 December 2010, a result of Sarkozy's visit to India, France agreed to take on India as a strategic partner, cooperating on nuclear energy security, defence, counter-terrorism and collaboration in space.¹⁶⁰¹ In addition, France has also agreed to cooperate with Pakistan on counter-terrorism measures, in particular increasing the capacity of security institutions.¹⁶⁰² However, a formal agreement has yet to be reached.

With regards to multilateral relationships, on 19 November 2010, France, a member of NATO, adopted the new Strategic Concept, a 10-year plan that will enhance the capacity of NATO members to detect and defend against terrorism, and involve more

¹⁵⁹⁷ The priorities of the French Presidency: Counter-Terrorism, G20-G8 France (Paris) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/priorities-for-france/the-priorities-of-the-french-presidency/g8-priorities-sheets/counter-terrorism.885.html.

¹⁵⁹⁸ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chairman's Summary, France Diplomatie (Paris) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/global-economy_1116/economic-and-financial-organizations_7352/g8_7353/g8-meeting-of-foreign-ministers_15222.html.

¹⁵⁹⁹ EU foreign ministers focus on situation in Libya, Republic of Slovenia Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ljubljana) 21 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.mzz.gov.si/nc/en/tools/cns/news/article//28497/.

¹⁶⁰⁰ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹⁶⁰¹ France emerges as India's key strategic partner, The Himalayan Times (New Delhi) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=France+emerges+India%27s+key+strategic+partner&NewsID=268500.

¹⁶⁰² France, Pakistan to work more closely, The Express Tribune: Pakistan Edition (Islamabad) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. tribune.com.pk/story/33923/france-pakistan-to-work-more-closely/. And Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602.

consultations and cooperation to train local forces. In addition, NATO cooperation with Russia on anti-terrorism will enhance political consultations and practical cooperation.¹⁶⁰³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0, as it has actively sought to create new anti-terrorism relationships, but has failed to attempt improvement of old partnerships.

Analyst: RenHuiYoong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism. Additionally Germany has amended domestic legislation through to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373 and 1624.

German airports are currently considering assigning passengers to risk categories “based on their age and ethnicity, and checking them accordingly, under a proposal by the designated head of the country’s airports federation.”¹⁶⁰⁴ “In this way the security systems can be used more effectively to the benefit of everyone involved,” said the designated president of the Federation of German Airports (ADV), Christoph Blume on 28 December 2010.¹⁶⁰⁵ The heightened security measures follow the 28 October 2010 interception of bombs from Yemen via the Cologne Bonn Airport in western Germany.

At present, Germany is adjusting to the changes in the international security sector triggered by the 28 October 2010 interception of bombs from Yemen via the Cologne Bonn Airport in western Germany. German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has called for the “implementation of stricter controls worldwide to prevent terrorist attacks.”¹⁶⁰⁶ To this end, the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation has formed a special task force designated “the Stars.”¹⁶⁰⁷ Moreover, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution is compiling intelligence in fulfillment of its Operation “Moonlight.” There

¹⁶⁰³ Active Engagement, Modern Defence: Strategic Concept for the Defence and Security of the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation adopted by the Heads of State and Government in Lisbon, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Lisbon) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_68580.htm

¹⁶⁰⁴ German Airports Mull Passenger Profiling, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 28 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,736886,00.html

¹⁶⁰⁵ German Airports Mull Passenger Profiling, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 28 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,736886,00.html

¹⁶⁰⁶ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html

¹⁶⁰⁷ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html

have also been regular briefings with the CIA and the United States Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).¹⁶⁰⁸

On 15 November 2010, Germany joined the UN Security Council as an observer after being voted onto the United Nations Security Council on 12 October 2010. Beginning on 1 January 2011, Germany will serve as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a period of two years,¹⁶⁰⁹ during which Germany's believes that the "Security Council should concern itself particularly with the theme of 'peace building', i.e. peacekeeping following conflicts — including conflict prevention, disarmament and non-proliferation, climate protection and security, as well as the fight against terrorism."¹⁶¹⁰

Germany has been actively engaged in the new NATO Strategic Concept developed in May 2010.¹⁶¹¹ On 19 November 2010, Germany participated in NATO's Annual Summit in Lisbon, Portugal to discuss the New Strategic Security Concept, which calls for new solutions to contemporary challenges, namely international terrorism, cyber attacks, energy security issues, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.¹⁶¹² According to the Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle, the New Strategic Concept, as drafted, was "an excellent basis for further deliberations."¹⁶¹³ The concept acknowledges national security interests, but also makes clear that NATO is "a community of shared values."¹⁶¹⁴ Germany has also made an important contribution to combating international terrorism through Operation Active Endeavor. The aim of the mission is to prevent terrorists from availing themselves of the Mediterranean Sea.

¹⁶⁰⁸ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html

¹⁶⁰⁹ Germany's Priorities During its Membership of the UN Security Council 2011/2012, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/internatorgane/vereintenationen/dundvn/101013-schwerpunktesrmitgliedschaft.html

¹⁶¹⁰ Germany's Priorities During its Membership of the UN Security Council 2011/2012, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/internatorgane/vereintenationen/dundvn/101013-schwerpunktesrmitgliedschaft.html

¹⁶¹¹ New Security Concept, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/10/2010-10-22-merkel-rasmussen-pk_en.html

¹⁶¹² New Responses to New Threats, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/11/2010-11-20-nato-gipfel-nsk_en.html

¹⁶¹³ NATO is a Transatlantic Community of Shared Values, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/101111-BM-BT-Nato-Rede-node.html

¹⁶¹⁴ NATO is a Transatlantic Community of Shared Values, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/101111-BM-BT-Nato-Rede-node.html

German Interior Minister Thomas de Maizière ordered the heightened police presence in Germany be reduced on 1 February 2011 months after his 17 November 2010, in which de Maizière discussed “concrete investigation leads” that led security officials to believe that an attack on German soil was imminent¹⁶¹⁵. The Bundespolizei, or German Federal Police, that was proposed in late 2010, is made up of roughly 30,000 police officers responsible for border patrol, rail and air security¹⁶¹⁶. In ordering a reduction in the public police presence, de Maizière stated “security officials have, on the basis of current analysis, come to the conclusion that a reduction of the ... country-wide security measures ... is possible,” adding, however, that “it was not possible to give the all-clear” yet.¹⁶¹⁷

On 4 February 2011, Germany held an international security summit in Southern Germany discussing the unrest in Egypt, missile treaties, and terrorism. The 47th Munich Security Conference was held amid increasing security concerns in both Germany and the rest of the world. Chancellor Angela Merkel drew parallels “between the demonstrations that helped lead to the fall of the former East Germany and the ongoing protesters in Egypt.”¹⁶¹⁸ “I am optimistic that our model that respects the dignity of each individual,” Merkel added, “still is the best to fight against terrorism and attacks against freedom.”¹⁶¹⁹

During Chancellor Angela Merkel’s speech on 5 February 2011 to the Munich Security Conference, she discussed Germany’s role in supporting innocent citizens of Egypt fighting for democracy. “Changes will come in Egypt,”¹⁶²⁰ she said. “The change must be engineered, and must be peaceful and rational,” Merkel declared, stating that “Europe is ready and willing to support this process with the help of a new partnership.”¹⁶²¹ Merkel stressed that international terrorism could not be resolved by NATO and the West alone, adding that success could not be achieved unless NATO cooperated with non-member states.¹⁶²² Merkel also pointed to the increasing economic importance of the emerging

¹⁶¹⁵ ‘Terror Warnings Are Risky for Every Interior Minister’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,743132,00.html

¹⁶¹⁶ Streamlined Federal Police Would Be No ‘German FBI’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,733962,00.html

¹⁶¹⁷ ‘Terror Warnings Are Risky for Every Interior Minister’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,743132,00.html

¹⁶¹⁸ Egypt, terrorism lead discussion at Munich Security Conference, Deutsche Welle World (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14819779,00.html

¹⁶¹⁹ Egypt, terrorism lead discussion at Munich Security Conference, Deutsche Welle World (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14819779,00.html

¹⁶²⁰ Speech by Angela Merkel at the 47th Munich Security Conference (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2011/2011-02-10-bkin-munich-security-conference.html

¹⁶²¹ Speech by Angela Merkel at the 47th Munich Security Conference (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2011/2011-02-10-bkin-munich-security-conference.html

¹⁶²² Speech by Angela Merkel at the 47th Munich Security Conference (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2011/2011-02-10-bkin-munich-security-conference.html

economies, stating that these nations are also becoming more and more important in the security context.¹⁶²³

On 2 March 2011, a shooting occurred at Frankfurt International Airport. The gunman, believed to be from Kosovo, opened fire on a bus containing US airmen, killing two servicemen and seriously injuring two others. The murder marked the first successful attack by an Islamist, Kosovar Arid U., on German soil¹⁶²⁴. German police referred to the attacker as a ‘home-grown terrorist,’ while German Attorney General Monika Harms, who is looking into the case, characterized the attack as a “threat to NATO troops.”¹⁶²⁵ Chancellor Angela Merkel condemned the shootings as a “terrible incident” and promised a full investigation¹⁶²⁶. The incident presented a challenge to Germany’s new interior minister, Hans-Peter Friedrich, who recently replaced Thomas de Maizière. Friedrich expressed his shock and outrage at the attack stating that the investigation was being carried out “at high speed”, but said there was no need to raise the alert level in Germany¹⁶²⁷.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitment to strengthen old partnerships to combat terrorism, and to build new ones with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector to enhance international cooperation.

Analyst: NastasjaVojvodic

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen ties with other governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism. Furthermore, it has made a concerted effort to foster new diplomatic relations with other governments.

On 19 November 2010, to strengthen existing ties with other governments and multilateral organizations at the NATO Summit, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, announced that there will be a reduction of forces in Afghanistan between 2011 and 2014, and that this decrease will coincide with an “increase in activities of training the police and the Afghan armed forces and economic support.”¹⁶²⁸ Minister Frattini also

¹⁶²³ Speech by Angela Merkel at the 47th Munich Security Conference (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 24 April 2011. www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2011/2011-02-10-bkin-munich-security-conference.html

¹⁶²⁴ ‘Can Radicalization Via Facebook Be Stopped?’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,750912,00.html

¹⁶²⁵ ‘Can Radicalization Via Facebook Be Stopped?’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,750912,00.html

¹⁶²⁶ ‘US Soldiers Believed Among Dead in Killings’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,748699,00.html

¹⁶²⁷ ‘Germans Have to Distinguish between Muslims and Murderers’, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,749173,00.html

¹⁶²⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs – 11 – NATO Summit: New Security Policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrismo/default.htm#inter

announced that, “in the coming months there will be an increase of about 200 instructors in the Italian contingent.”¹⁶²⁹ Furthermore, this year Italy has pledged €4 million to the National Fund for Integration that supports stabilization in Afghanistan; the country’s economic growth and development is considered to be crucial to the success of efforts aimed at combating terrorism.

Focusing on the importance of economic development, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs affirmed support for private sector involvement at the Afghanistan International Investment Conference on 30 November 2010. Minister Frattini affirmed that, “our priority is to launch a new process of economic development that begins with the Afghan people, their traditional know-how and their natural resources.”¹⁶³⁰ This will be achieved through initiatives with Italian businesses and Afghan partners, particularly in the areas of “marble, farming and foodstuffs” which they consider to be “the most important and lucrative alternatives to the production of opium.”¹⁶³¹ Opium has long been singled out for the illegal narcotic’s role in funding terrorist networks worldwide.¹⁶³² Minister Frattini stressed that further “investments are needed in infrastructure, good governance and a just legal foundation”¹⁶³³ to reduce the crops prevalence, and to create a foundation for increased security and decreased frequency of terrorist activity in the region.

In an effort to demonstrate continued support, Gabriele Checchia, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, met with various governmental officials in Afghanistan, including Foreign, Interior, and Defence Ministers ZalmayRasoul, Mohammad HanifAtmar, and Abdul Rahim Wardak, Coordinator for the Transition, Ashraf Ghani, and National Security Advisor RadginSpanta.¹⁶³⁴

¹⁶²⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs – 11 – NATO Summit: New security policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrismo/default.htm#inter

¹⁶³⁰ Frattini’s Gulf Mission: possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattini_golfo

¹⁶³¹ Frattini’s Gulf Mission: possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattini_golfo

¹⁶³² Afghan Opium fuels ‘global chaos’ (London). BBC News. 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2011 news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8319249.stm

¹⁶³³ Frattini’s Gulf Mission: Possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattini_golfo

¹⁶³⁴ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, security and reconciliation Kabul’s key to stability (Italy) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 16 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_italiaafghanistan.htm

On other diplomatic trips between 18 November 2010 and 5 December 2010, Minister Frattini traveled to Qatar, the Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Iraq to discuss economic and security issues in the region.¹⁶³⁵

In addition, to bolstering its commitment to a transition strategy in Afghanistan, Italy has made a concerted effort to further its relationship with Russia to confront security challenges presented by various terrorist organizations and activities. As a result, NATO and Russia seek to formalize a joint document on Security Challenges in the 21st century that focuses on Afghanistan, piracy, drug-trafficking, and software piracy. Italy continues to work closely with NATO on security issues that include “nuclear and missile threats, ‘cyber defense’ and energy security”¹⁶³⁶

Furthermore, Italy remains committed to Security Council Resolution 1373, active and supportive of both the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the European Union. Italy has played an active role in The Plan of Action Against Terrorism adopted by the European Council that encompasses a wide range of measures in the fight against terrorism, including, “judicial and police cooperation, transport safety, border controls and document security, blocking financing, political dialogue and external relations, defense against biological-chemical-radiological-nuclear etc. attack.”¹⁶³⁷

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued support of existing relationships with governments and multilateral institutions such as NATO, the European Union, and the UN, for its dedication to creating stability and growth in Afghanistan and working with local businesses whose aim is to ensure economic growth in Afghanistan’s future.

Analyst: Amy Barlow

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment by enhancing existing international cooperation and strengthening existing partnerships to combat terrorism, but has failed to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

On 22 September 2010, Japan and Australia co-hosted a Foreign Ministers’ meeting on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation on the occasion of the United Nations General

¹⁶³⁵ Frattini’s Mission to the Gulf, crossroads for Middle East peace and global economic balance (Italy) 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101126_frattinimissione_golfo.htm

¹⁶³⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy – 11 – NATO Summit: New security policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 December 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101119_verticenato_politichesicurezza

¹⁶³⁷ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy – Counter-Terrorism Measures. Date of Access: 16 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrorismo/

Assembly.¹⁶³⁸ Mr. Seiji Maehara (co-chair), Foreign Minister of Japan, stressed the importance of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and of the immediate commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). The Foreign Ministers unanimously adopted a Joint Statement in which they agreed to steadily implement the agreement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and to “conduct high-level discussions on a realistic proposal regarding a mid/long-term direction in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in an effort to advance work on concrete and practical measures for a world of decreased nuclear risk.”¹⁶³⁹

On 23 September 2010, Japan, together with other governments, co-hosted the fifth Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Ministerial meeting.¹⁶⁴⁰ Foreign Minister Maehara emphasized the importance of continuing a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and urged other participating nations to sign and ratify the Joint Ministerial Statement on the CTBT.

On 24 September 2010, during a High-level Meeting on “Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations” convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Foreign Minister Maehara called for governments to establish a deadline for discussions at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and for an early start of substantive work on achieving a breakthrough on the international effort of nuclear disarmament.

On 30 June 2010, Japan participated in the 4th Korea-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation held in Seoul.¹⁶⁴¹ During this meeting, Japan and Korea shared information and exchanged their experiences on international anti-terrorism cooperation. They also explored the possibility of further cooperation between the two countries to enhance international anti-terrorism capabilities.

On 6 January 2011, the first Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations were held in Beijing.¹⁶⁴² Takaaki Kojima, Japan’s ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Co-operation, Ambassador LuoZhaohui, Director General of the China’s Department of External Security Affairs and other officials from both countries attended. Both sides sought to enhance the bilateral co-operation in the area of counter-terrorism. They discussed the early convening of the Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Counter-

¹⁶³⁸ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

¹⁶³⁹ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

¹⁶⁴⁰ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

¹⁶⁴¹ The 4th ROK-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0629_01.html.

¹⁶⁴² The 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0106_01.html.

Terrorism Consultations, specified in the “Trilateral Co-operation Vision 2020” adopted at the Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Summit in May 2010.

On 14 January 2011, the 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation was held in Tokyo.¹⁶⁴³ Ambassador Makio Miyagawa, Director-General of the Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cheng Jingye, Director-General of the Department of Arms Control and Disarmament of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and other delegates from both countries exchanged views on issues relating to disarmament and non-proliferation. Representatives from Japan urged nuclear-weapon states to complete nuclear disarmament and increased transparency. They also urged China to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to “announce a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.”¹⁶⁴⁴ Both sides agreed that they should further engage in efforts in support of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

On 17 January 2011, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the Seventh Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP-VII) in Tokyo.¹⁶⁴⁵ Government officials from the ASEAN member countries, Australia, Canada, China, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the United States, and Japan attended the meeting. Topics discussed included the prevention of proliferation-sensitive transfers, implementation on the non-proliferation part of the Action Plan in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and the implementation of IAEA safeguards necessary for the introduction of nuclear power plants.

On 9-11 February 2011, the 6th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.¹⁶⁴⁶ Senior government officials from Japan and all ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat met to share information about the current terrorism situation and discuss possibilities for further cooperation.

On 17 -18 March 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan and United Nations University jointly held the Global Forum on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education in Nagasaki City.¹⁶⁴⁷ The conference aims was to promote the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education among states, organizations, research institutions and civil society (including NGOs). For the first time, the conference utilized

¹⁶⁴³ The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html.

¹⁶⁴⁴ The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html.

⁶⁴ [The Seventh Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation \(ASTOP-VII\) January 17, 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0117_01.html.](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0117_01.html)

⁶² [List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia 4 October 2010. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.](http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718)

¹⁶⁴⁵ List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia 4 October 2010. [news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.](http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718)

¹⁶⁴⁶ The 6th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue 8 February 2011. Date of Access: 26 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/2/0208_01.html.

¹⁶⁴⁷ Global Forum on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/2/0222_02.html.

social media including the Facebook and YouTube to spread messages of disarmament and non-proliferation education not only among conference delegates but also to a wider audience.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to enhance existing efforts to counter terrorism. It has actively engaged in international cooperation initiatives. To achieve full compliance, Japan must also develop new initiatives to strengthen the global anti-terrorism regime.

Analyst: YipingLuo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism.

On 27 September 2010, Russia and China concluded the Agreement on cooperation in the fight with the terrorism, separatism and extremism.¹⁶⁴⁸ The joint statement illustrates an increased willingness on the part of both states to work together constructively, and strategically, to address critical security issues.¹⁶⁴⁹

On 2 October 2010, Russia ratified the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Counter-Terrorism Convention. The SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention “builds on the provisions of the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001.”¹⁶⁵⁰ The SCO Convention “gives a broader social and political definition of terrorism” based on its role as an “ideology of violence and practice of attempting to influence the decisions of state authorities or international organisations.”¹⁶⁵¹ The Convention also provides strategies for “regulating cooperation between the SCO member states in the arrest and confiscation of property used as a means of committing any of the crimes covered by the Convention.”¹⁶⁵²

At the ASEAN-Russia Summit on 30 October 2010 both sides stressed the importance of cooperation in the fight against terrorism, including implementing strategies to “address underlying causes of terrorism, and exchange of information in the areas of intelligence.”¹⁶⁵³ The ASEAN-Russian Federation Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Consultation (SOMTC-Russia) is to be held annually. The attending

¹⁶⁴⁸ List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia, 4 October 2010. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.

¹⁶⁴⁹ China, Russia ink statement to deepen strategic partnership of coordinaton, Government of China, Beijing, 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011, www.gov.cn/misc/2010-09/27/content_1710872.htm.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055.

¹⁶⁵¹ Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055.

¹⁶⁵² Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055.

¹⁶⁵³ Joint Statement of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, President of Russia 30 October 2010. www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/36.

parties praised the establishment of the ASEAN-Russia Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime.¹⁶⁵⁴

On 18 November 2010, participants of the third Caspian Summit, including Russia, adopted an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea. The agreement provides for more extensive cooperation on the fight against terrorism in the region.¹⁶⁵⁵

At the NATO-Russian Council meeting on 20 November 2010, both sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation on counter-terrorism, including the joint development of technology to detect explosives (STANDEX “Stand-off Explosive Detection”), substantive work to counter terrorist threats to civil aviation (CAI “Cooperative Airspace Initiative”) and the freer exchange of information on terrorism.¹⁶⁵⁶ Russia also confirmed its desire to resume support for NATO’s counter-terrorist operation, “Active Endeavour,” in the Mediterranean Sea.¹⁶⁵⁷

On 10 December 2010, the Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States(CIS) Heads of State adopted several CIS cooperative intergovernmental programs on fighting crime, terrorism and other forms of violent extremism, in conjunction with strategies to address drug and human trafficking. These programs will operate between 2011 and 2013.¹⁶⁵⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has strengthened old counterterrorist partnerships and taken measures to build new ones.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation in counter-terrorism measures, as it has undertaken new bilateral and multilateral efforts, but while it has made attempts to strengthen old partnerships, the success of those efforts still remains to be seen.

With regards to the establishment of new bilateral relationships, on 2 November 2010, the UK and France adopted the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation. Both countries intend to develop cooperation in several areas, including the early detection of terrorist activities and recruitment, screening traffic passing through the Channel Tunnel under the Cyclamen programme, the security of

¹⁶⁵⁴ Joint Statement of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, President of Russia 30 October 2010. www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/36.

¹⁶⁵⁵ Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea, President of Russia 18 November 2010. www.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/785.

¹⁶⁵⁶ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia 20 November 2010. www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹⁶⁵⁷ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia 20 November 2010. www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹⁶⁵⁸ Documents adopted during the meeting of the Council of CIS Heads of State, President of Russia 10 December 2010. www.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/813.

commercial aviation, and to build up the capacity of other countries against terrorism¹⁶⁵⁹. On 12 November 2010, the UK announced cooperation with Algeria to create a committee on counter terrorism with cooperation in intelligence sharing and training.¹⁶⁶⁰ In addition, the UK has indicated that it is keen to expand cooperation with the UAE regarding counter-terrorism measures, specifically in protection against terrorist attacks involving aircraft.¹⁶⁶¹

On the creation of new multilateral counter-terrorism cooperation agreements, on 19 November 2010, the UK, a member of NATO, adopted a new 10-year Strategic Concept, marking a shift towards new and unconventional threats.¹⁶⁶² Among other things, the new Strategic Concept will enhance the capacity of NATO members to detect and defend against terrorism, and involve more consultations and cooperation to train local forces. In addition, NATO cooperation with Russia on anti-terrorism will enhance political consultations and practical cooperation.¹⁶⁶³

With regards to improving old partnerships, on 13 July 2010, the UK Home Secretary Theresa May announced a review of the UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST)'s key counter-terrorism and security powers.¹⁶⁶⁴ It aims to ensure that the police's powers are appropriate to the level of threat and provide balance between protection and individual freedom.¹⁶⁶⁵ No concrete agreement has been reached as of yet, with debate especially heated over the pre-charge detention limits for terrorist suspects.¹⁶⁶⁶¹⁶⁶⁷ However, the CONTEST Review has yet to be concluded.

¹⁶⁵⁹ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹⁶⁶⁰ Britain, Algeria boost counter-terrorism strategy: minister, AFP (Algiers) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gACPck5nqutZUS-35Kcd9562f_9g?docId=CNG.4e6b770ae2ca3b8f8eb41fd7adc33980.531.

¹⁶⁶¹ UK seeks closer strategic ties, The National (Abu Dhabi) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.thenational.ae/news/uae-news/uk-seeks-closer-strategic-ties.

¹⁶⁶² NATO's new strategic concept calls for dramatic change in alliance priorities, The Telegraph (London) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstopics/politics/defence/8148154/Natos-new-strategic-concept-calls-for-dramatic-change-in-alliance-priorities.html.

¹⁶⁶³ Active Engagement, Modern Defence: Strategic Concept for the Defence and Security of the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation adopted by the Heads of State and Government in Lisbon, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Lisbon) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_68580.htm.

¹⁶⁶⁴ The UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST), UK Home Office (London) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism/uk-counter-terrorism-strat/.

