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

2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

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Prepared by
Enko Koceku, Laura Correa Ochoa, Guillaume Kishibe and Sarah Danruo Wang,
with Caroline Bracht
G8 Research Group, University of Toronto,
and
Mark Rakhmangulov, Andrey Shelepov and Andrei Sakharov
National Research University Higher School of Economics International Organisations
Research Institute (Moscow)

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www.g8.utoronto.ca • www.g8live.org
g8@utoronto.ca

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Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to the developed countries’ goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion of climate finance per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and are advancing our efforts to continue to improve the transparency of international climate finance flows.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Climate Change

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		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score	-0.11		

Background:

The first commitments to climate change by the G7 were introduced in the 1978 Bonn I and 1980 Venice summits.¹⁰⁸⁰ These negotiations focused on energy security rather than the environment.

Prior to the 2003 Evian Summit, the environment was not the main focus of the commitment on climate change. The Evian Summit discussed sustainable development and sanitation for the first time, but lacked significant political action or follow-up processes to ensure compliance. During the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair declared climate change as “long term the single most important issue we face as a global community.”¹⁰⁸¹

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the “leading international body for the assessment of climate change.”¹⁰⁸² Created in 1988, the IPCC has provided the G8 with four reports in the past to “provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.”¹⁰⁸³

¹⁰⁸⁰ “G8 Impact on International Climate Change Negotiations: Good or bad?” (Berlin) Access Date: 3 December 2013.
http://www.ecologic.eu/download/zeitschriftenartikel/meyer-ohlendorf/g8_impact_on_international_climate_change_negotiations.pdf

¹⁰⁸¹ “G8 Impact on International Climate Change Negotiations: Good or bad?” (Berlin) Access Date: 3 December 2013.
http://www.ecologic.eu/download/zeitschriftenartikel/meyer-ohlendorf/g8_impact_on_international_climate_change_negotiations.pdf

¹⁰⁸² “IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” Access Date: 3 December 2013.
<http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml#UqEGXpGEzwl>

¹⁰⁸³ “IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” Access Date: 3 December 2013.
<http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml#UqEGXpGEzwl>

In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro with the objective to “stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate.

At the Camp David Summit in 2012, G8 leaders recognized that “the development of and universal access to environmentally safe, sustainable, secure, and affordable sources of energy is essential to global economic growth and to their overall efforts to address climate change.”¹⁰⁸⁴ Previous G8 Summits have focused on pursuing a comprehensive energy strategy, the sustainability of renewable resources and reduction of climate pollutants.

Commitment Features:

The commitment is focused on the necessity for all countries to contribute to the mobilization of the combined amount of \$100 billion of climate finance per year by 2020. Any action taken by G8 member countries that contributes to the mobilization of \$100 billion will be viewed as compliance to this section of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not contribute to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance AND does not express intention to do so.
0	Member expresses intention to make a contribution towards the \$100 billion of climate finance BUT does not make this contribution.
+1	Member makes a contribution towards the \$100 billion of climate finance.

Lead Analyst: Christine Jacob

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment on climate change.

Canada has not taken action to lower greenhouse gas emissions, creating UNFCCC protocols or contributing USD 100 billion towards climate finance. Thus, Canada has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Sangeethai Sivan

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, create United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change legal protocols that could be implemented with force in 2020 and contribute to the mobilization of USD 100 billion for climate finance.

On 9 October 2013, the board of the Green Climate Fund met in Paris to help developing countries adapt to climate change and reduce emissions.¹⁰⁸⁵ For France, EUR 110 million were attributed to the fund for 2014 and 2015 under the draft 2013 finance law initially.¹⁰⁸⁶ The French contribution

¹⁰⁸⁴ “The White House: Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on Energy and Climate Change.” (Washington) May 2012. Access Date: 3 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/fact-sheet-g-8-action-energy-and-climate-change>

¹⁰⁸⁵ Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

was to be derived from the country's tax on financial transactions, 10 per cent of which was to be repaid to the development aid budget.¹⁰⁸⁷

On 16 December 2013, the Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report listed France as one of the top three countries in delivering secure and sustainable energy¹⁰⁸⁸

On 7 February 2014, the Government of France, the United Arab Emirates, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden outlined cooperation on waste-to-energy initiatives and demand-side management in the second meeting of the Global Sustainable Cities Network which formed part of the 2014 Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week. These countries evaluated policy and technology options to enhance market growth and cross-investment, and a study on the economic potential of waste heat reuse in the UAE and GCC was also announced.¹⁰⁸⁹