¹⁶⁶⁵ Counter-terrorism powers to face government review, BBC News (London) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/10619419.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Labour got balance wrong on civil liberties, says Balls, BBC News (London) 21 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11804899.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Will control orders survive the anti-terrorism review?, The Guardian (London), 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.guardian.co.uk/law/2010/nov/10/control-orders-coalition-review.

Similarly, on 10 November 2010, the UK announced intentions to review its Prevent strategy, which is part of the larger CONTEST strategy. The review aims to make Prevent more effective in countering terrorism in the UK, increasing focus on specific areas that are hotbeds for terrorism propagandists. The review also aims to better balance the Prevent strategy with other government policies.¹⁶⁶⁸ However, similar to the CONTEST review, the Prevent review has yet to be concluded, and the level of its success is not yet known.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0, for fostering new counter-terrorism relationships both bilaterally and multilaterally, but for failing to strengthen existing ones.

Analyst: RenHuiYoong

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation, by strengthening old partnerships and building new partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

On 9 August 2010, the U.S. signed a partnership agreement with the United Kingdom, which established the second European Electronic Crimes Task Force to provide a forum through which American and European law enforcement bodies and the private sector can collaborate to investigate cyber-crime, including identity theft.¹⁶⁶⁹

On 8 September 2010, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan E. Rice reaffirmed the country's unwavering support for the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, asserting that, "the United States would permit Al-Qaida no safe haven and would forge partnerships to share intelligence, coordinate law enforcement, and protect its people" and that, "her government would deepen its cooperation with the United Nations, including by expanding support for a centre for the study and research of terrorism, where Governments were considering developing rehabilitation programmes for former terrorists."¹⁶⁷⁰

On 17 November 2010, Ambassador-at-Large Daniel Benjamin affirmed that "a transnational threat such as terrorism demands that partner nations work more closely than ever to prevent attacks and disrupt terrorist operations."¹⁶⁷¹ Using U.S. relations with Yemen and Pakistan as examples, the United States recognizes the benefit for more extensive information sharing among states with respect to combatting terrorism.

¹⁶⁶⁸ Review of the Prevent Strategy, UK Home Office (London) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism/review-of-prevent-strategy/.

¹⁶⁶⁹ United States Secret Service Signs Partnership Agreement with United Kingdom Officials Establishing the Second European Electronic Crimes Task Force, United States Secret Service (Washington) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.secretservice.gov/press/GPA06-10_londonectf.pdf.

¹⁶⁷⁰ With Consensus Resolution, General Assembly Reiterates Unequivocal Condemnation of Terrorism, Reaffirms Support for 2006 UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations (New York) 8 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10977.doc.htm.

¹⁶⁷¹ Counterterrorism Update, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. fpc.state.gov/151048.htm.

On 19 November 2010, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Deputy Secretary Jane Holl Lute and Dutch Security and Justice Minister Ivo Opstelten signed a Preventing and Combating Serious Crime Agreement. It mandates the exchange of biometric and biographic data to preclude individuals who commit serious crimes in one jurisdiction from continuing illicit acts in the other.¹⁶⁷² As of 19 November 2010, the U.S. had concluded 17 similar agreements with other countries.¹⁶⁷³

On 29 November 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano affirmed the U.S. government's commitment to combating terrorism in collaboration with other governments by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Panama that will enhance information-sharing and help secure the international aviation system against terrorism.¹⁶⁷⁴

On 20 December 2010, Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Public Affairs Philip J. Crowley welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1963, which renewed the mandate of the UN Counterterrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) for three years.¹⁶⁷⁵ Crowley affirmed that, "the United States views the United Nations as a key partner in the collective effort to combat and prevent terrorism and remains committed to deepening and broadening its partnership with the global body."¹⁶⁷⁶

On 2 January 2011, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Qatari Ministers of State for Internal Affairs HE Sheikh Abdullah Bin Nasser Bin Khalifa Al Thani signed a letter of intent to expand collaboration between the two countries on bilateral security initiatives.¹⁶⁷⁷

On 6 January 2011, the U.S. announced a new partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to engage other countries, international bodies, and the private

¹⁶⁷² United States and the Netherlands Sign Agreement to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1290201281485.shtm.

¹⁶⁷³ United States and the Netherlands Sign Agreement to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1290201281485.shtm.

¹⁶⁷⁴ Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Mexico City, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1291143177817.shtm.

¹⁶⁷⁵ Security Council Renews Mandate of its Counterterrorism Executive Directorate, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153226.htm.

¹⁶⁷⁶ Security Council Renews Mandate of its Counterterrorism Executive Directorate, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153226.htm.

¹⁶⁷⁷ Secretary Napolitano and Qatari Minister of State for Internal Affairs HE Sheikh Abdullah Bin Nasser Bin Nasser Bin Khalifa Al Thani Sign Letter of Intent on Bilateral Security Initiatives, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1294090212152.shtm

sector in the security of the global supply chain.¹⁶⁷⁸ According to Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, “The United States is committed to working with ... international partners and the private sector to keep this powerful engine of commerce, jobs, and prosperity from being attacked or disrupted.”

On 7 February 2011, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano met with Turkish State Minister Hayati Yazici to increase collaboration between the U.S. and Turkey to combat terrorism and transnational crime.¹⁶⁷⁹

On 28 March 2011, the U.S. and the European Union launched formal negotiations with respect to an agreement to protect personal information exchanged in the context of fighting crime and terrorism.¹⁶⁸⁰ According to the U.S. Department of State, “the negotiations will build on our long-standing, robust cooperation and agreements in this area.”¹⁶⁸¹

Contrary to its commitment to strengthen old partnerships with governments and multilateral organizations, however, the U.S. has yet to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹⁶⁸² While their actions during this summit cycle have granted them full compliance, the failure to ratify critical terrorism conventions may hinder full compliance in the future.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its ongoing commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 as well as the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It has also signed partnership agreements with the United Kingdom, Yemen, the Netherlands, and Panama among others to create new partnerships to address the issues of international terrorism.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

¹⁶⁷⁸ DHS Announces Partnership with WCO to Strengthen the Security and Resiliency of the Global Supply Chain, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1294331815795.shtm

¹⁶⁷⁹ Readout of Secretary Napolitano’s Meeting with Turkish State Minister Hayati Yazici, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 9 February 2011. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1297099737097.shtm

¹⁶⁸⁰ The United States and the European Union Launch Formal Negotiations for an Agreement to Protect Personal Information Exchanged in the Context of Fighting Crime and Terrorism, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/03/159281.htm

¹⁶⁸¹ The United States and the European Union Launch Formal Negotiations for an Agreement to Protect Personal Information Exchanged in the Context of Fighting Crime and Terrorism, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/03/159281.htm

¹⁶⁸² International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 13 April 2005. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetailsiii.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XVIII~15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdeg3&lang=en

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen old partnerships to combat terrorism, and to build new ones with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector to enhance international cooperation.

The EU's focus on international cooperation — particularly with the United States — has led to the implementation of new strategic agreements. In addition, the EU's geopolitical partners have been expanded to India to create a new strategic alliance. Internally, the EU has sought to amend existing security and counter-terrorism legislation to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373 and 1624, most notably through the implementation of enhanced aviation security, alongside the strategic commitments of the EU Justice and Home Affairs on enhancing the security against the illicit use of explosives.

On 1 and 2 July 2010, the EU held a conference in Brussels on the judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism. The conference marked the final meeting in series of five, tailored to fit the high-level training project on counter-terrorism while also addressing the judicial response to that category of crime.¹⁶⁸³ The aim of the project is to develop mutual knowledge of judicial systems, to create a network of European magistrates who handle terrorist cases, and to share best practices amongst EU member states.¹⁶⁸⁴

On 8 October 2010, the EU Justice and Home Affairs held a council meeting regarding public-private partnerships on enhancing the security of explosives. They reaffirmed that their strategic commitment concerning the security of explosives is centered on “combating the acquisition, production and use of explosives and explosive devices by terrorists and other criminals in order to protect society from the danger of attacks, including precursors, storage, transport, traceability, detection and response.”¹⁶⁸⁵

On 2 December 2010, an action plan on enhancing aviation security was discussed by the Council of Transport Ministers and the Council of Home Affairs Ministers. The Transport Council and Home Affairs Council will create a European action plan to strengthen air cargo security: “The action plan is a response to the recent discovery of explosive devices concealed in air cargo originating from Yemen.”¹⁶⁸⁶ “The action plan will allow the emergency security measures put in place by several EU Member States to be replaced by a joint EU approach to address the new threat [terrorism has] caused to

¹⁶⁸³ Judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism: Recommendations for Action, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: November 13 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁴ Judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism: Recommendations for Action, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁵ Council Conclusions on Public-Private Partnership on Enhancing the Security of Explosives, Council of the European Union (Luxembourg) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/116929.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁶ A European Action Plan to Strengthen Air Cargo Security, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1651

civil aviation.”¹⁶⁸⁷ In order to endorse the action plan, the Transport Council and Home Affairs Council “rapidly convened a high-level group involving the Commission and Presidency to draw up a joint set of EU actions”¹⁶⁸⁸ to address evolving threats within a short timeframe.

EU bomb technicians, working alongside Europol and the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) have also developed joint specialized training to increase expertise and knowledge on the illicit use of explosives.¹⁶⁸⁹ These measures will “improv[e] post-blast investigation techniques by sharing their extensive experience ... involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) planted by terrorists.”¹⁶⁹⁰

During the week of 6 December 2010, officials from the EU and the U.S. convened in Washington, D.C. for a EU-U.S. Summit. The purpose of the Summit was to begin discussion, and come to an agreement, regarding the treatment of personal data for criminal and terrorism-related matters with respect to EU-U.S. cooperation.¹⁶⁹¹ The agreement aims to provide a coherent and harmonized set of data protection standards consistent with the EU’s existing data protection rules, endorsable by both parties. It also aims to ensure the effective application of data protection standards and their control by independent public authorities.¹⁶⁹² By addressing security as well as citizens’ rights, the agreement is to improve the long-term sustainability of EU-U.S. cooperation in combating terrorism: “The aim is to ensure a high level of protection of personal data such as passenger data or financial information that is transferred as part of transatlantic cooperation in criminal matters. Once in place, the agreement would enhance EU and U.S. citizens’ right to access, rectify or delete data when it is processed with the aim to prevent, investigate, detect or prosecute criminal offences, including terrorism.”¹⁶⁹³

On 10 December 2010, the EU hosted the EU-India summit in Brussels, Belgium to discuss India’s expanding role within the EU. The primary focus of the Summit was to

¹⁶⁸⁷ European Commission Ready to Start Talks with US on Personal Data Agreement to Fight Terrorism or Crime, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guilanguage=en

¹⁶⁸⁸ A European Action Plan to Strengthen Air Cargo Security, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1651

¹⁶⁸⁹ Joint EU-US Explosives Training Course, Europol (The Hague) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?Page=news&news=pr101021.htm

¹⁶⁹⁰ Joint EU-US Explosives Training Course, Europol (The Hague) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?Page=news&news=pr101021.htm

¹⁶⁹¹ Gruenwald, Juliana. EU-US Launch Talks On Protecting Data In Terrorism, Crime Probes, The National Journal (Washington). 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. techdailydose.nationaljournal.com/2010/12/euus-launch-talks-on-protectin.php

¹⁶⁹² European Commission Ready to Start Talks with US on Personal Data Agreement to Fight Terrorism or Crime, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guilanguage=en

¹⁶⁹³ EU, US to Start Talks on Protecting Personal Data, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=MEMO/10/661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guilanguage=en

strengthen the political dimension of the EU-India Strategic Partnership by working towards increased cooperation in security and counterterrorism sectors.¹⁶⁹⁴ The Summit also provided “a strong impetus for an early conclusion of a broad-based investment and trade agreement.”¹⁶⁹⁵ Both partners addressed regional and global issues of common interest as well as a wide range of joint activities and policy dialogues in various sectors of cooperation.¹⁶⁹⁶ Moving forward, the European leadership will work alongside India to expand India’s engagement with the EU and to deepen strategic cooperation on issues of counter-terrorism and other “non-traditional” threats to security.¹⁶⁹⁷

On 17 December 2010, the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) issued a press release on the Commission’s communication on the EU’s Internal Security Strategy which “aims at targeting the most urgent security threats facing Europe, such as organised crime, terrorism, cyber-crime, the management of EU external borders and civil disasters.”¹⁶⁹⁸ The releases stresses that that, due to the potentially intrusive nature of measures to be taken under the Strategy, “a right balance needs to be ensured between the objective of ensuring citizens’ safety and the effective protection of their privacy and personal data.”¹⁶⁹⁹

On 2 February 2011, the European Commission presented their official proposal for a EU Passenger Name Record (PNR) Directive. “The proposal obliges air carriers to provide EU Member States with data on passengers entering or departing from the EU, whilst guaranteeing a high level of protection of privacy and personal data.”¹⁷⁰⁰ “Common EU

¹⁶⁹⁴ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁶⁹⁵ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁶⁹⁶ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁶⁹⁷ India to Deepen Cooperation with EU in Counter-Terrorism: PM, The Times of India (New Delhi) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/India-to-deepen-cooperation-with-EU-in-counter-terrorism-PM/articleshow/7069455.cms#ixzz17d0p6f8u

¹⁶⁹⁸ EU Internal Security Strategy: "Security and privacy concerns should be equally taken serious" says EDPS, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=EDPS/10/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁶⁹⁹ EU Internal Security Strategy: "Security and privacy concerns should be equally taken serious" says EDPS, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=EDPS/10/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁷⁰⁰ EU Proposal for Passenger Data to Fight Serious Crime and Terrorism, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/120&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

rules are necessary to fight serious crime such as drugs smuggling and people trafficking as well as terrorism, and to ensure that passengers' privacy is respected and their rights fully protected in all Member States," said Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner for Home Affairs. Alongside the common rules for EU Member States to set up their national PNR systems, the Commission enforces three key proposals: that air carriers transfer data on passengers on international flights, an emphasis on the strong protection of privacy and personal data, and lastly, clear rules on how data should be transferred.

On 11 March 2011, the European Union held "Victim's Day" to commemorate the victims of terrorism worldwide. In a press release sent out by the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, Gilles de Kerchove, the EU and its member states maintained their commitment to give the victims a 'voice' to relieve their pain, support them according to their needs, and to refute the terrorist narrative.¹⁷⁰¹ "The EU needs to offer its advice and experience to Egypt, Tunisia and other countries in the region to help them build the capacity to fight terrorism while respecting human rights and the rule of law," de Kerchove stated, adding "responsive democratic government is the only sustainable way to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism."¹⁷⁰²

On 17 March 2011, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström presented the outcome of the first EU-US review of the implementation of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme to the LIBE Committee in the European Parliament.¹⁷⁰³ "The joint report provides a close and detailed look into how the agreement has been implemented since its entry into force on 1 August 2010, focusing on whether the necessary elements have been put in place."¹⁷⁰⁴ Malmström concluded that the report "shows that all the relevant elements of the agreement have been implemented in accordance with its provisions, including the data protection provisions."¹⁷⁰⁵ The report's main recommendation "aims at ensuring that Europol receives as much information as possible from US authorities in written form, increasing the transparency of the program, and

¹⁷⁰¹ The Voices We Should Hear, The Hill (Washington, D.C.) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/the%20Hill.pdf

¹⁷⁰² The voices We Should Hear, The Hill (Washington, D.C.) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/the%20Hill.pdf

¹⁷⁰³ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission Publishes Report on Joint EU-US Review, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁷⁰⁴ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission Publishes Report on Joint EU-US Review, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁷⁰⁵ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission Publishes Report on Joint EU-US Review, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

further enhancing Europol's verification procedure so that US requests are substantiated in a more verifiable way.”¹⁷⁰⁶

On 29 March 2011, the European Union and the United States opened negotiations on an agreement to protect personal information exchanged in the context of fighting crime and terrorism. The negotiations will build on the longstanding cooperation and agreements in the area of counter-terrorism¹⁷⁰⁷. Both parties have maintained their commitment to ensuring a high level of protection of personal information, while fighting crime and terrorism and are strongly determined to reach an agreement that will advance their mutual goals. The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen old partnerships to combat terrorism, and to build new ones with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector to enhance international cooperation.

The EU's focus on international cooperation — particularly with the United States — has led to the implementation of new strategic agreements. In addition, the EU's geopolitical partners have been expanded to India to create a new strategic alliance. Internally, the EU has sought to amend existing security and counter-terrorism legislation to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373 and 1624, most notably through the implementation of enhanced aviation security, alongside the strategic commitments of the EU Justice and Home Affairs on enhancing the security against the illicit use of explosives.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening old partnerships, especially with the United States and India, to enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation, and for building new partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

Analyst: Nastasja Vojvodic

¹⁷⁰⁶ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission Publishes Report on Joint EU-US Review, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁷⁰⁷ EU-US Negotiations on an Agreement to Protect Personal Information Exchanged in the Context of Fighting Crime and Terrorism, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/203&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

16. Terrorism: Enhancing Security [68]

Commitment:

“We underscore our determination to work cooperatively on key challenges, including transportation security, border security and identity integrity, preventing chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological terrorism, combating terrorism financing, countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism¹⁷⁰⁸

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	+0.89		

Background:

Terrorism is among the leading challenges to international peace and security.¹⁷⁰⁹ It includes transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; preventing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism (CBRN); combating terrorism financing; and countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment. Terrorism first emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. The terrorist attacks corroborated the urgency of preventing terrorist groups from gaining access to materials and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).¹⁷¹⁰ The damage and casualties caused by terrorist groups have been limited only by the destructive capacity of the weapons in their possession.¹⁷¹¹ Al Qaeda, among other groups, has called for its members to use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in their attacks.¹⁷¹² Such attacks would cause mass casualties, destruction of

¹⁷⁰⁸G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism.html.

¹⁷⁰⁹G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html

¹⁷¹⁰Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁷¹¹Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁷¹²Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

infrastructure, massive market disruption, economic instability, and environmental damage.¹⁷¹³

The proliferation of CBRN terrorism poses a major threat to international peace and security.¹⁷¹⁴ The G8 first addressed the threat of CBRN terrorism in 2002 at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.¹⁷¹⁵ In the same year, the G8 revised the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism.¹⁷¹⁶ These recommendations include the development of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to support new and existing efforts to safeguard against the use of CBRN weapons by terrorist groups.¹⁷¹⁷ At the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 also launched the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.¹⁷¹⁸ The purpose of the Global Partnership is to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from acquiring or developing CBRN weapons, missiles, and related technologies.¹⁷¹⁹ It calls for the adoption, universalization, and full implementation of multilateral treaties and other international instruments to prevent the proliferation, or illicit acquisition, of WMDs.¹⁷²⁰ Initially, the Global Partnership targeted Russia and Ukraine, but at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 expanded its geographic scope in view of the growing consensus that the proliferation of WMDs is a global risk.¹⁷²¹ At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 called for the full implementation of the non-proliferation regime, namely the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).¹⁷²² It also reaffirmed its support for the universal implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 to prevent non-State actors from obtaining WMDs.¹⁷²³

¹⁷¹³Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹⁷¹⁴Chair's Statement, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html

¹⁷¹⁵2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance-100621.pdf

¹⁷¹⁶2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance-100621.pdf

¹⁷¹⁷G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, 4 October 2002. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm

¹⁷¹⁸Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html

¹⁷¹⁹Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html

¹⁷²⁰Statement by G8 Leaders The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html

¹⁷²¹Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L'Aquila Summit, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwx.pdf

¹⁷²²L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html

¹⁷²³L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html

To combat looming threats to transportation security, the G8 agreed to a set of actions to promote greater security of land, sea, and air transport at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.¹⁷²⁴ At the Evian Summit in 2003, the G8 introduced a plan for the control of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) to assist willing states to build their capacity to counter terrorist threats.¹⁷²⁵ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 implemented and expanded the scope of MANPADS.¹⁷²⁶ Furthermore, “in the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI) — a 28-point action plan — members supported raising standards, modernizing procedures, and exchanging information in order to deter threats, reduce costs, and help ensure safe and efficient movement of passengers and cargo.”¹⁷²⁷ Following the terrorist attacks in London in 2005, the G8 issued a Declaration on Counter-Terrorism at the Gleneagles Summit affirming that, “we commit ourselves to new joint efforts. We will work to improve the sharing of information on the movement of terrorists across international borders, to assess and address the threat to the transportation infrastructure, and to promote best practices for rail and metro security.”¹⁷²⁸

There have been some multilateral efforts to address emerging issues of identity integrity. In 2007, the European Union (EU) and the European Commission hosted the “Conference on Identity Fraud Theft” in Portugal.¹⁷²⁹ The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been actively exploring the development of best practices vis-à-vis identity theft, using a Core Group of Experts on Identity-Related Crime that it established to provide UNODC with expertise on identity theft from multiple countries and disciplines.¹⁷³⁰ According to UNODC, identity integrity crime in 2007 cost US\$50 billion in the United States and US\$100 billion in Europe.¹⁷³¹ At the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 raised the issue of identity integrity for the first time.¹⁷³² Members acknowledged that “the growing sophistication of criminals and the increasing importance of identity documents in our ever-more digital lives” is a

¹⁷²⁴G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx

¹⁷²⁵G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx

¹⁷²⁶G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx

¹⁷²⁷G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx

¹⁷²⁸G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/_fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf

¹⁷²⁹Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/_fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf

¹⁷³⁰Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/_fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf

¹⁷³¹G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551

¹⁷³²G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551

global issue that requires a global response.¹⁷³³ Identity-related crime has featured prominently in the work of the G8 Roma/Lyon Group, which published the Report on Essential Elements of Law to Address Identity-Related Crime in 2009.¹⁷³⁴

Fundamentally, the report defined identity-related crime as a cycle comprising five distinct phases, namely: (1) unauthorized or illegal acquisition of identifying items (e.g., cards or documents) or data; (2) transfer of the initially acquired identifying data or documents; (3) manipulation of the items or data (e.g., through alteration, compilation, or forgery/counterfeiting); (4) transfer of the manipulated items or data; and (5) use of the items or data for fraud or concealment of criminal identity.¹⁷³⁵

In 1999, the UN adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.¹⁷³⁶ The purpose of the Convention is to “enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.”¹⁷³⁷ It obliges members to establish the financing of terrorism as a criminal offense under domestic law punishable by appropriate penalties, including prosecution or extradition.¹⁷³⁸ In 2001, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors welcomed the decision by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to expand its mandate to combat the financing of terrorism.¹⁷³⁹ The FATF is an intergovernmental body that seeks the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.¹⁷⁴⁰ The G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors also developed a comprehensive Action Plan to block the assets of terrorists.¹⁷⁴¹

Commitment Features:

This commitment calls on members to engage in international efforts to address contemporary challenges posed by terrorism, namely transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; preventing chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological

¹⁷³³G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551.

¹⁷³⁴Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/_fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf.

¹⁷³⁵Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/_fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf.

¹⁷³⁶International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm.

¹⁷³⁷International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm.

¹⁷³⁸International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm.

¹⁷³⁹G8 Finance Ministers' Meetings, 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100601.htm

¹⁷⁴⁰An introduction to the FATF and its Work, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) n.d. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/48/11/45139480.pdf.

¹⁷⁴¹G8 Finance Ministers' Meetings, 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100601.htm

terrorism; and combating terrorism financing, countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment.

The scope of this commitment, however, is too broad to be effectively assessed. Consequently, it will be assessed in three parts, namely (1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; (2) CBRN terrorism; and (3) terrorism financing. As a caveat, since this commitment does not stipulate a particular mode of implementation, compliance could be achieved through the application of existing mechanisms, the development of new mechanisms, or both.

First, compliance with transportation security requires that members engage with, or complement the work of, the G8 Roma/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG). This may include, but is not limited to, developing common standards for protecting transportation networks, identifying and addressing security breaches in the transportation sector, or pledging resources (financial or otherwise).¹⁷⁴² At the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 acknowledged that identity integrity is a global problem that requires a global response. In view of its recent emergence, working cooperatively to combat identity-related crime requires that members facilitate multilateral coordination on identity-related crime. This may include, but is not limited to, adopting frameworks that encourage members to report identity-related crime, developing principles that call for information-sharing, and pledging resources (financial or otherwise) to curb identity crime.

Second, the universalization and reinforcement of the non-proliferation regime remains an urgent priority. In view of this, compliance with CBRN terrorism requires that Members pursue nuclear disarmament and promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy by implementing the NPT, or the CWC, or the BTWC, or UNSCR 1540. This is consistent with the L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, namely that "all States must meet in full their arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation commitments under relevant international treaties and multilateral arrangements."¹⁷⁴³

Third, addressing terrorism financing requires that G8 members adopt the recommendations, in full or in part, put forward by FATF. To implement the FATF recommendations, members must:

- Investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing;
- Criminalize money laundering and terrorist financing;
- Train law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities, and equip them with sufficient powers and resources;
- Deprive criminals of their criminal proceeds and confiscate criminal assets;
- Require financial institutions to implement effective measures to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.

¹⁷⁴²Measures to Enhance Maritime Security, United Nations (New York) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/aug/2010aug09.html>

¹⁷⁴³L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.pdf

According to FATF, these global standards for implementing effective anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures “increase the transparency of the financial system (making it easier to detect criminal activity) and give countries the capacity to successfully take action against money launderers and terrorist financiers.”¹⁷⁴⁴

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member fails to take actions to enhance security in the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.
0	Member takes actions to enhance security in one or two of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.
+1	Member takes actions to enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

In addition to its participation in the G8 Roma/Lyon Group, Canada participated in the Canada-United States Cross-Border Crime Forum on 10 November 2010 to discuss issues relating to terrorism, security interoperability between the two members, and organized crime. These items were discussed with respect to strengthening border security between the neighbouring states.¹⁷⁴⁵

On 2 November 2010, Canada’s Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) called for “increased vigilance when dealing with financial entities from the Islamic Republic of Iran,” in addition to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.¹⁷⁴⁶ FINTRAC’s advisory was consistent with the statements issued by the FATF to combat terrorism financing.¹⁷⁴⁷ Canada also provided over CA\$380,000 in funding for the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering for 2010 to 2012.¹⁷⁴⁸

¹⁷⁴⁴An introduction to the FATF and its Work, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) n.d. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/48/11/45139480.pdf

¹⁷⁴⁵Canada and the United States meet to discuss cross-border crime and border security at the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, Public Safety Canada (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101110-eng.aspx?rss=true.

¹⁷⁴⁶FINTRAC Advisory, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?M=/index&nid=570469.

¹⁷⁴⁷FINTRAC Advisory, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?M=/index&nid=570469.

¹⁷⁴⁸Canada Provides Further Funding to the APG, Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (Sydney) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.apgml.org/about/newsDetail.aspx?newsID=136.

The government of Canada is an active member of the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD) and as of January 2011, serves as the conference's president.¹⁷⁴⁹ At the Plenary Meeting on 13 September 2010, Canada's Ambassador, Marius Grinius, affirmed that concerns over the utility of the CD will only be addressed through the concerted — collective — effort of the involved parties to be more active in future nuclear disarmament negotiations; a goal which the government of Canada, in its current position, supports.¹⁷⁵⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for continuing to address border, transportation, and identity security, as well as participating in nuclear disarmament meetings and funding efforts to combat terrorism financing.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing. While France has taken action on these issues in past years as they fall outside of current compliance cycle, these actions will not apply.

The Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons visited France to discuss chemical disarmament and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) on 1 October 2010.¹⁷⁵¹ In addition, on 23 December 2010, France called for the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.¹⁷⁵²

France hosted the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Plenary Meeting from the 18 to 22 October 2010,¹⁷⁵³ at which time members pledged to monitor the financial transactions of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an effort to

¹⁷⁴⁹Disarmament, United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpassets\)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/\\$file/1197_Canada\(1197_Canada\).pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpassets)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/$file/1197_Canada(1197_Canada).pdf).

¹⁷⁵⁰Disarmament, United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpassets\)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/\\$file/1197_Canada\(1197_Canada\).pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpassets)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/$file/1197_Canada(1197_Canada).pdf).

¹⁷⁵¹OPCW Director-General Visits France, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.opcw.org/news/article/opcw-director-general-visits-france/.

¹⁷⁵²Fight Against Nuclear Proliferation (Paris) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament-arms-control_7359/arms-control-and-arms-trade_1109/france-and-non-proliferation-of-weapons-of-mass-destruction_7146/fight-against-nuclear-proliferation_7147/ratification-by-the-u.s.-congress-of-the-new-start-treaty-23.12.10_14766.html.

¹⁷⁵³Outcomes of the FATF Plenary Meeting, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/document/21/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_46252373_1_1_1_1,00.html.

increase transparency and address potential terrorism financing.¹⁷⁵⁴ Furthermore, at the FATF Plenary Meeting from 23 to 25 February 2011, “the FATF completed and adopted the third mutual evaluation of the [Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism] AML/CFT system in France.”¹⁷⁵⁵

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 as it has only taken action to address security in the sphere of terrorism financing. France has failed to take actions to enhance security in all three spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

On 11 September 2010, Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to fighting terrorism.¹⁷⁵⁶

On 27 September 2010, Germany commenced field trials of full-body scanners. Two scanners are to be tested, likely over a six-month period, at Hamburg Airport as part of the security checks. The scanners should make it possible to identify hidden weapons or explosives carried by passengers on both domestic and international flights.¹⁷⁵⁷

On 3 November 2010, Germany announced that it would also send German Federal Police to support Greek border security efforts coordinated by the EU agency, FRONTEX. The donation, of 40 police officers, seven vehicles, and four infrared camera vehicles, will serve as security reinforcement around the city of Orestiada.¹⁷⁵⁸

¹⁷⁵⁴FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

www.fatf-gafi.org/document/36/0,3343,en_32250379_32236992_46236900_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁷⁵⁵Outcomes of the FATF Plenary Meeting (Paris) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011.

www.fatf-gafi.org/document/34/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_47219554_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁷⁵⁶Statement by Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister (Berlin) 11 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100911-9.Jahrestag-11.Sep.html

¹⁷⁵⁷Full-Body Scanner Trial Launched, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/09/2010-09-27-koerperscanner_en.html

¹⁷⁵⁸German Federal Police supports Greek authorities in line with FRONTEX, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.bmi.bund.de/cln_174/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/11/frontex.html?nn=109632

On 19 November 2010 at the conclusion of NATO's Lisbon Summit Germany underlined its commitment to counter terrorism within the framework of NATO, most notably by pledging cooperation with Russia on a NATO-sponsored missile defense system.¹⁷⁵⁹

On 2 December 2010, Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister, demanded enhanced security in international air cargo shipping in light of the recent threats to transportation security.¹⁷⁶⁰

On 9 December 2010, Germany introduced an updated personal identification card, the Personalausweis, to enhance identity integrity.¹⁷⁶¹ This development followed just eight days after Thomas de Maizière, the German Minister of the Interior, proposed legislation which sought to increase identity integrity.¹⁷⁶²

On 8 February 2011, Ilse Aigner, German Consumer Minister, stressed the importance of data protection as part of the "Safer Internet Day". She added that legal guidelines are necessary to guarantee identity integrity through the protection of personal data.¹⁷⁶³

On 19 February 2011, Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister, established task forces for Egypt and Tunisia.¹⁷⁶⁴ He underlined that Germany is determined to support a transition towards democracy in both countries while taking a position against religious extremism.¹⁷⁶⁵

On 24 February 2011, Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister, stated that Germany has offered its support of measures within the framework of FRONTEX in

¹⁷⁵⁹ Statement following the NATO-Summit in Lisbon by the Bundesregierung, the German government (Berlin) 20 November 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010. www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2010/ohneMarginalspalte/12/ji_rat.html.

¹⁷⁶⁰ Statement by Thomas de Maizière, German Minister of the Interior (Berlin) 2 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010. www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2010/ohneMarginalspalte/12/ji_rat.html

¹⁷⁶¹ Trust and Security in the Internet, 5th National IT-Summit (Dresden) 9 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010. www.bmi.bund.de/cln_156/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/mitMarginalspalte/12/it_gipfel2.html?nn=109632

¹⁷⁶² Announcement by Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister (Berlin) 1 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010. www.bmi.bund.de/cln_156/shareddocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/mitmarginalspalte/12/it_gipfel2.html?Nn=109632

¹⁷⁶³ Personal Data Protection Online, Safer Internet Day (Berlin) 8 February 2011. Date of access: 28 March 2011. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2011/02/2011-02-08-internet-day.html

¹⁷⁶⁴ Support for North Africa is in Germany's self-interest, Interview of the Frankfurter Rundschau with Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister (Frankfurt) 19 February 2011. Date of access: 28 March 2011. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Interview/2011/02/2011-02-19-frankfurter-rundschau-west-erwelle.html

¹⁷⁶⁵ Support for North Africa is in Germany's self-interest, Interview of the Frankfurter Rundschau with Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister (Frankfurt) 19 February 2011. Date of access: 28 March 2011. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Interview/2011/02/2011-02-19-frankfurter-rundschau-west-erwelle.html

order to deal with the refugees from North Africa that landed on the island Lampedusa.¹⁷⁶⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its actions in enhancing security in the two following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security and 2) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken new non-proliferation policy initiatives while financial and human resources have been pledged to improve transportation and border security, and to combat terrorism financing.

On 8 July 2010, an Italian constitution for a new national authority for nuclear security was approved.¹⁷⁶⁷ The approval of this constitution was expanded upon on 22 September 2010, as Secretary of State Alfredo Mantica, speaking to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), affirmed Italy's intent to contribute to the agency's technical cooperation fund for 2011 and announced plans to establish a school for nuclear security in cooperation with the IAEA.¹⁷⁶⁸

Italy has complemented the work of the Roma/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG) by committing resources to NATO operations in the Mediterranean. Naples, Italy currently serves as the headquarters for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) according to which NATO ships patrol the region to protect shipping against terrorist activity. Beyond the mandated Standing Marine NATO Force, Italy also contributes naval assets to the operation.¹⁷⁶⁹ On 20 January 2011, NATO announced that a new section commanded by Rear Admiral Gualtierio Mattesi of the Italian Navy, will be joining rigorous anti-terrorism patrols in the Western and Central Mediterranean "as part of NATO's determination to deny terrorists

¹⁷⁶⁶ Calm assessment of refugee numbers, Interview of the ZDF-Morgenmagazin with Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister (Berlin) 24 February 2011. Date of access: 28 March 2011. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_1272/Content/DE/Artikel/2011/02/2011-02-23-frontex.html

¹⁷⁶⁷ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁷⁶⁸ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: November 18, 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁷⁶⁹ Operation Active Endeavor, NATO (Naples) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_7932.htm#command

any capability for manoeuvre at sea.”¹⁷⁷⁰ Italy has also taken part in, and donated a submarine for NATO's annual Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) exercises on 4-17 February 2011. Participating units engaged in exercises in defence against terrorism operations.¹⁷⁷¹

In its capacity as a NATO member, Italy continues to contribute to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan where the Italian Guardia di Finanza is training border security guards.¹⁷⁷² While Italy's ISAF program does not count towards compliance, as it falls outside of this year's commitment cycle, the consistency with which this program has been supported indicates Italy's willingness to work with fellow members and partners on the issue of border security.

On 23 December 2010, Foreign Affairs Minister Franco Frattini hailed the American Senate vote for the ratification of the new START treaty, calling it a “a concrete contribution to reinforcing the governance on international security and the international non-proliferation and disarmament regime.”¹⁷⁷³

As a member of NATO, Italy is also involved with the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Battalion.¹⁷⁷⁴ However, its contribution to the 12-14 October 2010 presentation on CBRN defence is unknown.¹⁷⁷⁵

In response to the recent events in Tunisia, Foreign Minister Franco Frattini declared during a speech on 17 January 2011 that “Priority number one is the deterrence of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorist cells,” demonstrating the consistency with which the Italian Government employs counter-terrorism as a vital part of their foreign policy.¹⁷⁷⁶

¹⁷⁷⁰ Surge Operations: NATO Maritime Group begins sweep of Western Mediterranean, Allied Maritime Command Naples (Naples) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.manp.nato.int/news_releases/mcnaples/pressreleases11/NR_01_11.html

¹⁷⁷¹ NATO Force in the Mediterranean for Exercise PROUD MANTA 11, Allied Maritime Command Naples (Naples) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.manp.nato.int/news_releases/mcnaples/pressreleases11/NR_03_11.html

¹⁷⁷² Heart: Italian Guardia di Finanza Graduates 24 New Border Police and Customs Agents, NATO (Afghanistan) 28 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.isaf.nato.int/article/isaf-releases/herat-italian-guardia-di-finanza-graduates-24-new-border-police-and-customs-agents.html

¹⁷⁷³ Minister Frattini hails American Senate vote to ratify the new Start Treaty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/12/20101223_PlausoFrattini.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁷⁷⁴ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Battalion, NATO (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49156.htm?Selectedlocale=en

¹⁷⁷⁵ NATO Looks at chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear aspects in combating terrorism, NATO (Brussels) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-23761640-90C9F54A/natolive/news_66854.htm?Selectedlocale=en

¹⁷⁷⁶ Keeping Fundamentalism at Bay, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2011/01/20110117_FrattiniTunisia.htm?LANG=EN

Italy served as a member of Financial Action Task Force's Steering Group in 2009-2010¹⁷⁷⁷ and continues to play an active role in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to date. Specifically, Italy's term on the Steering Group allowed them to identify proliferation financing, corruption, and best practices of confiscation and cash couriers as the focal issues for 2009-2010.¹⁷⁷⁸ Italy is also a member of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and contributes (unspecified) financial resources to the Terrorism Prevention Branch.¹⁷⁷⁹

On 12-14 October 2011 University of Pomezia in Rome will host the the International *Counter-Terrorism Academic Community*(ICTAC) International Conference: Counter-Terrorism Today. The conference will bring together "a wide range of national and international experts and decision-makers in the field of terrorism and counter-terrorism in order to discuss current counter-terrorism challenges."¹⁷⁸⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting existing multilateral frameworks to combat terrorism financing and introducing new measures to enhance transportation security, border security, and to counter CBRN terrorism.

Analyst: AlbinaTyker

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

In addition, Japan has worked to counter violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment regarding the issue of terrorism. Japan has applied existing mechanisms and supported the development of new mechanisms concerning transportation security, CBRN terrorism and terrorism financing.

Consistent with the framework established by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Japanese government also continues to address the issue of terrorism through participation in regional forums.

The Japanese government has worked to counter the threat of CBRN terrorism through international consultations addressing implementation of the NPT. In particular,

¹⁷⁷⁷ FATF Annual Report 2009-2010, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/50/53/45712700.pdf

¹⁷⁷⁸ FATF Annual Report 2009-2010, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/50/53/45712700.pdf

¹⁷⁷⁹ UNODC and Terrorism Prevention, United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) May 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/index.html?Ref=menuseide

¹⁷⁸⁰ ICTAC International Conference "Counter-Terrorism Today", Community Justice Portal (United Kingdom) 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. <http://www.cjp.org.uk/events/ictac-international-conference-counter-terrorism-today-12-14-october-2011/>

Ambassador Nobuyasu Abe represented Japan at the NPT Review Conference on 10 May 2010 in New York. In statements made to the conference attendees, Ambassador Abe reiterated Japan belief that individual states must “strictly control nuclear-related materials, equipment and technology in order to prevent WMD proliferation and nuclear terrorism” confirming that Japan “has been making efforts to strengthen such controls and has provided concerned countries with technical assistance.”¹⁷⁸¹

Japan also participated in the fifth and final meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Vienna on the 3 and 4 July 2010.¹⁷⁸² The Japanese government and the United Nations jointly held the Global Forum of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education in Nagasaki City from 17-18 March 2011. The purpose of this forum was to enhance international coordination on nuclear weapon and conventional weapons such as cluster munitions and light arms.¹⁷⁸³

On 30 June 2010, Japan engaged in the 4th Korea-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Seoul. The purpose of the annual consultation is to “explore the possibility of joint efforts between two countries for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”¹⁷⁸⁴

Japan participated in the 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation on 6 January 2011 in Beijing.¹⁷⁸⁵ The 12th round of the Japan-China Security Dialogue followed this on 20 January, also in Beijing. At both consultations, Japan and China exchanged information and viewpoints regarding regional and international security threats including terrorism.¹⁷⁸⁶

In addition, the Japanese government participated in the 5th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue on 22-24 June 2010 in Bali, Indonesia. The annual Dialogue is intended “to serve as a forum for reaffirming the importance of the international cooperation in countering terrorism as well as the free exchange of views between Japan and the ASEAN Member States about methods for strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation in the region.”¹⁷⁸⁷ As a result of the meeting, Japan and Indonesia will be

¹⁷⁸¹Statement by Ambassador Nobuyasu Abe Representative of Japan to the NPT Review Conference in 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/review2010-4/maincommittee2.html.

¹⁷⁸²Fifth Meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 2 February 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0628_01.html.

¹⁷⁸³Global Forum on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 26 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/2/0222_02.html.

¹⁷⁸⁴The 4th ROK-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 July 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0629_01.html.

¹⁷⁸⁵The 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/1/0105_01.html.

¹⁷⁸⁶The 12th Japan-China Security Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/1/0118_01.html.

¹⁷⁸⁷The 5th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0621_01.html.

organizing a seminar on aviation security intended to secure airport infrastructures and airplanes from the possibilities of terrorist attacks.¹⁷⁸⁸

On 18-19 March 2010, Japan chaired a separate Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Tokyo. The seminar's purpose was to identify "current terror threats and vulnerabilities in the security of maritime trade" and "enhance the security of maritime trade including multilateral programmes and initiatives as well as international agreements and protocols."¹⁷⁸⁹ The Japanese government also participated in the 7th Japan-India Comprehensive Security Dialogue on 9 April 2010 in Tokyo.¹⁷⁹⁰ Finally, Japan participated in the 6th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue from 9-11th February in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.¹⁷⁹¹

Japan has also ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and is a member of the OECD Financial Action Task Force.¹⁷⁹² Further, Japan held its first meeting of the Council on Customer Due Diligence Measures by Businesses Operators for Anti-Money Laundering on 5 February 2010. The council's stated purpose is to gather "academic experts and practicing professionals as its committee in order to refer to its opinion and examine how to construct effective customer due diligence measures for anti-money laundering."¹⁷⁹³ In sum, Japan has continued to use existing mechanisms to redress issues of terrorist financing.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges confronting global counter-terrorism efforts, including 1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; 2) preventing chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

¹⁷⁸⁸ASEAN and Japan Discuss Counter Terrorism Effort, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.deplu.go.id/Pages/pressrelease.aspx?IDP=947&l=en.

¹⁷⁸⁹Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317_02.html.

¹⁷⁹⁰7th Japan-India Comprehensive Security Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/4/0407_01.html.

¹⁷⁹¹6th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 8 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/2/0208_01.html.

¹⁷⁹²Japan's International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/cooperation.html.

¹⁷⁹³Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorist Financing Standard, Financial Standards Foundation (New York) 1 May 2010. www.estandardsforum.org/japan/standards/anti-money-laundering-combating-terrorist-financing-standard.

On 27 July 2010, the Russia President signed the Federal Law On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Combating Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime, and Financing Terrorism. The Federal Law seeks to harmonize Russian laws dealing with money laundering and financing of terrorism with the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) recommendations on combating money laundering.¹⁷⁹⁴ The law adds, "financing of terrorism, the crime of Illegal Handling of Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances, and the crime of Theft or Extortion with Intent to Procure Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances" to Russia's domestic list of crimes.¹⁷⁹⁵ This federal law makes similar amendments to the article in the Federal Law on Combating Terrorism, defining the procedures for qualifying organizations as terrorist organizations within Russia.¹⁷⁹⁶

On 30 July 2010, the Government of Russia adopted the comprehensive transport security programme.¹⁷⁹⁷ The programme's total budget will remain RUB46.7 billion (US\$1.5 billion) until 2014 with RUB7.8 billion (US\$26 million) allotted as the 2010 yearly budget. The transportation security program includes the installation of pilot security equipment in seven bus terminals and 11 railway stations.¹⁷⁹⁸ In addition, updated security systems will be installed at 24 metro stations throughout Moscow and seven metro stations in St Petersburg.¹⁷⁹⁹ Owing to the critical importance of transportation security in the country, the Russian Emergencies Ministry is also planning to set up eight pilot projects in every city that has a metro system.¹⁸⁰⁰

On 29 October 2010, the Government of Russia submitted draft legislation on amending the Federal Law On Counterterrorism to the State Duma.¹⁸⁰¹ The draft legislation includes a provision that would create a terrorist severity level warning system.¹⁸⁰² On 28 January 2011, the law was approved by the State Duma in first reading.¹⁸⁰³

¹⁷⁹⁴ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681.

¹⁷⁹⁵ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681.

¹⁷⁹⁶ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681.

¹⁷⁹⁷ Executive Order No. 1285-r of 30 July 2010, Government of Russia 30 July 2010. government.ru/gov/results/11697/government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

¹⁷⁹⁸ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/.

¹⁷⁹⁹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/.

¹⁸⁰⁰ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/.

¹⁸⁰¹ Executive Order No. 1897-r of 29 October 2010, Government of Russia, 29 October 2010. government.ru/docs/12824/government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

¹⁸⁰² Explanatory note to the draft law on amending the Federal Law On Counterterrorism, Web-site "Legislation".

[asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(viewdoc\)?Openagent&work/dz.nsf/byid&000CC14108230142C32577CF004FB65D](http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(viewdoc)?Openagent&work/dz.nsf/byid&000CC14108230142C32577CF004FB65D).

¹⁸⁰³ Draft law No.448876-5, Web-site "Legislation". asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/%28Spravka%29?OpenAgent&RN=448876-5&02.

On 15 November 2010, the Russia President signed the Federal Law introducing amendments to the Russian Federation Law On State Secrets.¹⁸⁰⁴ The amendments seek to better consolidate and expand the list of items constituting “state secrets”; protecting this information in the realm of counterterrorism. The list “includes information on measures to protect critical and potentially dangerous infrastructure of Russia against terrorist attacks, as well as information on financial monitoring of organisations and individuals obtained in the course of investigating their possible involvement in terrorist activities.”¹⁸⁰⁵

On 18 November 2010, participants of the third Caspian Summit, including Russia, adopted a cooperation agreement regarding security in the Caspian Sea. The agreement encourages cooperation in the fight against money laundering.¹⁸⁰⁶

On 2 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed an agreement on Russia’s contribution US\$6.5 million to the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) between 2010-2015. The agreement will, inter alia, strengthen the IAEA capacity to control illegal circulation of nuclear and radioactive materials.¹⁸⁰⁷

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government decided to extend the expiration date of the Government Resolution on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export to 31 December 2011.¹⁸⁰⁸

On 27 December 2010, Russian Government amended several by-laws in order to strengthen regulation of microfinance activities in Russia. Issues such as money laundering and terrorism financing control were included in this process.¹⁸⁰⁹

On 29 January 2011, the Russia President approved a list of instructions on ensuring security in the transport system. The authorities were instructed, in particular, to set up “an integrated organisation to develop, prepare and operate technical equipment designed to guarantee [transport] safety.”¹⁸¹⁰

¹⁸⁰⁴ Amendments to the Law on State Secrets, 16 November 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1318.

¹⁸⁰⁵ Amendments to the Law on State Secrets, 16 November 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1318.

¹⁸⁰⁶ Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea, President of Russia 18 November 2010. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/785.

¹⁸⁰⁷ About signing of an agreement between Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/893C13DEC18B0D75C32577EE0059C518.

¹⁸⁰⁸ Government Resolution No. 993 of 8 December 2010, Government of Russia, 8 December 2010. government.ru/docs/13344/government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

¹⁸⁰⁹ Government Resolution No. 1149-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia, 27 December 2010. government.ru/gov/results/13731/government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628.

¹⁸¹⁰ Presidential instructions on ensuring people’s safety and security in the transport system and public places, Office of the President (Moscow) 29 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1700.