On 11 September 2013, French lead climate negotiator Paul Watkinson confirmed the country's main development agency had allocated EUR 2 billion a year towards climate mitigation and adaptation projects up to 2015 and put at least 50 per cent of their resources towards climate activities.¹⁰⁹⁰

France has partially complied with its commitment to climate change. France has contributed to the mobilization of USD 100 billion for climate finance but has yet to disburse the funds. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to contribute to the USD 100 billion for climate finance. Germany has made significant efforts in reducing greenhouse emissions by contributing EUR 12 million to a program supporting pioneer regions that have reduced deforestation.¹⁰⁹¹ In total, Germany has provided EUR 56 million to support forest protection measures that demonstrably contribute to reducing emissions.

Germany has also contributed to the mobilization of USD 100 billion necessary for climate finance. At the 2013 United Nations climate change conference held in Warsaw, Poland, Germany pledged to contribute to the Green Climate Fund, a fund associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) founded to promote efforts combating climate change.¹⁰⁹² In addition, Germany has contributed USD 40 million to the Adaptation Fund, an

¹⁰⁸⁷ Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Norway, New Zealand, and France ranked as best providers of sustainable energy, Climate Action; UNEP (London) 16 December 2013. Access Date: 24 April 2014. http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/norway_new_zealand_and_france_ranked_as_best_providers_of_sustainable_energy/.

¹⁰⁸⁹ UAE partners with leading countries on sustainable cities, Climate Action; UNEP (London) 7 February 2014. Access Date: 24 April 2014. http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/uae_partners_with_leading_countries_on_sustainable_cities.

¹⁰⁹⁰ \$40 million boost for Green Climate Fund from South Korea, Climate Action; UNEP (London) 11 September 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/40_million_boost_for_green_climate_fund_from_south_korea/.

¹⁰⁹¹ Germany Increases Its Commitment To Forest Protection, International Climate Initiative (Berlin) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/nc/media-centre/news-archive/news-detail/article/germany-increases-its-commitment-to-forest-protection/?cHash=5da88829cb0a448a68b7177937ff932a>

¹⁰⁹² U.N Launches Green Climate Fund With Little in Its Coffers, Reuters UK (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/12/04/uk-korea-climate-idUKBRE9B308E20131204>

international fund that finances programs aimed at helping developing countries adapt to the effects of climate change.¹⁰⁹³

Germany has also taken action to create UNFCCC legal protocol. At the 2013 United Nations climate change conference in Warsaw, Germany also contributed to efforts to create a UNFCCC legal protocol, scheduled to be agreed upon in 2015 during the upcoming Paris conference and implemented by 2020.¹⁰⁹⁴

On 11 April 2014, Germany announced a new initiative to garner funds for climate change mitigation activities, particularly from the private sector. This initiative is part of the ongoing effort to raise US 100 billion and is called the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance and will seek private sector input for raising funds to combat climate change.¹⁰⁹⁵

Germany has fully complied with the commitment of lowering its emissions, assisting in the creation of UNFCCC legal protocol, and contributing to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance and as a result receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to climate change.

Italy has not contributed to the mobilization of USD 100 billion for climate finance, has not taken action to lower its greenhouse gas emissions, and has not assisted in the creation of UNFCCC legal protocol. Because of its non-compliance, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to climate change.

Japan has taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. On 22 August 2013, Japan launched its Joint Crediting Mechanism, aimed at assisting developing countries reduce carbon emissions by providing them with low-carbon technologies as well as facilitating global action for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.¹⁰⁹⁶

On 1 November 2013, Japan's Ministry of Environment endorsed a "co-benefits" approach to climate change.¹⁰⁹⁷ Japan is publicly promoting this approach, which aims to alleviate environmental

¹⁰⁹³ Climate Change Conference in Warsaw concluded, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin). 23 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/klimakonferenz-in-warschau-beendet/>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Warsaw Climate Conference: Agreement Reached in Added Time, Umweltbundesamt (Berlin). 23 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/warsaw-climate-conference-agreement-reached-in>

¹⁰⁹⁵ UK, US, Germany Launch Climate Finance Innovation Lab (New York) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 24 April 2014. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/uk-us-germany-launch-climate-finance-innovation-lab/240417/>

¹⁰⁹⁶ Japan Launches Joint Crediting Mechanism, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Tokyo) 22 August 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/japan-launches-joint-crediting-mechanism/>

¹⁰⁹⁷ A Co-Benefits Approach to GHG Emissions Reduction, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 01 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20131213-80.pdf>

pollution and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and is hoping to collaborate more with Asian countries as the main partners towards the promotion of this approach.¹⁰⁹⁸

On 15 November 2013, at the Warsaw Climate Change conference, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced that in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear disaster Japan would decrease its greenhouse gas emission reduction target from 25 per cent below 2005 levels to 3.8 per cent by the year 2020.¹⁰⁹⁹

In April 2014, Japan became involved in a UK project to form a "lab" intended to study methods of boosting funding for climate-protection initiatives as a means of furthering the USD 100 billion in climate finance goal.