On 1 February 2011, the Russia Government approved the rules of airport protection to ensure aviation security.¹⁸¹¹

On 11 February 2011, Russian President instructed relevant federal agencies “to draw up a comprehensive plan for systematic organisation of counterterrorism exercises throughout the country to guarantee public security on the transport system and in other public places.”¹⁸¹²

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has taken actions in the spheres of transportation security, CBRN terrorism and terrorism financing.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security and identity integrity; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

The United Kingdom continues to complement the goals of the Roman/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG) through the work of the Department for Transport Security and Contingencies team (TRANSEC). On 23 September 2010, the Department for Transport released its annual report highlighting its continuing commitment to “legislating for airport security and widening maritime security in ports” and “improving the transport security capabilities of vulnerable countries overseas.”¹⁸¹³ The report identifies four major areas, namely cargo, general aviation, intra-EU measures, and staff measures that will be the focus of regulatory work from 2010 to 2011.¹⁸¹⁴ Additionally, in the UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation published on 3 November 2010, the two states pledge to “develop excellent cooperation” in the protection of critical infrastructure and commercial aviation security, with specific mention of the Cyclamen programme for screening Channel Tunnel traffic.¹⁸¹⁵

In a speech on 4 February 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague reaffirmed his commitment to identity integrity through cyber security, stating that an absence of a

¹⁸¹¹Regulation No. 42 of 1 February 2011, Government of Russia, 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2010. government.ru/gov/results/14052/.

¹⁸¹²Presidential instruction on public security counterterrorism exercises, President of Russia (Moscow) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1763.

¹⁸¹³TRANSEC Annual Report: April 2009–March 2010, Department for Transportation (London) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/security/about/transecannualreports/0910/pdf/transecannualreport0910

¹⁸¹⁴TRANSEC Annual Report: April 2009–March 2010, Department for Transportation (London) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/security/about/transecannualreports/0910/pdf/transecannualreport0910

¹⁸¹⁵UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access 4 February 2011. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519

global cyber security framework has “enabled terrorist networks to plan atrocities” and allowed the trading of sensitive information and financial data. The current National Security Strategy continues to categorize cyber crime as a high priority risk that is being incorporated into defense planning through the Defence Cyber Operations Group created on 20 October 2010.¹⁸¹⁶

On 9 August 2010, the UK Border Agency announced that British experts would work with security counterparts in Kuwait “to advise the country on improving and developing its security systems.”¹⁸¹⁷ On 26 January 2011, the Home Office published a review (conducted 13 July 2010) of current domestic anti-terrorism measures. The document reaffirms “the Government’s commitment to strengthen border security arrangements” and recommends the repeal of stop and search powers found to be “neither proportionate nor necessary” in its continual efforts to balance security and civil liberty.¹⁸¹⁸

The United Kingdom is supporting of various initiatives to prevent the spread of CBRN weapons. They remain an active member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board and fully support the IAEA’s current efforts to strengthen the Non Proliferation Treaty.¹⁸¹⁹ At the IEAE Board of Governors meeting on 8 March 2011 Foreign Office Minister for Counter Proliferation Alistair Burt announced that the United Kingdom will commit financial resources equivalent to \$6.4 million to the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Fund for 2011-13 through the Global Threat Reduction Programme, making the UK the second largest national contributor to this fund. These resources will go towards “national efforts to improve nuclear security through funding training, the provision of equipment and the upgrading of physical protection at facilities.”¹⁸²⁰

On 25 October 2010, the UK Foreign Secretary William Hague welcomed new EU regulations that broaden sanctions set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1929.¹⁸²¹ The UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, published on 3 November 2010 also outlines plans to work more closely with

¹⁸¹⁶ Security and Freedom in the Cyber Age, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=545383882

¹⁸¹⁷ Security deal signed with Kuwait, UK Border Agency (London) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2010/275292/23security-deal-kuwait

¹⁸¹⁸ Review of Counter-Terrorism Security Powers, Home Office (London) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/counter-terrorism/review-of-ct-security-powers/review-findings-and-rec?view=Binary

¹⁸¹⁹ IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano meets the Foreign Secretary in London, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=23055272

¹⁸²⁰ UK Signs Agreement to Contribute to IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011. www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/2011/uknsfund.html

¹⁸²¹ Foreign Secretary welcomes EU Regulation on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=23089034

the French government in the areas of CBRN weapons security, as well as early detection of terrorist activities and combating terrorist recruitment.¹⁸²²

The United Kingdom also continues to take a clear stance on the issue of nuclear disarmament in Iran. On 9 March 2011, speaking about the IEAE directors report, Foreign Secretary William Hague stated that “Iran should not think that recent events in the Middle East have distracted the world’s attention away from its nuclear programme.”¹⁸²³

The United Kingdom continues to adhere to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and its enforcement through the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), of which it the UK is a member. The Government of the United Kingdom projects the destruction of all existing chemical weapons stockpiles by 2012 under the OPCW’s current mandate¹⁸²⁴ and supports the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the hopes of achieving long-term multilateral disarmament.¹⁸²⁵

Furthermore, on 18 March 2011 Minister of State, Lord Howell hosted the Director-General of the OPCW for high level meetings during which he “underlined the importance of its mission in eliminating the threat of chemical weapons from the world” and pledged an unspecified voluntary financial contribution in support of the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation, Safety & Security which will be held in The Hague in September 2011. At this meeting the United Kingdom was also recognized for their “consistent and firm support for the Convention and for the work of the OPCW.”¹⁸²⁶

The United Kingdom has continued to implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) through the use of new and existing mechanisms. On 2 October 2010, the United Kingdom passed the Terrorist Asset-Freezing (Temporary Provisions) Act in support of this effort. This legislation gives retrospective legal authority for financial institutions and any other persons to maintain existing freezes under prior acts and provides that, until 31 December 2010, directions made under various Terrorism Orders have effect. On 17 December 2011 the Act was replaced by the

¹⁸²² UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access 4 February 2011. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519

¹⁸²³ Foreign Secretary comments on IAEA report regarding Iran’s Nuclear Programme, Foreign Commonwealth Office (London) 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=563012582

¹⁸²⁴ Chemical and biological weapons, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/chemical-weapons/

¹⁸²⁵ Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/disarmament/

¹⁸²⁶ Director-General Visits the UK for High-Level Meetings, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (the Hague) 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011. www.opcw.org/news/article/director-general-visits-the-uk-for-high-level-meetings-addresses-the-royal-society-of-chemistry-and/

Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act 2010, which makes provisions for the imposition of restrictions upon persons suspected of past or present terrorist activity.¹⁸²⁷

The United Kingdom also continues to compliment the work of the FATF with its February 2011 Treaty with the Government of Malaysia, which offers mutual assistance in “freezing, seizure, forfeiture and confiscation of proceeds of crime.” While this policy is not specifically aimed at preventing terrorism financing, it is a potential tool for targeting illegal sources of financing for terrorist groups.¹⁸²⁸

Furthermore, on 27 September 2010, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague affirmed his support for UN Security Council Resolution 1904 condemning ransom payments to terrorists to “prevent kidnap ransoms from becoming a significant source of terrorist finance.”¹⁸²⁹

On 1 February 2011, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office introduced a new budget, which includes sustained spending on counter-terrorism and counter-proliferation programs, allocating £38 million and £3 million to these initiatives, respectively.¹⁸³⁰

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting existing initiatives and introducing new measures to enhance: 1) transportation, border security and identity integrity, 2) CBRN terrorism, and 3) terrorism financing through the combined use of existing multilateral frameworks and new legislation.

Analyst: AlbinaTyker

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges to international peace and security by taking actions to enhance security in all three of the following areas: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing. It has established new and strengthened existing unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral strategies to strengthen the global counter-terrorism regime.

The U.S. has taken decisive action to combat looming threats to transportation security, border security, and identity integrity. On 10 November 2010, senior public safety and law enforcement officials participated in the 11th U.S.-Canada Cross-Border Crime

¹⁸²⁷ Terrorism and Terrorist Financing, HM Treasury (London) 2 October 2010. Date of Access 19 November 2010. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/fin_sanctions_terrorist.htm

¹⁸²⁸ Treaty between the Government of the UK and the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/3706546/3892733/533488882/020-Tr-Malaysia-MLA

¹⁸²⁹ Foreign Secretary supports UN efforts against terrorism, condemns ransom payments to terrorists, British Embassy Manila (Manila) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. ukinthephilippines.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=Speech&id=22926264

¹⁸³⁰ Foreign Secretary announces Foreign Office programme spending for 2011-12, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=542703882

Forum to discuss border security.¹⁸³¹ At the forum, the Canada-U.S. Working Group on Cross-Border Mass-Marketing Fraud released “Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment.”¹⁸³² Moreover, the U.S. and Canada signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Sharing of Currency Seizure Information to curb terrorism financing by establishing an intelligence-sharing protocol for both countries when border officers intercept more than US\$10,000.¹⁸³³

On 5 February 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov exchanged instruments of ratification to implement the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START).¹⁸³⁴ This concluded a two-year effort to reduce the number of nuclear arsenals from 2,000 to 1,550 warheads for each country, their lowest levels in more than 50 years.

On 4 February 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and U.S. President Barack Obama issued a Declaration on a Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness.¹⁸³⁵ The Declaration establishes a new long-term partnership that will accelerate the legitimate flows of people and goods between both countries, while strengthening security and economic competitiveness. The Declaration will focus on four areas of co-operation: addressing threats early, trade facilitation and economic growth, integrated cross-border law enforcement, and critical infrastructure and cyber-security.

On 18 October 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano met with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials in San Diego to affirm the ongoing efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to bolster border security.¹⁸³⁶

¹⁸³¹United States and Canada Meet for the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1289417694543.shtm.

¹⁸³²Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Canada-U.S. Working Group on Cross-Border Mass-Marketing Fraud (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/documents/reports/2010/11-01-10mass-market-fraud.pdf.

¹⁸³³United States and Canada Meet for the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1289417694543.shtm.

¹⁸³⁴United States and Russia Conclude New START Arms Cut Pact, America.gov (Washington) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2011/February/20110205152510elrem0.6610005.html

¹⁸³⁵PM and U.S. President Obama Announce Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Between Canada and the United States, Prime Minister's Office (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3931

¹⁸³⁶Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to San Diego, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1287439266630.shtm.

On 19 July 2010, the Obama Administration announced that National Guard deployments to the Southwest border of the country would commence on 1 August 2010 in accordance with the U.S. government's new border security strategy.¹⁸³⁷

On 15 July 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced US\$47 million in Operation Stonegarden grants for the Southwest border states of the U.S. to secure the U.S.-Mexico border: "Operation Stonegarden is one part of our overall strategy to provide state, local, and tribal law enforcement on the frontlines the resources they need to confront the complex and dynamic challenges that exist along our borders."¹⁸³⁸ Funds were allocated in accordance with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's sector-specific risk methodology based on threat, vulnerability, miles of border, and border-specific law enforcement intelligence.¹⁸³⁹ Eighty-two per cent of the funds were distributed to Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, up from 59 per cent in the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁸⁴⁰

On 13 July 2010, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Canada's Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews convened to develop a strategic dialogue on border security, a first-ever plan designed to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience.¹⁸⁴¹

Addressing the issue of transportation security, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced on 30 November 2010, that 100 per cent of passengers on flights within or bound for the U.S. would be checked against terrorist watch lists. This initiative fulfills a key 9/11 Commission recommendation to strengthen the international aviation system against the evolving threats posed by terrorism one month ahead of schedule.¹⁸⁴²

Furthermore, on 30 November 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Mexico Ministry of the Interior Secretary José Francisco Blake Mora

¹⁸³⁷Obama Administration Announces Aug. 1 National Guard Deployment to Support Federal Law Enforcement Along the Southwest Border, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279557825445.shtm.

¹⁸³⁸Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm.

¹⁸³⁹Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm.

¹⁸⁴⁰Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm.

¹⁸⁴¹Public Safety Minister Toews and Secretary Napolitano Announce New Cooperative Initiatives to Combat Threats and Expedite Travel and Trade, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279040142979.shtm.

¹⁸⁴²DHS Achieves Major Aviation Security Milestone One Month Ahead of Schedule, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1291142559247.shtm.

signed an agreement to develop a Global Entry traveler pilot program to better facilitate secure travel between the two countries.¹⁸⁴³

On 10 March 2011, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Canadian Public Safety Minister Vic Toews announced a Joint Border Threat and Risk Assessment to identify and mitigate transnational terrorism threats along the shared border.¹⁸⁴⁴ It fulfills a pledge made by the two countries in July 2010.

The U.S. has also taken decisive action to counter CBRN terrorism. On 3 August 2010, the U.S. responded to UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee requests for assistance from the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central American Integration System (SICA), and Iraq.¹⁸⁴⁵ The 1540 Committee is charged with providing assistance to states combatting the illicit trade and trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, as well as related materials.¹⁸⁴⁶ On 15 November 2010, U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Rosemary A. DiCarlo appealed for “a lengthy continuation of the 1540 Committee — perhaps an indefinite one — to allow for long-term strategic implementation and resourcing.”¹⁸⁴⁷

On 8 December 2010, U.S. Special Representative for Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Issues (BTWC) Laura Kennedy participated in the Annual Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention. At the Convention, Kennedy announced that, “leading to the BWC Review Conference in December 2011, the United States is working toward three overarching objectives: building global capacity to combat infectious disease; preventing bioterrorism; and promoting confidence in effective BWC implementation and compliance by showing transparency.”¹⁸⁴⁸

On 22 December 2010, the U.S. Senate approved the ratification of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between the U.S. and the Russian Federation (New START).¹⁸⁴⁹

¹⁸⁴³Readout of Secretary Napolitano’s Visit to Mexico City, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1291143177817.shtm.

¹⁸⁴⁴Secretary Napolitano and Canada Public Safety Minister Vic Toews Announce Release of Joint Border Threat and Risk Assessment, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 March 2011. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1299795413607.shtm

¹⁸⁴⁵Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540: Providing Assistance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/152631.htm.

¹⁸⁴⁶Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540: Providing Assistance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/152631.htm.

¹⁸⁴⁷Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo, U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, at an Open Security Council Debate on the UN’s Counterterrorism Committees, United States Mission to the United Nation (New York) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/150906.htm.

¹⁸⁴⁸The Biological Weapons Convention Annual Meeting of States Parties, United States Mission to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva (Geneva) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. geneva.usmission.gov/2010/12/08/bwc-annual-meeting-of-states-parties/.

¹⁸⁴⁹Senate Approval of New START, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/12/153646.htm.

Once the Treaty enters into force, on-site inspections of Russia's strategic nuclear weapons facilities will resume and verify Russian compliance with the New START.

Finally, the U.S. has taken decisive action to curb terrorism financing. On 7 December 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced the designation of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operative Fahd al-Quso as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.¹⁸⁵⁰ Consistent with the FATF recommendations, Executive Order 13224 curbs terrorism financing by authorizing the U.S. government to block the assets of foreign individuals and entities that commit acts of terrorism.¹⁸⁵¹ Consequently, "these actions will help stem the flow of finances to, and inhibit the travel of, this dangerous operative."¹⁸⁵²

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral efforts to enhance the global counter-terrorism regime, including the U.S.-Canada Cross-Border Crime Forum, the Global Entry program, and the New START.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment as it has taken action to enhance transportation security, border security, and identity security. The EU has also introduced a new internal security strategy. Moreover, the General Court of the EU has provided guidelines for future policies directed against international terrorism financing. The EU has undertaken measures aimed at enhancing identity integrity through data protection. Furthermore, the EU conducted a joint review with the USA of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme, and introduced the EGNOS "Safety-of-Life" Satellite System to further transportation security. The European Union has also responded to migrant flows from North Africa within the framework of FRONTEX:

On 17 March 2011, Cecilia Malmström, member of the EU Commission, presented the joint EU-US review of the implementation of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFFP).¹⁸⁵³ The main recommendations focus on increased information sharing between

¹⁸⁵⁰Secretary of State's Terrorist Designation of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula Operative Fahd Mohammed Ahmed Al-Quso, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/152455.htm.

¹⁸⁵¹Executive Order 13224, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 23 September 2001. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/122570.htm.

¹⁸⁵²Secretary of State's Terrorist Designation of al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula Operative Fahd Mohammed Ahmed Al-Quso, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/152455.htm.

¹⁸⁵³ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission publishes report on joint EU-US review (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

Europol and US authorities, increasing transparency, and the ‘added-value’ of the program regarding counter-terrorism efforts.¹⁸⁵⁴

On 16 March 2011, Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the European Commission, underlined the importance of data protection and enhancing individuals’ control over their own data in an effort to improve identity integrity.¹⁸⁵⁵

On 2 March 2011, the European Union introduced the EGNOS “Safety-of-Life” system, a satellite-based augmentation system that improves the accuracy of GPS signals across Europe in an effort to make air navigation safer.¹⁸⁵⁶ On 10 March 2011, the EU Commission proposed new rules for border crossing in order to enhance border security. These are awaiting further discussion by the EU Council and the EU Parliament.¹⁸⁵⁷ On 11 March 2011, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to stand firmly against terrorism and to condemn all terrorist acts in light of the Day of Remembrance of Victims of Terrorism on the seventh anniversary of the train bombings of Madrid.¹⁸⁵⁸

On 20 February 2011, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström announced the launch of the FRONTEX operation “Hermes” in Italy to manage the inflow of migrants from North Africa, in particular from Tunisia.¹⁸⁵⁹

On 18 February 2011, the EU Commission launched public consultation on the issue of online identity integrity, in particular regarding eSignatures and eIdentification.¹⁸⁶⁰ The

¹⁸⁵⁴ Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme: Commission publishes report on joint EU-US review (Brussels) 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/324&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁵⁵ The Review of the EU Data Protection Framework, speech by EU Commission Vice-President Viviane Reding (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/11/183&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁵⁶ New European Satellite Navigation service increases aviation safety (Brussels) 02 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/247&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁵⁷ The Commission proposes more efficient rules for border crossing (Brussels) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/275&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁵⁸ Joint statement of EU Commission Vice-President Viviane Reding and EU Commissioner Cecilia Malmström, Day Remembrance of Victims of Terrorism (Brussels) 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/153&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁵⁹ Statement by Commissioner Malmström announcing the launch of operation “Hermes” within the FRONTEX framework in Italy (Brussels) 20 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/98&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

Commission already supports a pilot project called “STORK” (Secure Identity Across Borders Linked) to enable EU citizens to prove their identity and use national electronic identity systems.¹⁸⁶¹

On 9 February 2011, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström participated in a High-Level Public-Private Roundtable regarding European Security that reaffirmed the actions outlined under the Internal Security Strategy, such as disrupting terrorist networks and more sophisticated border management.¹⁸⁶²

On 8 February 2011, the EU Council announced the cooperation with the United States on civil aviation research and development in order to further transportation security and reduce costs for the aviation industry.¹⁸⁶³

On 2 February 2011, the European Commission introduced a proposal for a EU Passenger Name Record Directive (PNR) in order to fight crime and terrorism. The proposal requires air carriers to supply passenger data to the EU Member States while guaranteeing the protection of privacy and personal data.¹⁸⁶⁴

On 27 January 2011, the European Commission formally requested Belgium to ensure complete independence of rail safety authorities. Rail safety and accident investigation authorities are required to be independent following the Railway Safety Directive in order to enhance transportation security.¹⁸⁶⁵

¹⁸⁶⁰ Digital Agenda, Commission launches public consultation on eSignatures and eIdentification (Brussels) 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/198&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶¹ Digital Agenda, Commission launches public consultation on eSignatures and eIdentification (Brussels) 18 February. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/198&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶² Commissioner Cecilia Malmström participates in Roundtable on European Security (Brussels) 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/140&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶³ Cooperation in civil aviation research and development with the US, EU Council announcement (Brussels) 8 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/11/39&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶⁴ European Commission proposal for passenger data to fight crime and terrorism (Brussels) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 05 February 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/120&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶⁵ European Commission requests Belgium to ensure independence of rail safety authorities (Brussels) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 05 February 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/72&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

On 8 December 2010, officials from the European Union and the United States began talks in Washington regarding a personal data protection agreement when cooperating to fight terrorism or crime.¹⁸⁶⁶

On 7 December 2010, the EU-US ministerial meeting on Justice and Home Affairs was announced. It focused on measures to increase identity integrity based on the EU-US Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement as well as transportation security by reaffirming the implementation of the “Toledo Statement” regarding aviation security, information exchange, research, and international activities.¹⁸⁶⁷

On 22 November 2010, the EU issued a statement regarding the development of the Internal Security Strategy (ISS) as an important contribution to supplement the work of national law enforcement, customs, and border authorities. The statement highlights the need for better information sharing, community-law enforcement collaboration, and the EU approach to address freezing the assets of suspected terrorists.¹⁸⁶⁸

On 19 November 2010, the summit between the EU and the US focusing on global challenges was hosted in Lisbon, Portugal. Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, and José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, assisted by Catherine Ashton, High Representative, represented the EU. President Van Rompuy stressed the importance of transatlantic cooperation on security.¹⁸⁶⁹

On 24 October 2010, Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner for Home Affairs, affirmed the EU would cooperate with Greece — via the EU FRONTEX program — to provide assistance at the border between Greece and Turkey.¹⁸⁷⁰

¹⁸⁶⁶EU, US to start talks on protecting personal data, Viviane Reding, Vice-President and EU Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶⁷European Commission ready to start talks with US on personal data agreement to fight terrorism or crime, the EU Justice Ministers (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/598&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶⁸EU statement on Internal Security, Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Home Affairs (Brussels) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/598&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁶⁹EU-US Summit in Lisbon, High Representative for the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security (Brussels) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1533&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

¹⁸⁷⁰Statement by Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner of Home Affairs (Brussels) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/516&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

On 9 September 2010, the General Court ordered the European Council to carefully evaluate potential illegalities in the EU's fund-freezing measures to address the issue of terrorism.¹⁸⁷¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for the efforts to enhance: 1) transportation and border security; to combat 2) CBRN terrorism, and 3) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

¹⁸⁷¹General Court of the European Union Announcement (Brussels) 09 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.
europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=CJE/10/81&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

17. Terrorism: Capacity Building [70]

Commitment:

“We acknowledge that terrorist groups and other criminal organizations tend to flourish where governments lack the capacity and resiliency to address security vulnerabilities, in some cases threatening the stability of states. We emphasize the essential role capacity-building can play to support countries in need of assistance to fulfill their international counter-terrorism commitments. Addressing the institutional weaknesses that allow terrorists to operate freely is a critical element of our efforts. Building upon the efforts of the CTAG, we emphasize the need to improve the coordination of the growing bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives, and to make these efforts more innovative, far-reaching and sustained ... We will seek to build closer cooperation among relevant G8 partner programs to make our effort to address terrorism and related security threats more coherent and effective.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism

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		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score	+0.78		

Background:

Terrorism has come to dominate the G8 agenda in the years since the attacks of 11 September 2001. One institution that the G8 has come to strongly support in the fight against terrorism is the Financial Action Task Force, which was first established at the Paris Summit of 1987 to respond to international concern about money-laundering.¹⁸⁷² In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, it was decided to expand FATF's mandate to encompass targeting terrorist organizations' financial resources.¹⁸⁷³

FATF went on to play a prominent role in the terrorism commitments at the 2007 and 2008 summits, with a call for greater commitment to the FATF in 2007 and the

¹⁸⁷² About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁸⁷³ Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

implementation of its 40 Recommendations. In 2008, this was followed by a call for the full implementation of all aspects of the FATF.

Additionally, the 2007 summit included a pledge to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening at major transportation hubs as a means of combating terrorists' efforts. The 2009 summit saw a commitment to increase the structural stability of the government and state apparatus in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This commitment was made in light of the region becoming a focal point in the war on terror and the ramifications of instability in Pakistan in the fight against terrorism in many other countries.¹⁸⁷⁴ This bodes with the theme of this commitment, which emphasizes a capacity-building relationship between G8 countries and their partners.

Furthermore, the 2009 summit called for increased action to prevent the possibility of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks by terrorists. The pledge also underscored the need to protect critical infrastructure, including information infrastructure.¹⁸⁷⁵

Commitment Features:

This commitment cuts to the core of the issue of non-functioning states that allow terrorists to train and operate freely. That has been a major concern in post-war Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as, more recently, Pakistan and Yemen. The context of the commitment makes clear that state- and capacity-building will be instrumental to its implementation. The initiatives described in this commitment would be executed in concert with underdeveloped countries that are unable to effectively prevent terrorist groups from training and recruiting in their territory.

According to the Counter-Terrorism Action Group, which was formed by the G8 following the 2003 Evian Summit, capacity building includes "training, funding, expertise, equipment, technical, and legal assistance to other countries, so that they can prevent and respond to terrorist activity within international norms and standards."¹⁸⁷⁶

The commitment calls for bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives, and stresses that these should be more innovative, far-reaching and sustained. Thus to comply with this commitment, members must show that their initiatives are superior to those of the past in terms of being innovative, far-reaching and sustained.

The commitment also stresses greater cooperation with respect to "related security threats." Security issues that are related to terrorism, as identified by the Counter-Terrorism Action Group include: "fraudulent document detection; anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing; law enforcement training; training transportation, customs,

¹⁸⁷⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2010, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

¹⁸⁷⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2010, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

¹⁸⁷⁶ Counter-Terrorism Action Group, Foreign Affairs and International trade Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?lang=eng.

immigration and border security officials; baggage screening at airports; chemical/biological/radiological and nuclear prevention and response; examining marine vessels and containers; and assistance drafting counter-terrorism policies and legislation.”¹⁸⁷⁷ Therefore, compliance can be attained by actions taken cooperatively to strengthen capacity in these areas, as they relate to the broader concern of terrorism.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take steps to strengthen bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorist measures.
0	Member takes bilateral or multilateral steps to improve counter-terrorist measures BUT actions take are not more coherent and effective.
+1	Member takes bilateral and/or multilateral steps to build counter-terrorist measures AND measures are more coherent and effective.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral capacity building initiatives to fight terrorism that are more coherent and effective.

On 20 July 2010, Minister Cannon commented on the achievements of the International Conference on Afghanistan. Minister Cannon stated that “Canada, along with the more than 75 other countries and international organizations at the Conference, expressed continued support for the Government of Afghanistan’s Kabul Process.” He also noted that the demands G8 foreign ministers made to Afghanistan in March 2010 regarding the need for “concrete action on its London Conference commitments” were met by the Afghan government. Minister Cannon also announced that, “Canada will continue to take a leadership role on regional cooperation, through the G8 Initiative and the Dubai Process.” He declared that CAD2.2 million would be allocated to “counter-narcotic projects within the Dubai Process,” while CAD32 million would be used to improve border security until 2011. Minister Cannon also stated that the Conference was a reflection of “the growing capacity of the Afghan government.”¹⁸⁷⁸

On 3 October 2010, the Canadian government launched “Canada’s Cyberspace Security Strategy.” The goal of this strategy is to “invest in securing Government of Canada systems, as well as partnering with other governments and with industry to ensure systems vital to Canadian security, economic prosperity, and quality of life are protected.” According to Minister of Public Works and Government Services Rona Ambrose, this new initiative would help Canadians “to be prepared for all types of 21st century cyber security threats” and strengthen “our threat monitoring and response

¹⁸⁷⁷ Counter-Terrorism Action Group, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁷⁸ Minister Cannon Attends Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/229.aspx?lang=eng.

capabilities.” Ms. Ambrose also announced that CAD3.5 million will be allocated towards this strategy.¹⁸⁷⁹

On 16 November 2010, Minister Cannon, Minister of National Defence Peter MacKay and Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda, announced that Canada will assume a new role in Afghanistan “that will build on significant progress in the areas of security, diplomacy, human rights and development.” They said that although the combat mission will end in 2011, Canada will continue to collaborate with the “Afghan people and the international community” to ensure that the country will no longer be “a safe haven for terrorists.” “Canada’s new non-combat role will focus on four key areas: (1) investing in the future of Afghan children and youth through education and health; (2) advancing security, the rule of law and human rights; (3) promoting regional diplomacy; and, (4) delivering humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.” They also stated that after 2011, Canadian forces will continue to train “Afghan National Security Forces until March 2014.”¹⁸⁸⁰

On 8 December 2010, Lawrence Cannon — Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chair of the Cabinet Committee on Afghanistan — released the 10th Quarterly Report on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan. The report focuses on the achievements that Canadian involvement in the country made from 1 July to 30 September 2010. Minister Cannon stated that the “the growing capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces reflects their ability to provide security for Afghans, including for major events such as the Kabul Conference and the September parliamentary elections.” The report also emphasized other achievements in security such as progress in training programs at Sarpoza Prison. Furthermore, Canada built seven more schools, leading to a total of twenty-six, and also contributed to the eradication of polio, by holding a campaign where 364,000 children were vaccinated.¹⁸⁸¹

Prime Minister Stephen Harper confirmed that Canada and the United States are discussing “a deal that would tighten security against external terrorist threats and improve two-way trade between the countries.” He also reaffirmed that Canada will end its involvement in Afghanistan in 2011, though 1,000 troops would be sent for a period of three years as military trainers to the Afghans. President Harper further stated that abandoning Afghanistan represents a threat to global security in the future, “If we just leave Afghanistan to fall into chaos, we know it’s going to come back to haunt us.”¹⁸⁸²

¹⁸⁷⁹ Government of Canada launches Canada’s Cyber Security Strategy, Department of Public Safety (Ottawa) 3 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101003-eng.aspx.

¹⁸⁸⁰ Ministers Cannon, MacKay and Oda Announce Canada’s New Role in Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2010. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/364.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁸¹ Government of Canada Tables 10th Quarterly Report on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/387.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁸² Canada, U.S. discussing security perimeter, says Harper, Canada News (Ottawa) 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.canada.com/news/decision-canada/Canada+discussing+security+perimeter+says+Harper/4025631/story.html.

Moreover, on 14 January 2011 Lawrence Cannon, made public the signing of a partnership between Canada and the United States, “in which Canada agrees to contribute \$5 million to support the creation of a new counterterrorism training centre in Abramovo, Russia.” The founding comes from Canada’s Global Partnership Program and it aims to reduce the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction and prevent them “from falling into the wrong hands.”¹⁸⁸³

Following the arrest of Sayfildin Tahir Sharif in Edmonton, on 19 January 2011, Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews commended the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, “for collaborating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation” on the case. He added that both countries “face the same threats and share the same concerns” and this is why “Canada works very closely with international partners, including the United States, to combat terrorism and its perpetrators”.¹⁸⁸⁴

On 26 January 2011, in regards to the inauguration of Afghanistan’s National Assembly, Minister Cannon said that “Canada, together with its allies, will continue to support the Afghan government’s efforts to build robust democratic institutions based on the rule of law.” He also said that establishing “accountable national institutions” is necessary to deliver basic services, improve security and combat corruption.¹⁸⁸⁵ Furthermore, on 15 March 2011, Minister Toews announced the Canada-wide arrest warrants for Maiwand Yar and Ferid Ahmed Imam after four years of investigations by various domestic and “international law enforcement agencies”, including: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Canada Border Services Agency, and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹⁸⁸⁶

On 10 March 2011, Minister Toews declared the release of the *United States–Canada Joint Border Threat and Risk Assessment*. “The report helps enhance our understanding of common threats and risks in the areas of national security, criminal enterprises, migration, agriculture and health at our shared border.” The goal is to further improve Canada-US cooperation initiatives in terms of security and trade.¹⁸⁸⁷

¹⁸⁸³ Minister Cannon Announces Funding for New Counterterrorism Training Centre in Russia, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 14 January 2011. Date of Access 10 April 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/023.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁸⁴ Public Safety Minister Toews comments on the arrest of terror suspect wanted by the United States, Department of Public Safety (Ottawa) 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2011/nr20110119-3-eng.aspx?rss=true.

¹⁸⁸⁵ Statement by Minister Cannon on Inauguration of Afghanistan’s National Assembly, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 26 January 2011. Date of Access 7 April 2011. www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/034.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁸⁶ Public Safety Minister Toews commends cooperation of security and law enforcement agencies in the laying of terrorism charges, Department of Public Safety (Ottawa) 15 March 2011. Date of Access 7 April 2011. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2011/nr20110315-2-eng.aspx.

¹⁸⁸⁷ Canada’s Minister of Public Safety announces the release of Canada–U.S. report to support enhanced border security, Department of Public Safety (Ottawa) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2011/nr20110310-eng.aspx.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating new counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives and for actions taken with respect to related security threats.

Laura Correa Ochoa

France: +1

France has fully partially complied with its commitment to increase counter-terrorism efforts and build upon initiatives of the CTAG by engaging in capacity-building partnerships.

On 23 July 2010, French Defense Minister Hervé Morin announced in Paris that Mauritanian commandos backed by the French military carried out a raid on Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb on the border between Mali and Mauritania. The Defense Minister stated that six members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb were killed and that the Mauritanian military carried out the raid “with technical and logistical support” from France.¹⁸⁸⁸

On 26 July 2010, Paris announced that a French commando raid had failed to rescue a French hostage from Al-Qaida’s North African wing in Mali. Seized in Niger in April, Michel Germaneau was subsequently murdered by militants to avenge the deaths of several militants during the failed rescue mission.¹⁸⁸⁹ Malian representatives have expressed anger at an apparent failure to consult Malian defense officials over the raid by French and Mauritanian forces that took place on Mali territory. In response, French Prime Minister Francois Fillon stated that the French “fight against terrorism continues and it is going to strengthen.”¹⁸⁹⁰ He stated that the French government has agreements with regional governments and in particular with the Mauritanian government, as well as the Malian government, to work together “to hunt down these terrorists and bring them to justice.”¹⁸⁹¹

On 2 August 2010, Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari met French President Nicholas Sarkozy at the Elysée Palace in Paris. Both men agreed to upgrade their defense and security ties and to cooperate more closely in jointly fighting extremism and terrorism.¹⁸⁹²

On 24 October 2010, the new French Ambassador to Uganda stated that France will continue to cooperate with Uganda in the fight against terrorism in the Ugandan region.

¹⁸⁸⁸ French forces aid Mauritanian commandos in deadly raid on terrorist camp, The Washington Post (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/07/23/AR2010072303163.html.

¹⁸⁸⁹ France “at war” with al Qaeda after hostage death, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-at-war-with-al-qaeda-after-hostage-death.

¹⁸⁹⁰ France vows to “strengthen” fight against terror, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-vows-to-strengthen-fight-against-terror.

¹⁸⁹¹ France vows to “strengthen” fight against terror, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-vows-to-strengthen-fight-against-terror.

¹⁸⁹² France pledges enhanced cooperation in terror war, SAMAA News (Paris) 2 August 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. samaatv.com/News23718-France_pledges_enhanced_cooperation_in_terror_war.aspx.

The French ambassador to Uganda stated that France has 65 military instructors in Uganda and that 40 of them are training Ugandan battle groups before they leave for Somalia. These battle groups are intended to strengthen the Somali government against revolt and terrorism.¹⁸⁹³ In between 2009 and 2011 France will give \$20 million to train and support Ugandan battle groups in their fight against terrorism.¹⁸⁹⁴ The French ambassador stated that France also promotes sending Ugandan trainees, between 10 and 20 per year, to French military schools or in African schools with regional mandate backed by French support.¹⁸⁹⁵

On 2 November 2010, the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defense and Security Co-operation was held in London, England. In regards to terrorism, both countries promised to cooperate to confront all forms of terrorism at home and abroad.¹⁸⁹⁶ Both countries plan to develop excellent co-operation in the following areas: (1) the early detection of terrorist activities and terrorist recruitment; (2) the sharing of information on changes in the national threat level; (3) the prevention of terrorism through nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical and explosive devices, including through the Cyclamen program for screening traffic passing through the Channel Tunnel; (4) the protection of populations and critical infrastructure; (5) the security of commercial aviation; (6) and support to build the capacity of countries outside Europe for the fight against terrorism.¹⁸⁹⁷

On 16 November 2010, Pakistani Interior Minister Rehman Malik met with French Special representative on Pakistan and Afghanistan Yasmin Zarmani in Islamabad to exchange views on the war against terror, raising capacity of security institutions, and other matters of mutual interests.¹⁸⁹⁸ During the meeting France pledged to help Pakistan in its fight to eliminate terror. Interior Minister Rehman Malik stated that “Pakistan is against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and we would not allow our country soil to be used against any other country,” adding that “the war against terror would be

¹⁸⁹³ Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html.

¹⁸⁹⁴ Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html.

¹⁸⁹⁵ Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html.

¹⁸⁹⁶ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Number 10 (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹⁸⁹⁷ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Number 10 (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹⁸⁹⁸ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602.

brought to its logical end.”¹⁸⁹⁹ Both countries pledged to enhance cooperation in the war against terror and that an agreement on security would be signed between them soon.¹⁹⁰⁰

On 8 January 2011, two French nationals were kidnapped and later killed in Niamey, the capital of Niger, by members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb.¹⁹⁰¹ French commando’s cooperated with Niger’s National Guard to rescue the hostages. The former head of French counter-terrorism Louis Caprioli declared that France had made available the means, both human intelligence and equipment, to the Nigerian forces to track the kidnappers, and he is certain that there was cooperation between the two countries’ armed forces.¹⁹⁰² The rescue attempt was just the latest in a string of French military engagements against al Qaeda in the Maghreb in support of local authorities there.¹⁹⁰³ President Nicolas Sarkozy said the deaths of the French citizens will only strengthen France’s determination to fight terrorism in this vast desert region, where al-Qaida line militants have found refuge.¹⁹⁰⁴

On 11 January 2011, U.S. President Barrack Obama and French President Nicolas Sarkozy pledged to cooperate in the fight against international terrorism. According to Nicolas Sarkozy, “both the US and France are determined to stand firm as allies on this issue of terrorism. We have no choice but to go after these terrorists wherever they may be. When values as fundamental as those we cherish are being challenged, democracies cannot afford to give in. They must combat.”¹⁹⁰⁵ The two leaders discussed the issue of terrorism in a meeting at the White House in which they covered a wide range of global issues. According to President Obama, “we have cooperated over the last several years on dealing with a global economic crisis, dealing with the challenges of terrorism, dealing with a range of geopolitical issues from the Middle East to Iran to Afghanistan.”¹⁹⁰⁶

On 31 January 2011, French President Nikolaz Sarkozy and Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani made public that they would be signing a treaty in May that would enter France and Pakistan into a strategic partnership to counter terrorism. According to the agreement Pakistan will purchase arms from France for its counter-terrorism efforts

¹⁸⁹⁹ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602.

¹⁹⁰⁰ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602.

¹⁹⁰¹ Paris opens probe into 2 hostage deaths in Niger, Fox News (Paris) 9 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.foxnews.com/world/2011/01/09/france-al-qaida-involved-africa-kidnapping/.

¹⁹⁰² Niger: Anti-terrorism cooperation has no limits, African Bulletin (Paris) 10 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.african-bulletin.com/watch/775-niger-anti-terrorism-cooperation-has-no-limits.html

¹⁹⁰³ Op-Ed: France and the West take their anti-terror war into Africa, Digital Journal (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.digitaljournal.com/article/302471.

¹⁹⁰⁴ Sarkozy vows to fight terrorism after hostages killed, CTV News (Paris) 9 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.ctv.ca/CTVNews/TopStories/20110109/french-hostages-killed-during-rescue-110109/.

¹⁹⁰⁵ US, France pledge to fight terrorism together, MSN News (Washington) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. news.in.msn.com/international/article.aspx?cp-documentid=4788312

¹⁹⁰⁶ US, France pledge to fight terrorism together, MSN News (Washington) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. news.in.msn.com/international/article.aspx?cp-documentid=4788312

and France will provide 450 million dollars in soft loans Pakistan to meet its arms purchase requirements.¹⁹⁰⁷ The agreement also allows for counter-terrorism training of the French army and police by Pakistani experts in Islamabad.¹⁹⁰⁸ In a previous meeting, the French President told Pakistani Chief of Army Staff General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani that Paris would help Pakistan build up capabilities to meet the challenges it was facing in the war against terrorism.¹⁹⁰⁹

On 7 February 2011, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb announced it would assassinate Mauritania's President Ould Abdel Aziz for his cooperation with France to stem AQIM's growing influence in the North African region. AQIM stated that it would target Abdel Aziz "as long as the proxy war waged against the Mujahedeen on behalf of France continues."¹⁹¹⁰ France's Cooperation Minister Henri de Raincourt said in Nouakchott that Paris would stand by Mauritania in its fight against AQIM, stating that "France imposes nothing, France is at the disposal" of Mauritania, "if needs be, if it expresses the desire."¹⁹¹¹ Minister de Raincourt also commended Mauritanian security forces for thwarting an attack against the French embassy in Nouakchott by AQIM a few days beforehand.¹⁹¹²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of multilateral and bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building and for the implementation of new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Igor Gontcharov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to taking bilateral and multilateral steps to build counter-terrorist measures that are more coherent and effective.

On 29 June 2010, Germany gave its consent for the European Union to enter into a revised agreement with the United States on the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program

¹⁹⁰⁷ Fighting Terrorism: Pakistan, France to sign strategic partnership treaty, The Express Tribune (Islamabad) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. tribune.com.pk/story/111718/fighting-terrorism-pakistan-france-to-sign-strategic-partnership-treaty/

¹⁹⁰⁸ Fighting Terrorism: Pakistan, France to sign strategic partnership treaty, The Express Tribune (Islamabad) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. tribune.com.pk/story/111718/fighting-terrorism-pakistan-france-to-sign-strategic-partnership-treaty/

¹⁹⁰⁹ Fighting Terrorism: Pakistan, France to sign strategic partnership treaty, The Express Tribune (Islamabad) 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. tribune.com.pk/story/111718/fighting-terrorism-pakistan-france-to-sign-strategic-partnership-treaty/

¹⁹¹⁰ AQIM says will make new attempt after failed try last week, Al Arabiya News (Nouakchott) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.alarabiya.net/articles/2011/02/07/136694.html

¹⁹¹¹ AQIM says will make new attempt after failed try last week, Al Arabiya News (Nouakchott) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.alarabiya.net/articles/2011/02/07/136694.html

¹⁹¹² France hails Mauritania's "courage, resolve" to fight terrorism, Afrique Avenir (Nouakchott) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 March 2011. www.afriqueavenir.org/en/2011/02/07/france-hails-mauritania%E2%80%99s-%E2%80%99C-courage-resolve%E2%80%9D-to-fight-terrorism/

(TFTP).¹⁹¹³ This bilateral agreement between the EU and US is meant to increase information about transactions that may be used to fund terrorism. It is due to last for a five-year period with the automatic renewal unless one party indicates its intention to withdraw.¹⁹¹⁴

On 26 October 2010, Germany signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing it to the provision of EUR10 million to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme. This multilateral initiative endorsed by the international community will also be given a further EUR40 million over the next five years. This capacity-building initiative demobilizes those members of insurgencies who are willing to exit terrorist organizations by providing them with training and the possibility of employment as a means to reintegrate them into society.¹⁹¹⁵

On 11 November 2010, Germany announced that it would provide EUR750 thousand in emergency aid to three non-governmental organizations working in Afghanistan.¹⁹¹⁶ These funds have been allocated to projects including the provision of medical care through free clinics, the employment of local women to sew blankets which will be handed out to the disadvantaged, and the supply of stoves and heating fuel to internally displaced persons and those in rural areas.¹⁹¹⁷

On 22 November 2010, German Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle emphasized the importance of capacity-building measures for preventing the emanation of terrorism from Afghanistan. In his statement on Germany's future in Afghanistan after the 2014 withdrawal of combat troops he noted that, "...we can't then just leave Afghanistan to its own devices. We can't idly stand by while forces that pose a terrorist threat to us...swiftly regain the upper hand...We will continue...with our civilian projects. Hospitals, schools, new roads and infrastructure, for example".¹⁹¹⁸

¹⁹¹³ Germany Gives Its Consent to the SWIFT Agreement, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/06/2010-06-29-swift_en.html.

¹⁹¹⁴ Signature of the EU-US Agreement on Financial Messaging Data for Purposes of the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115518.pdf.

¹⁹¹⁵ German Government Supports Peace and Reintegration Programme in Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101026-AFG-Friedens_Integrationsprogramm.html.

¹⁹¹⁶ Winter Aid for Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101111-Winterhilfe-AFG.html.

¹⁹¹⁷ Winter Aid for Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101111-Winterhilfe-AFG.html.

¹⁹¹⁸ Foreign Minister Westerwelle on Afghanistan and the Euro/Ireland, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101122-BM-AFG-Irland.html.

On 23 November 2010, Germany committed to a bilateral operation with Singapore to build the technical capacity of the airline industry in Afghanistan through an operations and management programme for the Afghan Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. This cooperation is a part of Germany's wider plan to create aviation security in Afghanistan.¹⁹¹⁹

The German government announced that they would provide EUR300 thousand to support internally displaced people in Iraq on 7 January 2011. This financial donation was made to provide minority groups who have fled their homes with supplies such as blankets, food, and medication.¹⁹²⁰

Germany announced on 12 February 2011 the provision of a further EUR33.5 million for specific initiatives to support Tunisia's transition process. Of that funding, EUR20 million will be allocated to assist small and medium-sized businesses, EUR2 million will go to civil society groups, EUR8 million will increase the availability of vocational training and other measures to increase employment, and EUR3.5 million will aid the democratization of the state.¹⁹²¹ A portion of this money will be allocated to the provision of technical expertise. For example, one project will involve the provision of vocational training to Tunisians by German companies. Another project will involve the education of Tunisians, wherein the government envisages an increase in the number of grants provided to Tunisian academics and students to study in Germany.¹⁹²² Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle explained the one of the reasons behind Germany's support of the Middle East transition, noting that, "An autocratic government is not what makes a country stable, but rather societal stability is the prerequisite for a stable country."¹⁹²³ Germany has an interest in guarding against terrorism in the Middle East, and therefore is currently emphasizing economic and political development in the region.

The German government agreed to commit planes to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's) Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) operations

¹⁹¹⁹ Singapore, Germany to Continue Provid[ing] Civil Aviation Assistance to Afghanistan, Channelnewsasia.com (Singapore) 23 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.channelnewsasia.com/stories/singaporelocalnews/view/1095134/1/.html.

¹⁹²⁰ Federal Foreign Office Provides Assistance for Displaced Families in Iraq, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2011/110107-Irak.html.

¹⁹²¹ Germany Supports the Transition Process in Tunisia, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Tunesien/110225-TP-node.html.

¹⁹²² Germany Supports the Transition Process in Tunisia, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 12 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Tunesien/110225-TP-node.html.

¹⁹²³ A Turning-Point in History, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherUndMittlererOsten/AktuelleArtikel/110316-RegErklaerungUmbruch-node.html.

in Afghanistan on 25 March 2011.¹⁹²⁴ The fleet acts as a radar system within Afghanistan's airspace, ensuring that the country's sovereignty is upheld and that the country's responsibility to protect civilian aircraft is sustained. Germany's work in this area will help protect Afghan sovereignty in one region and allow the Afghan government to focus on taking control of security in other areas.¹⁹²⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its initiative in several bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 20 July 2010, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini indicated that Italy would continue "training Afghan security forces in order to prepare them to take up their responsibilities in the near future." He also highlighted the importance of "capacity building, i.e. the training of Afghan officials capable of contributing to building their country's future."¹⁹²⁶

On 21 July 2010, Minister Frattini, announced a strengthened collaboration between Italy and the UK on security matters, confirming that the two countries "are engaged in fighting terrorist organizations...and, at the same time, agree on a 'political strategy of reconciliation and reintegration for those who reject violence and terror.'¹⁹²⁷

On 3 August 2010, the Italian senate voted in favour of extending international missions, including the one in Afghanistan. The government increased "the Afghanistan mission

¹⁹²⁴ Airspace Security for Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/110323-Awacs-node.html.

¹⁹²⁵ Airspace Security for Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/110323-Awacs-node.html.

¹⁹²⁶ Afghanistan: Nato/Afghan government in charge within 2014. Frattini, transition on real conditions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/07/20100720_Afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁹²⁷ Italy-UK: Frattini, Strong Defence Axis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/07/20100721_Italia_GranBritagna.htm.

budget from EUR310 to EUR364 million.” The number of stationed troops is also expected to increase from 3300 to 4000 by the end of the year.¹⁹²⁸

On 9 September 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the creation of “an annual Masters programme in Law, offered to members of the Afghan judiciary.” This initiative “is part of an Italian aid package for Afghanistan in the Rule of Law sector.”¹⁹²⁹

On 19 October 2010, Minister Frattini and Afghan colleague Zalmay Rassoul inaugurated the first course series for young Afghan diplomats in Italy, financed by the Italian Cooperation program in conjunction with the Superior School for Public Administration and the American Embassy in Rome. Mr. Frattini noted that this “shows the will of the Italy of to be a main actor in the formation field, not only of the police like already we do, but also of other civil categories of personnel in Afghanistan.”¹⁹³⁰

On 19-20 November 2010, Italy and the other members of NATO agreed to a long-term partnership with Afghanistan that involves the “hand-over of all [Afghan] provinces to local security forces by the end of 2014.” Furthermore, on 22 November 2010, Premier Berlusconi reiterated Italy’s support for Afghanistan. He announced that “after 2014 NATO troops will remain in Afghanistan with a support role,” with Italy sending “200 trainers for local security forces.”¹⁹³¹

On 30 November 2010, Minister Frattini addressed the International Conference for Investment in Afghanistan, in Dubai. He declared that Italy’s involvement in Afghanistan reflects “a holistic approach to security.” He notes that security cannot be “provided by foreign governments and armies alone.” It also requires a human dimension that “strengthens the country by guaranteeing reasonable prospects of a good life – and hope for its civil society.” He further said that the “primary goal is to unleash a new process of development which should start from the Afghan people, from their traditional know-how and from the natural resources at their disposal.”¹⁹³²

¹⁹²⁸ International Missions Extended: Senate Votes Bill Into Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/08/20100803_ProrogaMissioni.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁹²⁹ Cooperation: first Masters in Comparative Law for Afghan judges, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100910_Cooperazione_master_Afghanistan.htm.

¹⁹³⁰ Afghanistan: Frattini e Rassoul inaugurano un corso per diplomatici in Italia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101019_FrattiniRassoul.htm.

¹⁹³¹ NATO Summit: Afghanistan, Security to Local Forces Within 2014, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101122_VerticeNATO.htm.

¹⁹³² Intervento del Ministro Frattini alla Conferenza Internazionale sugli Investimenti in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dubai) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/11/20101213_ConferenzaAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

On 3 December 2010, at the close of the Italy-Russia Intergovernmental Summit, seven new agreements were signed by the two countries, including a commitment “on rail transit through the Russian Federation of Italian military material and personnel headed for Afghanistan.”¹⁹³³

On 9 December 2010, Gabriel Chacchia — Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan — stated that there is a social dimension to the creation of peace and stability in Afghanistan that requires favourable conditions “to encourage people to abandon the insurgency and reconcile with the State.” He further noted that concrete evidence of Italy’s efforts for reconciliation can be seen in the contribution of EUR4 million into the National Fund for Integration.”¹⁹³⁴

On 23 December 2010, Ambassador Claudio Glaentzer agreed to donate EUR6.2 million to The Support for Agriculture and Rural Development (S.A.R.S.) Project in Afghanistan. The SARS Project will contribute to strengthening efforts by the Afghan government to improve social and economic conditions for farmers in the provinces of Herat, Baghdis, Farah and Ghor.”¹⁹³⁵

The Italian government has also released a statement saying that despite the ongoing violence in Afghanistan, Cooperation workers remain committed to helping deliver services and infrastructure projects. The letter emphasizes that during 12 January attacks, Cooperation responded to the situation by providing medical attention to the wounded.¹⁹³⁶ Furthermore, on 7 March 2011, the Italian government announced a new initiative to fight tuberculosis in Afghanistan between the Italian Cooperation program and the World Health Organization. It consists of a laboratory “which will work on diagnosing tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, is the first research and training centre in the region, after the national laboratory in Kabul.”¹⁹³⁷

¹⁹³³ Italy-Russia Inter-Governmental Summit in Sochi: 7 New Agreements Signed, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101203_verticeIntergo_v_firmate_intese.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁹³⁴ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, Security and Reconciliation Kabul’s Key to Stability, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_ItaliaAfghanistan.htm.

¹⁹³⁵ Cooperation: Italian support for Afghan farmers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. reliefweb.int/node/378974.

¹⁹³⁶ Afghanistan, why the Cooperation stays on despite the violence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 January 2011. Date of Access, 8 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/01/20110121_Afghanistan_cooperazione.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁹³⁷ Cooperation: Fighting Tuberculosis in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 March 2011. Date of Access, 8 April 2011. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110307_Cooperazione_Afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

In July 2010, Singapore's Foreign Ministry announced that Japan and Singapore would collaborate to train civil servants in Afghanistan on combating corruption.¹⁹³⁸

On 8 August 2010, Foreign Minister Okada announced that Japan would provide increased assistance to Central Asia. This assistance will include antiterrorism measures and infrastructure development.¹⁹³⁹

On 22 August 2010, Japan's Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tetsuro Fukuyama announced plans to set up a division at the prime minister's office to examine and implement Japan's assistance to Afghanistan.¹⁹⁴⁰

In August 2010, the Ministry of Defense released the Overview of FY2011 Budget Request. Section 2 of the Request, entitled "Further Stabilization of Regional Security Environment," sets as a goal the "[promotion of] defense cooperation, exchanges and dialogue to contribute to the stabilization of the security environment and order in the Asia-Pacific region." It also proposes the creation of a "Capacity Building Assistance Office" whose objective would be, "promoting response capabilities and development of human resources of developing countries in non-traditional security fields ... and, thereby, contributing to the stabilization of the global environment."¹⁹⁴¹

On 22 September 2010, Japan's Foreign Minister, Seiji Maehara, announced that Japan would continue to assist with the reconstruction in Afghanistan and pledged a total of \$1.1 billion in aid by the end of the year to help train Afghan police.¹⁹⁴²

¹⁹³⁸ Singapore, Japan to train Afghans to combat corruption, Japan Today (Singapore) 1 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/singapore-japan-to-train-afghans-to-combat-corruption.

¹⁹³⁹ Japan pledges increased assistance for Central Asia, Japan Today (Kanazawa) 8 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-pledges-increased-assistance-for-central-asia.

¹⁹⁴⁰ Gov't to set up division to work out details of aid to Afghanistan, Japan Today (Tokyo) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-to-set-up-division-to-work-out-details-of-aid-to-afghanistan.

¹⁹⁴¹ Defense Programs and Budget of Japan: Overview of FY2011 Budget Request, Ministry of Defence (Tokyo) August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.mod.go.jp/e/d_budget/pdf/221020.pdf.

¹⁹⁴² Japan vows continued aid for Afghan reconstruction, Japan Today (New York) September 22, 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-vows-continued-aid-for-afghan-reconstruction.

On 1 October 2010, Prime Minister Kan delivered a policy speech at the 176th Extraordinary Session of the Diet. He acknowledged that the international community faced major changes in the area of national security. He committed to developing an “active foreign policy,” in particular highlighting the Japan-US alliance that would “work together to tackle the issues facing the international community, such as support for Afghanistan and Pakistan.”¹⁹⁴³

On 7-8 October 2010, Japan and the European Union hosted a conference on “Tajikistan-Afghanistan Boarder Management and Trade Facilitation.” One of the stated purposes of the conference was to discuss “how to enhance security in Afghanistan and its neighboring countries.”¹⁹⁴⁴

On 2 November 2010, Defense Minister Kitazawa indicated the Japan and the United States needed to reinforce their strategic military alliance.¹⁹⁴⁵ On 13 November 2010, Prime Minister Naoto Kan agreed to maintain Tokyo’s expenditures on U.S. military forces in Japan at the current level.¹⁹⁴⁶

On 14 November 2010, Prime Minister Kan met with Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and agreed to create sub-cabinet level talks to boost the security cooperation between the two countries.¹⁹⁴⁷

On 16 November 2010, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Makiko Kikuta announced that Japan would provide an additional \$500 million in aid to Pakistan to assist with economic revival as part of its commitment in its membership in The Friends of Democratic Pakistan. Vice Minister Kikuta acknowledged Pakistan’s important role in the fight against terrorism and promised to continue to support Pakistan.¹⁹⁴⁸

¹⁹⁴³ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 176th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201010/01syosin_e.html.

¹⁹⁴⁴ Recommendation from the Conference on Japan-EU Tajikistan-Afghanistan Boarder Management and Trade Facilitation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.Mofa.go.jp/region/Europe/eu/cooperation1010/rec.html.

¹⁹⁴⁵ Kitazawa calls for tighter Japan-U.S. alliance for maritime security, Japan Today (Tokyo) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/kitazawa-calls-for-tighter-japan-us-alliance-for-maritime-security.

¹⁹⁴⁶ Japan to keep current level of host nation support for U.S. military, Japan Today (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-to-keep-current-level-of-host-nation-support-for-us-military.

¹⁹⁴⁷ Japan, Canada tie up on rare earths, launch security talks, Japan Today (Yokohama) 14 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-canada-tie-up-on-rare-earth-launch-security-talks.

¹⁹⁴⁸ Qureshi appreciates Japanese \$500 million aid, Business Recorder (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.brecorder.com/news/general-news/pakistan/1125120:qureshi-appreciates-japanese-500-million-aid.html#.

On 17 December 2010, the Japanese Security Council and the Cabinet approved National Defense Program Guidelines. Two of the three security objectives set out in the Guidelines were to “improving the global security environment, so as to maintain and strengthen a free and open international order”, and to “contribute to creating global peace and stability and to secure human security.” One of the methods to accomplish these goals is to “pursue multi-layered security cooperation with the international community.” The Guidelines, set out a plan whereby Japan will transform its Security Defense Forces in to “Dynamic Defence Forces” to, among other objectives, “strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation and actively conduct international peace cooperation activities.” The Guidelines also set out a strategy to increase “Multi-layered Security Cooperation with the International Community,” particularly through “cooperation with the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European countries” as well as through the Japanese Official Development Assistance Program.¹⁹⁴⁹

1. On 6 January 2011, Takaaki Kojima, Japan’s Ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, attended the 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Beijing. Both countries confirmed a commitment to “bilateral cooperation on global issues in order to develop the ‘Mutually Beneficial Relations based on Common Strategic Interests’” and committed to “enhance cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism.” At the meeting, both countries “exchanged and shared information on matters of mutual interest regarding international and regional terrorism situations as well as counter-terrorism cooperation measures, including assisting the capacity building of developing countries.”¹⁹⁵⁰

On 24 January 2011, Prime Minister Kan delivered a policy speech at the opening of the 177th session of the Diet. He emphasized that peace and security required that Japan “pursue foreign and security policies that actively address the creation of peace, based on balanced pragmatism.” He emphasized his government’s commitment to strengthening relations with other countries “to address...peacekeeping and peacebuilding including counter-terrorism and peacekeeping operations.”¹⁹⁵¹

On 9-11 February 2011, Takaaki Kojima, Japan’s Ambassador in Charge of International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, co-chaired the 6th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, whereat the participating countries “exchange views about the current terrorism situation, but also to identify areas which need further cooperation.”¹⁹⁵²

¹⁹⁴⁹ National Defense Program Guidelines, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kakugikettei/2010/ndpg_e.pdf.

¹⁹⁵⁰ Press Release: The 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0106_01.html.

¹⁹⁵¹ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 177th Session of the Diet, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201101/24siseihousin_e.html.

¹⁹⁵² Cambodia hosts 6th asean-japan dialogue on counterterrorism, DAP News (Phnom Penh) 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.dap-news.com/en/news/3763-cambodia-hosts-6th-asean-japan-dialogue-on-counterterrorism-.html.

On 10 February 2011, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinichi Nishimiya, met with Sibtain Fazal Halim, Pakistan's Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, to "exchange views on the current situation and issues of the Pakistan's efforts for economic reform and the bilateral economic and economic cooperation."¹⁹⁵³

On 22 February 2011, Mr. Seiji Maehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, met with Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Mr. Maehara "stated that the President's visit would provide an opportunity to further strengthen Japan-Pakistan bilateral relationship" and, "encouraged continued efforts on the part of the Government of Pakistan to enhance an investment and business environment through improvement of the security situation."¹⁹⁵⁴ "Pakistan is a very important nation for Japan particularly because of the big role it is playing in the stability of its neighboring country Afghanistan."¹⁹⁵⁵

On 22 February 2011, Prime Minister Kan met with Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and signed a Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership. The meeting involved a discussion of regional stability and counter-terrorism measures, including Pakistan's vital role in creating "a stable security environment and to establish a solid economic basis."¹⁹⁵⁶

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Dave Cordingley

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

In September 2010, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) member states, including Russia, participated in the counter-terrorism exercise Peace Mission-2010 in Kazakhstan. During the two weeks, the troops of member states practiced conducting counter-terrorist operations.¹⁹⁵⁷

¹⁹⁵³ Press Release: The 4th Japan-Pakistan High-Level Economic Policy Dialogue, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo). Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/2/0209_02.html.

¹⁹⁵⁴ Press Release: Courtesy Call by Foreign Minister Maehara on H. E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of Pakistan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/2/0222_03.html.

¹⁹⁵⁵ Kan pledges cooperation with Pakistan on Afghanistan's stability, Japan Today (Tokyo) 23 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/kan-pledges-cooperation-with-pakistan-on-afghanistans-stability.

¹⁹⁵⁶ Press Release: Japan-Pakistan Summit Meeting and Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister Kan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/2/0222_04.html.

¹⁹⁵⁷ Peace Mission-2010 was held in Kazakhstan, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (Beijing) 25 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. www.secsco.org/RU/shownews.asp?id=406.

On 2 October 2010, Russia ratified the Agreement on Training of Officers for Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Counter-Terrorism Agencies. The Agreement lays the foundation for cooperation in training personnel within SCO member states' counter-terrorist units and raising the effectiveness of counter-terrorist activities. This training will enable officers to improve their practical skills and knowledge in combating terrorism, master modern tactical methods of counter-terrorist operations, and exchange experience among the counterterrorist units.¹⁹⁵⁸

On 23 December 2010, Russia ratified the Agreement on the Collective Rapid Reaction Forces (CRRF) of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO). This agreement allows for the creation of forces that will become part of the CSTO constant combat readiness and collective security system forces, which are designated for rapid response to threats and challenges to the security of CSTO member states, including terrorism.¹⁹⁵⁹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 28 July 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron cautioned Pakistan that the UK would not tolerate the "export of terror."¹⁹⁶⁰ He indicated that the UK would continue to encourage the efforts of Pakistan to reduce and eliminate the threat of terrorism.¹⁹⁶¹ On 6 August 2010, Prime Minister Cameron met with Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari to discuss "co-operation in countering terrorism and violent extremism."¹⁹⁶²

On 6 October 2010, Prime Minister Cameron acknowledged the UK must assist Afghanistan with national security to ensure that terrorist training camps did not re-

¹⁹⁵⁸ Ratification of Agreement on Training of Officers for SCO Counter-Terrorism Agencies, Office of the President (Moscow) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/news/1056.

¹⁹⁵⁹ Law on ratification of agreement on CSTO's Collective Rapid Reaction Force, Office of the President (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1541.

¹⁹⁶⁰ Prime Minister's speech in India, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 28 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/speeches-and-transcripts/2010/07/pms-speech-in-india-53949.

¹⁹⁶¹ David Cameron defends 'frank' comments about Pakistan, BBC News (London) 29 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-10797847.

¹⁹⁶² PM and President Zardari at Chequers, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 6 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/speeches-and-transcripts/2010/08/pm-and-president-zardari-at-chequers-54357.

emerge in that country. Prime Minister Cameron emphasized that the UK was restoring ties with India, “allies in the Gulf,” and “friends in the Commonwealth.”¹⁹⁶³

On 18 October 2010 the UK government released a National Security Strategy. This document set two strategic objectives: ensuring a secure and resilient UK and shaping a stable world. The document emphasized the need to work with foreign countries to prevent the growth of terrorism. The strategy listed international terrorism as a highest priority risk, including terrorism originating in states with Al Qaeda factions and other failing states that are exploited by terrorists. The plan set eight national security tasks, including addressing the causes of instability, helping resolve conflicts including intervening overseas, and working in alliances when possible.¹⁹⁶⁴

The Strategic Defence and Security Review was published the following day and includes commitments to increase Official Development Assistance to 0.7 per cent of the UK’s Gross National Income, applying 30 per cent of the Official Development Assistance to assist fragile states, increasing funding for conflict prevention work by £71 million by 2015 and establishing a senior level organized crime contact group between countries.¹⁹⁶⁵ Despite cuts to defence spending Prime Minister Cameron indicated that the UK would still meet NATO’s spending targets and would not cut support for troops in Afghanistan.¹⁹⁶⁶

On 2 November 2010 the UK and France issued a Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation. This declaration sets out an intention to intensify co-operation between the two countries, and more specifically to share armed forces resources, to enhance their contributions to NATO’s efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan.¹⁹⁶⁷

On 3 November 2010, Home Secretary Theresa May announced £2 billion to fund policing over the next four years and indicated that the UK would “invest in conflict prevention and stopping terrorist plots overseas.”¹⁹⁶⁸

¹⁹⁶³ David Cameron’s Speech in Full, BBC News (London) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11485397.

¹⁹⁶⁴ A Strong Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The National Security Strategy, Her Majesty’s Government (London) October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_191639.pdf.

¹⁹⁶⁵ A Strong Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review, Her Majesty’s Government (London) October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_191634.pdf.

¹⁹⁶⁶ Defence review: Cameron unveils armed forces cuts, BBC News (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11570593.

¹⁹⁶⁷ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister’s Office, 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk-france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519.

¹⁹⁶⁸ Theresa May defends UK’s defences against terrorism, BBC News (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-11683417.

In November 2010, the Home Office published a Business Plan for 2011 thru 2015. The Home Office plans to review the counter-terrorism strategy aimed at stopping individuals from becoming terrorists.¹⁹⁶⁹ That same month, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office published a Business Plan for 2011 thru 2015 including a commitment to: (1) establish enhanced partnerships; (2) working with commonwealth partners to promote conflict prevention; and (3) implement actions vital for long term security and stability in the Middle East and North Africa Region. The plan also set the goal to help to build a “stable and increasingly prosperous Pakistan which takes effective action against violent extremism.”¹⁹⁷⁰

On 20 November 2010, the UK and the other members of NATO began to transfer control over security in Afghanistan to Afghan forces. This included a long-term partnership with Afghanistan that reaffirmed the re-conciliation and re-integration of insurgents to promote lasting stability.¹⁹⁷¹ NATO also adopted a new Strategic Concept and a Declaration acknowledging that “instability or conflict beyond NATO borders can directly threaten Alliance security, including by fostering extremism, terrorism, and transnational illegal activities such as trafficking in arms, narcotics and people.” NATO committed to “continue to enhance both the political and the military aspects of NATO’s contribution to deter, defend, disrupt and protect against this threat including through advanced technologies and greater information and intelligence sharing.”¹⁹⁷²

On 1 December 2010, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg delivered a speech at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit, emphasizing the importance of promoting stability in Afghanistan and particularly along the northern boarder. He announced that the UK would make a contribution to the OSCE Boarder Staff College in Tajikistan.¹⁹⁷³

On 7 December 2010, Prime Minister Cameron announced “agreement on a long-term partnership plan which will see Britain offer economic, political and military support for Afghanistan.”¹⁹⁷⁴

¹⁹⁶⁹ Home Office: Business Plan 2011-2015, United Kingdom Home Office (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/corporate-publications/business-plan-2011-15/business-plan?view=Binary.

¹⁹⁷⁰ Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Business Plan 2011-2015, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/about-us/our-publications/fco-business-plan-2011-2015.

¹⁹⁷¹ NATO and Afghansitan launch transition and embark on a long-term partnership, NATO (Brussels) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68728.htm.

¹⁹⁷² Lisbon Summit Declaration, NATO, 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68728.htm.

¹⁹⁷³ Deputy Prime Minister delivers key speech at Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=277384682#.

¹⁹⁷⁴ Prime Minister announces long-term partnership with Afghanistan, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=327198682.

In January 2011, the UK, through its participation in the Helmand Provincial Reconstruction Team, “supported a three-day conference in Lashkar Gah for 85 community elders and mullahs from seven districts to learn about the relationship between community-based and statutory justice systems.”¹⁹⁷⁵

On 1 February 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague issued a written statement to Parliament as an update to the Foreign Office’s policies and spending. The Foreign Office’s budget for 2011/2012 will total £139.5 million, including: £57 million for programmes dedicated to national security; £24 million for programmes to support UK prosperity, including through the promotion of a stable and open global economic environment that will help countries develop; and, £58.5 million for the support of democratic values, human rights and British diplomatic influence overseas. The UK will “sustain spending on counter-terrorism and counter-proliferation at £38 million and £3 million respectively,” and “will provide £16 million for spending on counter-narcotics and rule of law programmes in Afghanistan.” The Foreign Office will also “increase spending on programmes to help countries develop and to support UK prosperity, bringing these to a total of £20 million,” and “will establish a new fund of £5 million to address, in partnership with regional governments, the long-term underlying governance and social, economic and political participation issues affecting the Arab world.”¹⁹⁷⁶

On 15 February 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov met to discuss developments in Afghanistan. Both parties “reconfirmed their commitment to Afghanistan becoming a peaceful, stable, democratic, and economically self-sufficient state, free of terrorism and narcotics,” indicating that they would “continue providing multifaceted assistance to stabilisation and sustainable economic development of Afghanistan.” The two countries also committed to assisting Afghanistan in “achieving enhanced cooperation with international and regional partners including the UN, SCO, OSCE, CSTO, IMF, and World Bank.”¹⁹⁷⁷

On 10 March 2011, Minister Henry Bellingham announced at the UN Security Council that the UK would make a \$3 million uncaveated contribution to the African Union Mission in Somalia UN Trust Fund. The purpose of the donation was to help “end the 20 years of instability that have brought conflict and humanitarian disaster to the people of Somalia, and threatened the people of the region and beyond with piracy and terrorism.”¹⁹⁷⁸

¹⁹⁷⁵ January Progress Report on Afghanistan, UK Mission to the UN, 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressS&id=558520482.

¹⁹⁷⁶ Foreign Secretary announces Foreign Office programme spending for 2011-12, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 1 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=542690282.

¹⁹⁷⁷ UK-Russia statement on Afghanistan, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 15 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=551714182.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Foreign Office Minister on Somalia, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=563660682.

On 22 March 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague announced “£6 million funding to improve maritime surveillance of pirates in the Indian Ocean and to increase prison capacity in Somalia and across the Indian Ocean region.”¹⁹⁷⁹

On 22 March 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague and Defence Secretary Liam Fox issued a joint statement in response to an announcement by Afghan President Karzai regarding the security transition in Afghanistan. The joint statement confirmed that the “the UK remains committed to a strong, long term partnership with Afghanistan based on diplomacy, trade and development.”¹⁹⁸⁰

On 28 March 2011, the UK Foreign Office launched a £5million Arab Partnership Fund to “support political and economic development in the Middle East and North Africa.”¹⁹⁸¹

On 31 March 2011, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg met with United States Vice President Joe Biden. Discussions included a reaffirmation of the “UK and US commitment to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, and discussed progress in transitioning to an Afghan security lead.”¹⁹⁸²

On 5 April 2011, Prime Minister Cameron met with Pakistan Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani to discuss, among other issues, security in the region. Mr. Cameron “announced an agreement to increase bilateral trade with Pakistan to £2.5 billion per year by 2015.” He also said “there was “no higher shared priority” than the question of security and that the UK and Pakistan should work together to tackle extremist ideology, increase operational cooperation and support the political process in Afghanistan.”¹⁹⁸³

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of capacity building projects that are coherent and effective.

Analyst: Dave Cordingley

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

¹⁹⁷⁹ Foreign Secretary announces UK funding to tackle piracy in Indian Ocean, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570649482.

¹⁹⁸⁰ UK welcomes announcement of security transition in Afghanistan, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=570656582.

¹⁹⁸¹ Foreign Office launches Arab Partnership fund, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=574376482

¹⁹⁸² UK-US talks in Washington, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=576212582.

¹⁹⁸³ PM announces Pakistan trade boost, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011. www.number10.gov.uk/news/topstorynews/2011/04/pm-announces-pakistan-trade-boost-62890.

On 31 August 2010 President Barack Obama spoke from the Oval Office about the end of combat operations in Iraq. He also discussed ongoing efforts to build the capacity of the Afghan government to fight terrorism and deliver services to its people. "Within Afghanistan, I've ordered the deployment of additional troops who -- under the command of General David Petraeus -- are fighting to break the Taliban's momentum. As with the surge in Iraq, these forces will be in place for a limited time to provide space for the Afghans to build their capacity and secure their own future," President Obama said.¹⁹⁸⁴

On 27 September 2010 Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson indicated that the United States intends to send diplomatic resources to build the capacity of the Transitional Federal Government in Somalia. Assistant Secretary Carson identified curbing the growth of extremism as one of the principal reasons for this support.¹⁹⁸⁵

On 16 December 2010 President Obama spoke at length regarding the just-released progress report on Afghanistan and Pakistan. He discussed capacity-building efforts in Pakistan, saying "[i]ncreasingly, the Pakistani government recognizes that terrorist networks in its border regions are a threat to all our countries, especially Pakistan. We've welcomed major Pakistani offensives in the tribal regions. We will continue to help strengthen Pakistanis' capacity to root out terrorists. Nevertheless, progress has not come fast enough. So we will continue to insist to Pakistani leaders that terrorist safe havens within their borders must be dealt with."¹⁹⁸⁶

On 20 November 2010 President Obama fielded questions at a press conference following the completion of the NATO Summit in Portugal. He was asked about the United States' future role in Afghanistan, and responded that "[o]ur goal is that the Afghans have taken the lead in 2014, and in the same way that we have transitioned in Iraq, we will have successfully transitioned so that we are still providing a training and support function."¹⁹⁸⁷

On 17 December 2010 Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism John Brennan spoke to the Carnegie Endowment about American policy towards Yemen and its efforts to help build a more effective state in Yemen. Mr. Brennan said that a key goal of American policy in Yemen was to augment the local government's ability to eliminate "the terrible cancer of al-Qaeda."¹⁹⁸⁸

¹⁹⁸⁴ Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the End of Combat Operations in Iraq, The White House (Washington) 31 August 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/08/31/remarks-president-address-nation-end-combat-operation-s-iraq.

¹⁹⁸⁵ United States to Strengthen Engagement with Puntland, Somaliland, All Africa (Washington) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. allafrica.com/stories/201009280031.html.

¹⁹⁸⁶ Statement by the President on the Afghanistan-Pakistan Annual Review, The White House (Washington). 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/12/16/statement-president-afghanistan-pakistan-annual-review.

¹⁹⁸⁷ Press Conference of the President after NATO Summit, The White House (Lisbon). 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/11/20/press-conference-president-after-nato-summit.

¹⁹⁸⁸ John Brennan on U.S Policy Towards Yemen, The Carnegie Endowment (Washington) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3123.

On 4 February 2011, American President Barack Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper met to discuss steps towards a North American security perimeter. The two leaders released a joint statement at the conclusion of their meeting that spoke to both countries' vision for a security parameter. The statement in part read "[w]e expect to work together with third countries and with international organizations, and intend to facilitate security sector reform and capacity building around the globe, to enhance standards that contribute to our overall security."¹⁹⁸⁹

On 12 April 2011, the United States Navy, under the US-Africa Command, launched a two-week training program for roughly 50 members of The Gambian Navy. The American Navy will instruct the Gambian Navy in enforcing maritime law, including against piracy.¹⁹⁹⁰

On 14 April 2011 Daniel Benjamin, a coordinator in the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, provided testimony to the House Subcommittee on Terrorism, Non-proliferation, and Trade of House Foreign Affairs Committee. He spoke of the emphasis on capacity-building in fighting terrorism worldwide. He specifically pinpointed Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb as a group that preyed on a lack of counter-terror infrastructure in countries such as Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, and pledged that capacity-building was a key plank in the American strategy to combat the growth of extremist groups in those countries.¹⁹⁹¹

On 17 December 2010, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism John Brennan spoke to the Carnegie Endowment about American policy towards Yemen and its efforts to help build a more effective state in Yemen. Mr. Brennan said that a key goal of American policy in Yemen was to augment the local government's ability to eliminate "the terrible cancer of al-Qaeda."¹⁹⁹²

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Kevin Draper

¹⁹⁸⁹ Declaration of President Obama and Prime Minister Harper of Canada – Beyond the Border. The White House (Washington) 4 February 2011 Date of Access: 9 February 11. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/declaration-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-beyond-bord

¹⁹⁹⁰ US Navy trains Gambian Counterparts, Today Newspaper (Gambia) 12 April 2011. Date of Access: 14 April 2011. today.gm/hi/news/3286.html.

¹⁹⁹¹ Daniel Benjamin, Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (Washington) 14 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 April 2011, www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/rm/2011/160853.htm.

¹⁹⁹² John Brennan on U.S Policy Towards Yemen, The Carnegie Endowment (Washington) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3123.

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 28 June 2010, the EU signed an agreement with the United States to allow for the transfer of financial messaging data to the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP).¹⁹⁹³ On 1 August 2010, the agreement came into effect.¹⁹⁹⁴

From 1 to 2 July 2010, the EU co-financed a conference in Brussels to produce recommendations for countering terrorism. This built upon the work of five previous sessions between December 2008 and February 2010.¹⁹⁹⁵ In his letter to the Council of Europe, the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove suggested that greater cooperation within the EU was necessary to better prevent terrorist attacks and to have a synchronized judicial response to accused terrorists. While much of the conference focused on terrorism prevention within Europe, the conference did suggest that “A coordinated approach should...be encouraged within the EU...Agreeing on ways of working with third countries...would help to...achieve greater consistency and build generally more effective and fruitful cooperation between the EU and its partners”.¹⁹⁹⁶ The conference thus recommended that the EU finance capacity-building measures in the judicial systems of those states threatened by terrorism and that the necessity of technical assistance be determined through the creation of cooperation agreements between the EU and such states.¹⁹⁹⁷

On 7 October 2010, the European Commission adopted a proposal to suspend tariffs on imports from Pakistan in an attempt to aid that state’s reconstruction efforts in order to bring stability to the region.¹⁹⁹⁸ On 14 October 2010, Pakistani Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi spoke to the European Parliament noting, “If you

¹⁹⁹³ Signature of EU-US Agreement on Financial Messaging Data for Purposes of the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), Council of Europe (Brussels) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/115515.pdf.

¹⁹⁹⁴ Statement by European Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmstrom, European Commission (Brussels) 27 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/386&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en.

¹⁹⁹⁵ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf.

¹⁹⁹⁶ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf.

¹⁹⁹⁷ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf.

¹⁹⁹⁸ Pakistan’s Flood-Hit Economy Set for Major Trade Boost from EU Commission Proposal, European Commission (Brussels) 7 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=627.

want to help us fight extremism and terrorism one way of doing that is making Pakistan economically stable.”¹⁹⁹⁹ The EU has set the end of this measure as 2013.²⁰⁰⁰

On 12 November 2010, the EU’s ambassador in Afghanistan, Vygaudas Ušackas, made a statement emphasizing that “good governance is the best weapon against the insurgency”.²⁰⁰¹ He stressed that good governance must be built on the development of educational, security, and administrative capacity, and that the EU would support Afghanistan in this.²⁰⁰²

The EU’s Counter-Terrorism Coordinator released a discussion paper with recommendations for the future direction of the program on 8 December 2010 in which he emphasized the need to increase capacity-building measures for developing states threatened by terrorism.²⁰⁰³ In his report, Kerchove highlighted the lack of funding, suggesting that it is damaging the EU’s relationship with states like Yemen. His recommendations specifically include “an increase in the funding envelope for Counter-Terrorism in the next Instrument of Stability.”²⁰⁰⁴ He further suggested that technical assistance to target or transit states for terrorism be increased particularly in the area of document security.²⁰⁰⁵

The EU increased its aid budget for Yemen to EUR15 million from EUR10 million on 15 January 2011 in response to the growing humanitarian crisis there.²⁰⁰⁶ The European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva, noted the need for more aid due to the refugees Yemen was receiving from Somalia as well as the hundreds of thousands of Yemeni who are

¹⁹⁹⁹ Pakistan to EU: Help Us to Fight Terrorism, EUobserver.com (Brussels) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. euobserver.com/9/31041.

²⁰⁰⁰ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe Introducing Emergency Autonomous Trade Preferences for Pakistan, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st14/st14969-re01.en10.pdf.

²⁰⁰¹ Statement by Ambassador Ušackas at the *Road to Successful Transition in Afghanistan, Province by Province* Summit, Office of the Special Representative (Kabul) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/vilnius_conference_en.pdf.

²⁰⁰² Statement by Ambassador Ušackas at the *Road to Successful Transition in Afghanistan, Province by Province* Summit, Office of the Special Representative (Kabul) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/vilnius_conference_en.pdf.

²⁰⁰³ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf.

²⁰⁰⁴ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf.

²⁰⁰⁵ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf.

²⁰⁰⁶ Commissioner Georgieva Announces an Increase of European Humanitarian Aid to Yemen, Europa Press Releases RAPID (Brussels) 15 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/39&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

internally displaced persons as a result of internal conflict.²⁰⁰⁷ The aid will be distributed through a new EU office in Yemen to various humanitarian organizations.²⁰⁰⁸ This provision of funds will help to stabilize a region in which Islamic militant groups operate.

On 14 February 2011, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs, Lady Catherine Ashton, committed EUR17 million in addition to funds already provided under Tunisia's European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).²⁰⁰⁹ This aid is to focus on capacity-building in civil society, and the economic and political spheres. Lady Ashton emphasized that "I should be very clear with you that our commitment is both short-term and long-term", though no indication that there would be a sustainable increase in the budget was given.²⁰¹⁰ EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove stressed the importance of offering expertise as well as funds to those states undergoing the 'Arab spring', saying, "The EU needs to offer its advice and experience to Egypt, Tunisia and other countries in the region to help them build the capacity to fight terrorism while respecting human rights and the rule of law".²⁰¹¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of multilateral and bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

²⁰⁰⁷ Commissioner Georgieva Announces an Increase of European Humanitarian Aid to Yemen, Europa Press Releases RAPID (Brussels) 15 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/39&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

²⁰⁰⁸ Commissioner Georgieva Announces an Increase of European Humanitarian Aid to Yemen, Europa Press Releases RAPID (Brussels) 15 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/39&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr.

²⁰⁰⁹ The EU and Tunisia, ENPI Info Centre (Brussels) 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.enpi-info.eu/files/interview/Tunisia%20press%20pack%20March%202011_ENG.pdf.

²⁰¹⁰ Remarks by Catherine Ashton EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission after Her Visit to Tunisia, European Commission (Brussels) 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/11/101.

²⁰¹¹ The Voices We Should Hear, The Hill (Washington) 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. thehill.com/opinion/op-ed/148881-the-voices-we-should-hear.

18. Natural Disasters [55]

Commitment:

“Recognizing the challenges faced by countries in the aftermath of natural disasters to provide security and basic services to civilians, we reaffirm our commitment to support Haiti and will work to strengthen existing international coordination mechanisms to improve the timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of the international response to such disasters and will continue to support the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk reduction.”

G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	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	+0.78		

Background:

Natural disasters have become increasingly important in the global arena due to increases in population growth and population density around the world. In this commitment, the G8 has affirmed its obligation to provide security and basic services to civilians that have experienced the atrocity of natural disasters. In order to fulfill this obligation, the G8 has affirmed its dedication to improving the timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of the international response to natural disasters. To facilitate the improvements of the international response mechanism, the G8 has asserted its support of the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The first session of the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Geneva on 5 June 2007. Through a General Assembly resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction provides a forum “for all parties involved in disaster risk reduction, namely governments, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, regional bodies, civil society, the private sector, and the scientific and academic communities...to discuss the advocacy for effective action to reduce disaster risks.”²⁰¹² The UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is based upon the Hyogo

²⁰¹²Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva). 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/index-first.html.

Framework for Action; a report which outlines a comprehensive agenda on how to make nations more resilient when natural disasters occur.

The Hyogo Framework was signed by 168 nations at the World Conference for Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan and “seeks to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets”²⁰¹³ within a timeframe of ten years, from 2005 until 2015. There are five main tenets of the framework: (1) Ensure that disaster risk reduction has a strong institutional basis for implementation;²⁰¹⁴ (2) Monitor risks and enhance early warning; (3) Build a culture of safety through knowledge and innovation;²⁰¹⁵ (4) “Reduce underlying risk factors;”²⁰¹⁶ (5) “Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.”²⁰¹⁷ These guidelines provide a foundation upon which the G8 can structure its initiatives to curtail the debilitating effects of natural disasters in vulnerable regions around the world.

On 12 January 2010, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 occurred Haiti, with the epicentre located near the town of Léogâne, a few miles west of Port-au-Prince. Beyond the initial humanitarian needs Haiti expressed, “The G8 foreign ministers pledged to direct attention to Haiti’s ‘longer-term infrastructure, governance and security needs.’”²⁰¹⁸ In this sense, there is a longer commitment made to rehabilitating the region and creating mechanisms that better prepare it for dealing with natural disasters and reducing its risk of debilitation by them. Adopting the guidelines expressed in the Hyogo Framework and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction help the G8 nations achieve this end while improving the current international disaster response mechanisms in place.

Commitment Features:

²⁰¹³ Acting with Common Purpose: Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva) 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/first-session/docs/session_docs/GP-Acting-with-common-purpose.pdf

²⁰¹⁴ Acting with Common Purpose: Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva) 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/first-session/docs/session_docs/GP-Acting-with-common-purpose.pdf

²⁰¹⁵ Acting with Common Purpose: Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva) 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/first-session/docs/session_docs/GP-Acting-with-common-purpose.pdf

²⁰¹⁶ Acting with Common Purpose: Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva) 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/first-session/docs/session_docs/GP-Acting-with-common-purpose.pdf

²⁰¹⁷ Acting with Common Purpose: Proceedings of the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations (Geneva) 5 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2007/first-session/docs/session_docs/GP-Acting-with-common-purpose.pdf

²⁰¹⁸ Policy Brief: Haiti and Natural Disasters at the G8 and G20, G8/G20 Research Group (Toronto) 13 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 November 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/briefs/haiti-100613.pdf

The G8 has acknowledged the need to provide security and basic needs to those in areas ravaged by natural disasters, as recently experienced in Haiti. The way in which the G8 aims to achieve this end is through improvements in the timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of the international responses to natural disasters. Improvements to the international disaster response mechanism can be made by adhering to the framework provided by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) on strengthening preparedness and effective response.

The HFA asserts that “losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities...are well prepared and ready to act and are equipped with the knowledge and capacities for effective disaster management”²⁰¹⁹ and outlines six factors that improve preparedness and effective response. Four of the six factors that resonate most with the G8’s commitment to disaster risk reduction are: (1) “Strengthen policy, technical and institutional capacities in regional, national and local disaster management, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources;”²⁰²⁰ (2) “Promote and support dialogue, exchange of information and coordination among early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response... with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction;”²⁰²¹ (3) “Promote the establishment of emergency funds, where appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures;”²⁰²² (4) “Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk reduction.”²⁰²³ The improvements to the international disaster response mechanism—specifically timeliness, effectiveness and coordination—can be made by adhering to these four guidelines.

In regards to its reaffirmation to support Haiti through its reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, the G8 has pledged its adherence to the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in 2009 and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005. Through this framework, the effectiveness of the aid initiative to Haiti can be monitored and improved by complying with the main principles off the AAA which are to maintain transparency in the deliverance administration of aid, reform the financial and organizational policies

²⁰¹⁹ Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations ISDR (Geneva) July 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/files/1037_hyogoframeworkforactionenglish.pdf.

²⁰²⁰ Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations ISDR (Geneva) July 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/files/1037_hyogoframeworkforactionenglish.pdf.

²⁰²¹ Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations ISDR (Geneva) July 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/files/1037_hyogoframeworkforactionenglish.pdf.

²⁰²² Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations ISDR (Geneva) July 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/files/1037_hyogoframeworkforactionenglish.pdf.

²⁰²³ Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations ISDR (Geneva) July 2007. Date of Access: 11 November 2010. www.preventionweb.net/files/1037_hyogoframeworkforactionenglish.pdf.

pertaining to aid, and to make aid specific to the nation it is meant to assist.²⁰²⁴ Effective assistance to Haiti can be made by adhering to these principles.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not assist Haiti in its reconstruction efforts by adhering to the Accra Agenda for Action guidelines AND does not take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms AND does not take steps to support the UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
0	Member takes action in one or two of the following areas: (1) assists Haiti in its reconstruction efforts by adhering to the Accra Agenda for Action guidelines OR (2) takes steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms OR (3) takes steps to support the UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
+1	Member state assists Haiti in its reconstruction efforts by adhering to the Accra Agenda for Action guidelines AND takes steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms AND takes steps to support the UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Lead Analyst: Ava-Dayna Sefa

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

On 26 October 2010, the Government of Canada announced the establishment of Canada's National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction as part of Canada's commitment to comply with HFA. The National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction is directed at "ensuring a comprehensive, coordinated approach to emergency preparedness and disaster recovery," as explained by the Honourable Vic Toews, minister of public safety.²⁰²⁵

On 23 October 2010, in the light of the cholera outbreak, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the immediate provision of CAN\$1 million to the government of Haiti. Prime Minister Harper assured: "Canada will continue to respond to the needs of the people of Haiti who are experiencing tremendous hardships in the aftermath of the earthquake that took place earlier this year."²⁰²⁶ On 19 November 2011, CIDA transferred additional CAN\$4 million to Haiti in support of the fight against the cholera outbreak.²⁰²⁷ Lastly,

²⁰²⁴ The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (Paris). Date of Access: 17 November 2010. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf.

²⁰²⁵ Government of Canada launches National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101026-eng.aspx?rss=true.

²⁰²⁶ PM announces Canada to help Haiti deal with outbreak of cholera, Office of the Prime Minister (Montreux) 23 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3734.

²⁰²⁷ Canada Expands its Response to Cholera Outbreak in Haiti, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-111910177-KXA.

on 3 December, 2010, Minister Oda announced further provision of CAN\$2 million to cholera treatment and prevention programs in Haiti.²⁰²⁸

On 23 October 2010, Prime Minister Harper declared that Canadian Government will additionally be providing CAN\$20 million to the World Food Program in support of the school feeding initiative. The initiative is directed at meeting Haiti's long-term developmental needs and is endorsed by the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission.²⁰²⁹

On 9 November 2010, the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, minister of international cooperation announced that the provision of CAN\$550 thousand to the Oxfam-Quebec, who are currently undertaking relief work in the Artibonite region of Haiti.²⁰³⁰ In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has also given CAN\$450 thousand to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the lead health agency in Haiti.²⁰³¹

On 11 January 2011, Minister Oda announced support for eight initiatives in health, education, and agricultural sectors in Haiti worth of total of CAN\$93.1 million.²⁰³²

In addition to the financial support of Haiti, Canada remains an active donor of the UN Integrated Regional Information Network.²⁰³³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti and the introduction of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, which is an initiative aimed at improving international disaster response mechanisms and supports the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction through the HFA.

Analyst: Vera Gavrilova

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

²⁰²⁸ Canada Increase Support for Cholera Treatment and Prevention, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-123131255-PD6.

²⁰²⁹ PM announces further action to alleviate child hunger in Haiti, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 23 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3737.

²⁰³⁰ Canada Continues to Support Haiti's Fight Against Cholera, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ReliefWeb (Geneva) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/FGAI-8B2T5A?OpenDocument.

²⁰³¹ Canada Continues to Support Haiti's Fight Against Cholera, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/FGAI-8B2T5A?OpenDocument.

²⁰³² Canada Continues to Make a Difference in Haiti. Canadian International Development Agency (Montreal) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011.

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-111122552-NFQ.

²⁰³³ UN Integrated Regional Information Network, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Geneva). Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.irinnews.org/.

On 15 August 2010, French President Nicolas Sarkozy wrote a “political proposal to reinforce the EU’s capacity to respond to natural disasters” to the President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso.²⁰³⁴

On 20 September 2010, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner signed a “Memorandum of Understanding on the rehabilitation of the State University Hospital of Haiti,” a joint Franco- American initiative that “France and the United States will equally co-finance ...for a total cost of US\$50 million.”²⁰³⁵

On 25-26 September 2010, Minister Kouchner visited Haiti and, “during a working meeting with Ronald Baudin, Haitian Minister of Economy and Finance ...signed an agreement for the payment of the second portion of the €20 million in French budgetary aid for 2010.”²⁰³⁶ The French Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs further stated its plan to donate an additional €20 million to Haiti in 2011.²⁰³⁷

On 26 October 2010, France sent a medical mission to Haiti in an effort to combat the cholera epidemic, and reaffirmed its cooperation “with the World Food Programme in Central America to facilitate the delivery of water purification equipment.”²⁰³⁸

On 6 November 2010, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs Crisis Centre conducted an operation in which a “French military plane delivered 3 tons of humanitarian cargo to Port-au-Prince” in Haiti. The purpose of this delivery was to “combat the cholera epidemic and to help the victims of Hurricane Tomas.”²⁰³⁹ On 9

²⁰³⁴ Letter from President Nicolas Sarkozy to President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso (Paris) 15 August 2010. Date of Access 15 November 2010. www.elysee.fr/president/root/bank_objects/Lettre_M._Barroso.pdf.

²⁰³⁵ Reconstruction of the State University Hospital in Haiti, Department of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/reconstruction-of-the-state-university-hospital-in-haiti-20.09.10_14281.html.

²⁰³⁶ Visit of Bernard Kouchner to Haiti, Department of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 25-26 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/visit-of-bernard-kouchner-to-haiti-25-26.09.10_14309.html.

²⁰³⁷ Visit of Bernard Kouchner to Haiti, Department of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 25-26 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/visit-of-bernard-kouchner-to-haiti-25-26.09.10_14309.html.

²⁰³⁸ Deployment of an emergency medical mission to Haiti, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/countryfiles_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/deployment-of-an-emergency-medicalmission-to-haiti-26.10.10_14445.html.

²⁰³⁹ French assistance to the disaster victims, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/countryfiles_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/haiti-french-assistance-to-the-disaster-victims-09.11.10_14494.html.

November 2010, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs furthermore declared a €100,000 contribution to fund Haitian childcare facilities.²⁰⁴⁰

As of 30 December 2010, France contributed USD1.39 million to the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).²⁰⁴¹ The GFDRR operates internationally to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards by “supporting country-led and managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.”²⁰⁴² France also supports “special assignments of international disaster risk reduction experts in GFDRR Secretariat in Washington, DC and Geneva.”²⁰⁴³

On 11 January 2011, France announced that its 2011 budget “provides for €30 million in commitment authorizations, €20 million in disbursement appropriations for French project aid to Haiti, and €20 million in budgetary aid. In continuing its assistance to Haiti, France will keep seeking synergies and, if necessary, co-financing with bilateral or multilateral partners as it did in 2010 with project such as the French-US partnership for the reconstruction of the main hospital in Port-au-Prince. This aims to maximize the effectiveness of French aid for the benefit of the Haitian people.”²⁰⁴⁴ In addition, France reasserted its involvement with the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (ICRH), which aims to maintain a “certain impetus both on the Haitian and on donors’ side to...ensure coordination in addressing challenges that are still immense.”²⁰⁴⁵ The ICRH aims to maximize the effectiveness and transparency of reconstruction efforts in Haiti, in compliance with the Accra Agenda for Action. Specifically, France successfully advocated that the ICRH partake in sectoral reconstruction strategy formulation in collaboration with other ICRH members and Haitian officials.²⁰⁴⁶

On 12 January 2011, Michèle Alliot-Marie, Minister of State for the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, confirmed France’s “friendship, sympathy and solidarity”

²⁰⁴⁰ French assistance to the disaster victims, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/countryfiles_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/haiti-french-assistance-to-the-disastervictims-09.11.10_14494.html.

²⁰⁴¹ GFDRR Consolidated Pledges and Contributions, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery, 2010. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.gfdr.org/gfdr/node/157.

²⁰⁴² Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery, 2010. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.gfdr.org/gfdr/about_gfdr

²⁰⁴³ GFDRR Consolidated Pledges and Contributions, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.gfdr.org/gfdr/node/157.

²⁰⁴⁴ Aid for Haiti: situation update one year after the earthquake, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/aid-for-haiti-situation-update-one-year-after-the-earthquake-11.01.11_14844.html.

²⁰⁴⁵ Aid for Haiti: situation update one year after the earthquake, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/aid-for-haiti-situation-update-one-year-after-the-earthquake-11.01.11_14844.html.

²⁰⁴⁶ Aid for Haiti: situation update one year after the earthquake, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/aid-for-haiti-situation-update-one-year-after-the-earthquake-11.01.11_14844.html.

with Haiti.²⁰⁴⁷ Minister Alliot-Marie stated that “Haiti’s debt has been cancelled. Budgetary support has been provided. Civil security equipment has been delivered.”²⁰⁴⁸

On 3 February 2011 the French government donated US\$1.184 million to Jamaica to advance Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives in the region. “Ambassador of France to Jamaica Marc-Olivier Gendry presented the donation to “the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) to carry out a vector control and sanitation project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.”²⁰⁴⁹ “The project will assist the country with implementing strategies that increase protection of vulnerable areas and reduce risks associated with natural disasters. It will include watershed and coastal rehabilitation as well as climate change awareness.”²⁰⁵⁰

On 15 March 2011, in compliance with the goal of strengthening disaster response effectiveness as outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), France “made offers through the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism in response to the request to contribute disaster relief supplies to Japan.”²⁰⁵¹

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support Haiti and its efforts to improve the timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of the international response to natural disasters.

Analyst: Kelsey Komorowski

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

²⁰⁴⁷ Haiti: one year after the earthquake of 12 January 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/haiti-one-year-after-the-earthquake-of-12-january-2010-12.01.11_14836.html.

²⁰⁴⁸ Haiti: one year after the earthquake of 12 January 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/haiti_473/france-and-haiti_2641/political-relations_6180/haiti-one-year-after-the-earthquake-of-12-january-2010-12.01.11_14836.html.

²⁰⁴⁹ ODPEM gets donation from France for vector control and sanitation, Jamaica Information Service (Kingston) 3 February 2011, Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.jis.gov.jm/news/topstories/26682-odpem-gets-donation-from-france-for-vector-control-and-sanitation.

²⁰⁵⁰ ODPEM gets donation from France for vector control and sanitation, Jamaica Information Service (Kingston) 3 February 2011, Date of Access: 8 February 2011. www.jis.gov.jm/news/topstories/26682-odpem-gets-donation-from-france-for-vector-control-and-sanitation.

²⁰⁵¹ The European Union's response to the earthquake and nuclear plant situation in Japan, European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/177&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

On 11 November 2010, Germany announced it would commit €200,000 to help fight the cholera epidemic that has emerged in Haiti in the wake of the January 2010 earthquake.²⁰⁵²

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of Haiti.

Analyst: Andrew Lynes

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

On 11 November 2010, the Italian Civil Protection Department and the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding disaster risk reduction. World Bank Vice President for Sustainable Development Katherine Sierra stated, “The Italian authorities have undertaken exemplary measures in earthquake emergency management, in response to the L’Aquila earthquake that struck in April this year, and the Memorandum will allow other countries to benefit from their experience.”²⁰⁵³ The MoU seeks to improve the collaborative process of information and experience exchange between the Italian government and the World Bank pertaining earthquake preparedness and response.

On 8 and 9 March 2011, the Italian Civil Protection Department with collaboration with the Secretary of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction hosted a conference for the Programme for Prevention, Preparedness, and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters and The South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme.²⁰⁵⁴ At the conference, the Mid-Term Review 2010-2011 on the progress of compliance to the HFA was released.²⁰⁵⁵ On 17 February 2011, the National Civil Protection Department of Italy released the Interim National Progress Report on the Implementation of HFA as part of the HFA Monitoring and Progress Review process. The report reviews and evaluates national current achievements and future goals with regard to implementation of the HFA.²⁰⁵⁶

²⁰⁵² Federal Foreign Office Releases More Funds to Fight Cholera in Haiti, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101111-Haiti-Cholera.html

²⁰⁵³ World Bank and Italian Government Strengthen Collaboration on Disaster Risk Management, World Bank (Rome) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. go.worldbank.org/X9XZIY6KG0.

²⁰⁵⁴ Hyogo Framework for Action: Mid-Term Review Report. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (Rome) 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.protezionecivile.it/jcms/en/view_eve.wp?contentId=EVE23183.

²⁰⁵⁵ Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Mid-Term Review 2010-2011 (Rome) 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.protezionecivile.it/resources/cms/documents/HYOGO_FRAMEWORK_mid_term.pdf.

²⁰⁵⁶ Italy: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (2009-2011) – Interim, National Civil Protection Department (Rome) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. preventionweb.net/go/18012.

Italy remains an acting donor to the UN's Central Emergency Fund (CERF), with a total of US\$1.5 million donated in 2010 and US\$1.3 million donated in 2011.²⁰⁵⁷ Moreover, as an active donor to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), Italy has provided US\$1.282 million in support of the organization's needs in 2010.²⁰⁵⁸ Also, Italy has pledged funds to support the activities of the World Health Organization in Haiti.²⁰⁵⁹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti, its commitment to improving international disaster response mechanisms, and its support of the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

Analyst: Vera Gavrilova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

In late October 2010, Japan extended ¥20 million of aid to Vietnam after a series of typhoons hit the coastal areas of Central Vietnam.²⁰⁶⁰

On 4 August 2010, Japan provided relief supplies through financing provided to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in response to flooding that occurred in the eastern part of Afghanistan.²⁰⁶¹

On 14 August 2010, Japan mobilized ¥100 million of aid to Gansu Province, China in response to a mudslide disaster.²⁰⁶²

Throughout August 2010 Japan made a particularly large contribution to the international effort aimed at providing flood relief to Pakistan. Six helicopters and more than 200

²⁰⁵⁷ CERF Pledges and Contributions: 2006-2010, Central Emergency Response Fund (New York) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. ochaonline.un.org/cerf/Donors/Donors/tabid/5370/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

²⁰⁵⁸ GFDRR Consolidated Pledges and Contributions as of December 1, 2010, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.gfdr.org/gfdr/sites/gfdr.org/files/documents/GFDRR_Consolidated_Pledges_Dec01-2010.pdf.

²⁰⁵⁹ Haiti: Controlling the Cholera Outbreak, World Health Organization (Port-au-Prince) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.who.int/hac/crises/hti/highlights/november2010/en/index.html.

²⁰⁶⁰ Emergency Assistance for Flood Disaster in Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1022_01.html.

²⁰⁶¹ Flood Disaster in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 6 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/8/0806_01.html.

²⁰⁶² Emergency Grant Aid to the People's Republic of China for the Mudslide Disaster in Gansu Province, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 14 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/8/0814_01.html

troops from the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force were deployed to assist with the transportation and distribution of relief materials.²⁰⁶³ In meeting summit goals for strengthening international coordination mechanisms, the Japan International Cooperation Agency has also worked with the World Bank and Asia Development Bank to assess damages and needs in order to assist in the reconstruction process in Pakistan.²⁰⁶⁴

Japan has remained committed to providing both emergency relief and long-term reconstruction assistance to the people of Haiti in the aftermath of the devastating 12 January earthquake, as Japan is well positioned to provide aid to Haiti “given its vast experience in the areas of earthquake-disaster relief and seismic engineering.”²⁰⁶⁵

As of August 2010, the Government of Japan has disbursed over USD100 million in relief assistance to Haiti. This assistance has included both emergency aid—such as the provision medical service, relief goods, food distribution and shelter construction—and long-term reconstruction support. An engineer company from the Japanese Self-Defense Forces has been deployed to the UN stabilization mission to assist with activities such as the clearing of rubble, the reopening of roads and small construction work.²⁰⁶⁶

Continued support for Haiti was also seen on 28 October 2010 when the Japan International Cooperation Agency sent emergency supplies—including water tanks, water purifiers, jerry cans and plastic sheeting—to help combat the island’s cholera outbreak.²⁰⁶⁷

Japan’s Defense Ministry has allocated ¥30 million from its 2011 budget to be used to train the military personnel of several Southeast Asian nations in disaster relief skills. The program “is aimed at stabilizing security in Southeast Asia by sharing expertise acquired by the Self-Defense Forces through domestic disaster relief.”²⁰⁶⁸

Japan remains involved in Haitian reconstruction a year after the earthquake. The Government of Japan has pledged US\$100 million over the next three years to aid in international rehabilitation efforts. The Japan International Cooperation Agency remains involved in a series of projects to rebuild roads and drainage systems. Japan is also

²⁰⁶³ GSDF unit to end Pakistan flood relief, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101006a7.html.

²⁰⁶⁴ JICA Sends Additional Emergency Supplies as Pakistan Continues to Battle Nationwide Flooding, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2010/20100827_01.html.

²⁰⁶⁵ The reconstruction of Haiti, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/ed20100128a1.html.

²⁰⁶⁶ Japan’s Assistance to Haiti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) August 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/region/latin/haiti/disaster2010/.

²⁰⁶⁷ Emergency Supplies Being Sent by JICA to Help Combat Cholera Outbreak in Haiti, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2010/20101028_01.html.

²⁰⁶⁸ SDF to give disaster relief skills to S.E. Asia, Daily Yomiuri Online (Tokyo) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/T110105005031.htm

involved in technical training in Haiti; local technicians have been assisted with disaster relief and food production techniques.²⁰⁶⁹

Japan dispatched a team of 70 rescue workers to Christchurch, New Zealand following an earthquake on 22 February 2011. Nurses, doctors, firefighters, police and structural damage assessors were sent to help victims and assist with relief efforts.²⁰⁷⁰

In March 2011, Japan was involved in an earthquake risk reduction program in Chile. Experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency advised on the design of: earthquake resistant buildings and bridges, measurements to assess structural damage, and methods to detect which pockets of land may dissolve into dangerous mud holes in the event of an earthquake.²⁰⁷¹

From 15 to 19 March, Japan and Indonesia co-hosted the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise. The Exercise's aim was to strengthen cooperation and coordination between regional states' civilian and military agencies in order to provide more effective disaster relief. Cooperative exercises included tsunami drills, evacuation procedures, and the rapid establishment of field hospitals. Japan, as well as many other participating states, diverted resources from the Exercise in order to provide emergency relief to the victims of the massive earthquake that struck Japan on 11 March 2011.²⁰⁷²

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti and its commitment to improving international disaster response mechanisms through HFA-compliant initiatives, thereby supporting the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

Analyst: James Marcus Bridger

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

²⁰⁶⁹ One Year Later, JICA Continues to Assist Haiti in Wake of Catastrophic Earthquake, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2010/20100107_01.html

²⁰⁷⁰ 70 Member Japanese Aid Team Leaves for Quake-hit NZ, Japan Today (Tokyo) 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2011. www.japantoday.com/category/national/view/8-japanese-students-teacher-trapped-in-nz-building-japan-to-send-team

²⁰⁷¹ Protecting Chile from Future Earthquakes and Tsunamis, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 23 February 2011. Date of Access 29 March 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2010/20110223_02.html

²⁰⁷² ARF Members Wrapped Up Week-Long Drills amidst Crises in Japan, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Jakarta) 21 March 2001. Date Accessed: 31 March 2011. www.aseansec.org/26057.htm

On 24 September 2010, the Russian Government donated US\$3 million to the International Civil Defence Organisation to help equip fire-rescue divisions of the Kirghiz Ministry of Emergencies.²⁰⁷³

On 10 December 2010, Russian Government donated US\$2 million to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and US\$1 million to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).²⁰⁷⁴

On 10 December 2010, the heads of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) member states adopted an action plan on the creation of a CSTO collective emergency response mechanism.²⁰⁷⁵ In line with the action plan of the Russian Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief (EMERCOM) proposed to create a joint register of search-and-rescue units of the CSTO states. EMERCOM also offered the Ministry's facilities for the training of personnel from other countries.²⁰⁷⁶

At the Haiti Donors' Conference in March 2010 Russia pledged to allocate an additional USD8 million for the reconstruction of Haiti.²⁰⁷⁷ According to the UN Special Envoy for Haiti, this sum has been completely disbursed.²⁰⁷⁸ According to Director of the International Financial Affairs Department of the Russian Ministry of Finance Andrey Bokarev, Russia does not plan to allocate additional funds to the recovery of Haiti in the near future.²⁰⁷⁹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its initiatives in the development of disaster response mechanisms, but its lack of support of Haiti in its recovery during the compliance cycle.

Analyst: Irina Grechukhina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

²⁰⁷³ Executive Order No. 1614-r of 24 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. government.ru/docs/12374/.

²⁰⁷⁴ Executive Order No. 2233-r of 10 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. government.ru/gov/results/13416/.

²⁰⁷⁵ Documents adopted at the Collective Security Council session, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/810.

²⁰⁷⁶ The collective emergency response mechanism will be developed as part of the CSTO, Russian Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Disaster Relief (Moscow) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 18 January 2011. www.mchs.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=148091.

²⁰⁷⁷ Pledge Statements, International Donors' Conference Towards a New Future for Haiti. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.haiticonference.org/pledges-statements.html.

²⁰⁷⁸ Donor Analysis, Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti. Date of Access: 11 May 2011. www.haitispecialenvoy.org/assistance-tracker/#/donorAnalysis.

²⁰⁷⁹ A.Bokarev: "It is Important to Reach New Quality Standards of Russia's Development Assistance Programmes", RCICD.org 2 May 2011, Date of Access: 10 May 2010. en.rcicd.org/news/minfin_press_conference/.

On 27 November 2010, the United Kingdom announced it would pay for 115 doctors, 920 nurses, 740 support staff, as well as emergency supplies to help fight the cholera epidemic that has emerged in Haiti in the wake of the January 2010 earthquake.²⁰⁸⁰

On 28 March 2011, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) released its review of its humanitarian response procedures to natural disasters. The review sets out “40 key recommendations” ranging “from high-level policy reforms through to practical measures designed to improve operations on the ground,” including the creation of a global “risk register” and increased scientific co-ordination.²⁰⁸¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti and its commitment to improving international disaster response mechanisms through HFA-compliant initiatives, thereby supporting the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction through the HFA.

Analyst: Andrew Lynes

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

On 25 August 2010 the first school built under the partnership between the US Government and the Digicel Haiti Foundation was opened.²⁰⁸² The Digicel Foundation is an organization “which supports education and community projects throughout Haiti.”²⁰⁸³

On 19 November 2010 “the US Government, through the US Agency for International Development (USAID), strengthened the Government of Haiti’s ability to detect earthquake activity by funding five new seismometers.”²⁰⁸⁴ The new seismometers will replace the initial equipment provided by the United States government immediately following the earthquake in January 2010. In addition to the new instruments, the US

²⁰⁸⁰ UK Pledges Aid to Fight Haiti Cholera Epidemic, BBC News UK Edition (London) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-11854178.

²⁰⁸¹ Ashdown Review: UK Government must be prepared for increase in natural disasters and emergencies, United Kingdom Department for International Development (London) 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2011. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Ashdown-Review-UK-Government-must-be-prepared-for-increase-in-natural-disasters-and-emergencies/.

²⁰⁸² Digicel Foundation and U.S. Government Partner to Provide New Schools in Earthquake-Affected Communities in Haiti, United States Agency for International Development (Port-Au-Prince) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100825.html

²⁰⁸³ Digicel Foundation and U.S. Government Partner to Provide New Schools in Earthquake-Affected Communities in Haiti, United States Agency for International Development (Port-Au-Prince) 25 August 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100825.html.

²⁰⁸⁴ U.S Government Funds Haiti’s First Seismic Surveillance Station, United States Agency for International Development (Port-Au-Prince/Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101119.html.

government is providing “technical training and logistical assistance to improve seismic surveillance.”²⁰⁸⁵

The United States, through USAID and the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), contributed over USD131 million to Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives in 2010.²⁰⁸⁶ Each of these initiatives “promotes at least one of the five priorities identified by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).”²⁰⁸⁷ One such initiative is the United States’ support of the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP), “an interagency agreement with the US Geological Survey (USGS) that enables USAID/OFDA to access and deploy the only international rapid-response volcano crisis team in the world.”²⁰⁸⁸ With the support of the United State government, VDAP was able to provide swift and timely support for volcanic disasters in Indonesia, Guatemala and Tanzania.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti and its commitment to improving international disaster response mechanisms through HFA-compliant initiatives, thereby supporting the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction through the HFA.

Analyst: Ava-Dayna Sefa

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitments to assist with the recovery of Haiti, take steps to improve international disaster response mechanisms, and support the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction.

On 13 October 2010, the European Commission declared its intention to “integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in its worldwide humanitarian and development actions,” including “training, exercises, exchange and collaboration of experts and projects” and “an integrated approach to disaster management including prevention, preparedness and response.”²⁰⁸⁹

²⁰⁸⁵ U.S Government Funds Haiti’s First Seismic Surveillance Station, United States Agency for International Development (Part-Au-Prince/Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr101119.html.

²⁰⁸⁶ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/mods/program_updates/drr_fs01_09-30-2010.pdf.

²⁰⁸⁷ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/mods/program_updates/drr_fs01_09-30-2010.pdf.

²⁰⁸⁸ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 September 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/publications/prep_mit/mods/program_updates/drr_fs01_09-30-2010.pdf.

²⁰⁸⁹ The European Commission to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in its worldwide humanitarian and development actions, European Union (Brussels) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

On 26 October 2010, the European Commission proposed to “improve the disaster response of the European Union, both within and outside of its borders.”²⁰⁹⁰ This proposal included the creation of a European Emergency Response Capacity, “based on Member States’ expertise and assets; and second, a European Emergency Response Centre” as the new “platform for more effective EU coordination whenever disasters strike. This centre ...[would] collect real-time information on disasters, monitor hazards, alert member states, and coordinate the EU’s disaster response actions.”²⁰⁹¹

On 5 November 2010, an EU press release confirmed that the EU Monitoring and Information Centre had transmitted Haiti’s request for tents, tarpaulins, mosquito nets and water purification kits to the “31 countries that participate in the EU’s Civil Protection Mechanism,” and was standing by to “collect the assistance offers and coordinate their deployment as needed.”²⁰⁹²

On 15 November 2010, the European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) released a factsheet on the Haitian cholera epidemic whereby it pledged to “mobilize the 2010 remaining humanitarian funds allocated for Haiti ...€5.8 million were allocated in new contracts and extensions of existing contracts to humanitarian NGOs in the affected areas.”²⁰⁹³ These funds will finance DG ECHO’s three-point plan of supporting an epidemiological surveillance system and health coordination, engaging in preventative strategies such as hygiene promotion, and focusing on curative strategies such as health staff training.²⁰⁹⁴

On 8 December 2010, the European Commission noted scope for improvement in its response to natural disasters. The Commission acknowledged “the need to respond to crises of rising frequency and magnitude, exacerbated by natural disasters” and proposed more “targeted efforts to ensure the transition from relief to long-term development aid.”²⁰⁹⁵ In its Mid-Term Review of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid

²⁰⁹⁰ Commission proposes to improve European disaster response, European Union (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁹¹ Commission proposes to improve European disaster response, European Union (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁹² Haiti’s government activates MIC in reaction to Hurricane Tomas, European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1327&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁹³ Factsheet Haiti Cholera Epidemics, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and European Civil Protection 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/Haiti_cholera_factsheet_151110_en.pdf.

²⁰⁹⁴ Factsheet: Haiti Cholera Epidemics, European Commission Humanitarian Aid and European Civil Protection 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/Haiti_cholera_factsheet_151110_en.pdf.

²⁰⁹⁵ The Commission reviews EU’s humanitarian aid strategy, and acts to improve it, European Union (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

Action Plan, the Commission stated that it seeks to make a priority of “working with development actors on disaster risk reduction and on transition from emergency response to recovery, including early post-crisis needs assessment.”²⁰⁹⁶

On 21 December 2010, the European Commission issued a Staff Working Paper on Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management meant to “create significant opportunities of successfully combining resources for the common objective of preventing and mitigating shared risks” by building on “existing good practice risk assessments” of major natural disasters.²⁰⁹⁷ The “focus of these guidelines is on the processes and methods of national risk assessments and mapping in the prevention, preparedness and planning stages, as carried out within the broader framework of disaster risk management.”²⁰⁹⁸

As of 1 January 2011, the European Commission committed €34.3 million for the budgetary year of 2011 to promote international efforts for disaster preparedness according to the Hyogo Framework for Action.²⁰⁹⁹ Specifically, this funding is meant to “strengthen communities' and institutions' capacity to prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters, and to foster exchange of experiences and tools within the region, with the goal of increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability” throughout various regions.²¹⁰⁰

On 11 January 2011, the EU confirmed that it will “respect its commitments and [stand] firm in its solidarity with Haitians”, reasserting its “will to place Haiti in a stronger

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1681&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁹⁶ The Mid-Term Review of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid Action Plan, European Union (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/663&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²⁰⁹⁷ Commission Staff Working Paper: Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/pdffdocs/prevention/COMM_PDF_SEC_2010_1626_F_staff_working_document_en.pdf.

²⁰⁹⁸ Commission Staff Working Paper: Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/pdffdocs/prevention/COMM_PDF_SEC_2010_1626_F_staff_working_document_en.pdf.

²⁰⁹⁹ Commission Decision on the financing of DIPECHO humanitarian Action Plans from the 2011 general budget of the European Union, European Union (Brussels) 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. reliefweb.int/node/382539.

²¹⁰⁰ Commission Decision on the financing of DIPECHO humanitarian Action Plans from the 2011 general budget of the European Union, European Union (Brussels) 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. reliefweb.int/node/382539.

position to embark on the longer path to stability, human development and sustained poverty reduction.”²¹⁰¹

On 1 February 2011, the EU announced its restructured decision-making process for delivering humanitarian aid.²¹⁰² Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, stated that this new structure will “offer more predictability to [EU] partners and significantly streamline the decision-making process by reducing 55 decisions to three.”²¹⁰³ The EU also proposed renewed detailed implementation plans for funding allocation in Haiti, which would include strategy review sessions “throughout the duration of the funding decision.”²¹⁰⁴

On 14 February 2011, the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) stated that it will continue to support disaster preparedness and risk reduction in Haiti.²¹⁰⁵ ECHO confirmed that its strategy in “Haiti for 2011 will focus on three areas of intervention, with a total budget of €33 million targeting an estimated...3 million beneficiaries.”²¹⁰⁶ Specifically, this strategy responds to disasters through multi-sector assistance throughout the country and fights against malnutrition and infant mortality.²¹⁰⁷ It also intends to mainstream ECHO's Disaster Risk Reduction approach into the entire scope of its humanitarian response, “with emphasis on multi-hazard events while ensuring an integrated approach among the different stakeholders.”²¹⁰⁸

²¹⁰¹ Joint Statement of Vice-President and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, EU Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, and EU Commissioner for Humanitarian aid, Kristalina Georgieva, on the situation in Haiti, 1 year after the earthquake, European Union (Brussels) 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/13&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁰² Simpler, faster and better delivery of €622,3 million for humanitarian assistance, European Union (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁰³ Simpler, faster and better delivery of €622,3 million for humanitarian assistance, European Union (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁰⁴ Simpler, faster and better delivery of €622,3 million for humanitarian assistance, European Union (Brussels) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/117&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹⁰⁵ Aid in Action: Haiti, European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/caribbean_pacific/haiti_en.htm.

²¹⁰⁶ Aid in Action: Haiti, European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/caribbean_pacific/haiti_en.htm.

²¹⁰⁷ Aid in Action: Haiti, European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/caribbean_pacific/haiti_en.htm.

²¹⁰⁸ Aid in Action: Haiti, European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/caribbean_pacific/haiti_en.htm.

On 15 March 2011, the European Union announced that its Civil Protection Mechanism would deliver a “genuinely joined-up European [disaster] response package” to Japan.²¹⁰⁹ In accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action mandate, the Commission began coordinating the provision of disaster relief supplies amongst participating states, and dispatched a humanitarian expert to join the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission in Japan.²¹¹⁰ The Commission also confirmed that it had a “Civil Protection Assessment and Coordination Team of 10 experts [ready] to leave any moment to coordinate the upcoming assistance” in Japan.²¹¹¹ In addition, the “EU Situation Centre [activated] its consular online webpage to exchange information on EU-citizens possibly affected in the region.”²¹¹²

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the recovery of Haiti and its commitment to improving international disaster response mechanisms through HFA compliant initiatives, thereby supporting the UN Global Platform for Risk Reduction through the HFA.

Analyst: Kelsey Komorowski

²¹⁰⁹ The European Union's response to the earthquake and nuclear plant situation in Japan, European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/177&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹¹⁰ The European Union's response to the earthquake and nuclear plant situation in Japan, European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/177&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹¹¹ The European Union's response to the earthquake and nuclear plant situation in Japan, European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/177&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

²¹¹² The European Union's response to the earthquake and nuclear plant situation in Japan, European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/177&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.