Japan has taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but has not made a contribution towards the USD 100 billion goal. Japan is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Rija Rasoul

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment on climate change.

On 30 September 2013, the Russian President signed Executive Order on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions,¹¹⁰⁰ which defined the level of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Russia at 25% by 2020.¹¹⁰¹

However, no information on Russia's contribution to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance or its intention to do so has been registered.

Russia has made no contribution to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance during the monitoring period. Thus, it receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment towards climate change finance.

On 10 October 2013, the United Kingdom announced that it was expected to be on track to reduce gas emissions by 34 per cent by 2020 as a result of active attempts by the government.¹¹⁰² The United

¹⁰⁹⁸ A Co-Benefits Approach to GHG Emissions Reduction, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 01 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20131213-80.pdf>

¹⁰⁹⁹ Warsaw Climate Change Conference: Japan Dials Back on Emission Reduction Targets, The Economic Times (Warsaw) 16 November 2013. Access Date: 22 December 2013. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2013-11-16/news/44138189_1_emission-reduction-reduction-target-fukushima

¹¹⁰⁰ Executive Order on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, President of Russia 1 October 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/6090>.

¹¹⁰¹ Executive Order on reducing greenhouse gas emissions signed, President of Russia 1 October 2013. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/19344>.

¹¹⁰² Government responds to committee on climate change and delivers record investment in energy infrastructure by 2020, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-responds-to-committee-on-climate-change-and-delivers-record-investment-in-energy-infrastructure-by-2020>.

Kingdom also noted its commitment towards encouraging tighter 2020 emissions targets throughout the European Union at large, a stance the United Kingdom has held since July 2013.^{1103,1104}

On 22 November 2013, The United Kingdom released a Carbon Market Finance Case Study that stated the United Kingdom was contributing GBP 50 million towards developing access to carbon market finance in Sub-Saharan African countries between 2013 and 2025.¹¹⁰⁵ The United Kingdom also announced that it would contribute GBR49 million to the World Bank's Carbon Initiative for Development, intended to invest in low-carbon technologies at the communal or household level.¹¹⁰⁶

In April 2014, the United Kingdom declared its intention to create a "global innovation lab for climate finance" as a means of developing possible climate-related projects that would contribute to the USD 100 billion meant for climate change finance in conjunction with the governments of France, Norway, Denmark, and Japan.¹¹⁰⁷

The United Kingdom has both actively attempted to lower its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and has promised to contributed funds towards the USD 100 billion meant for climate change finance. However, no money has been disbursed yet. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

President Barack Obama has directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to work closely with states, industry and other stakeholders to establish carbon pollution standards for both new and existing power plants from 2013 to 2016.¹¹⁰⁸ On 1 November 2013, President Obama signed an Executive Order, which created the Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience, which would work with the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force.¹¹⁰⁹

Up to date on 28 March 2014, President Obama directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Transportation to develop fuel economy standards for heavy-duty vehicles to save families money and reduce reliance on foreign oil and fuel consumption, and the

¹¹⁰³ Government responds to committee on climate change and delivers record investment in energy infrastructure by 2020, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-responds-to-committee-on-climate-change-and-delivers-record-investment-in-energy-infrastructure-by-2020>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Response to the European Commission's consultation on the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/response-to-the-european-commissions-consultation-on-the-eus-2030-climate-and-energy-framework>.

¹¹⁰⁵ Carbon Market Finance (CMF), Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/carbon-market-finance-cmf>.

¹¹⁰⁶ Carbon Market Finance (CMF), Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/carbon-market-finance-cmf>.

¹¹⁰⁷ UK Creating Finance 'Lab' to Meet UN Climate Goals, Bloomberg (London) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 15 May 2014. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-04-09/u-k-creating-climate-finance-lab-to-meet-un-100-billion-goal.html>.

¹¹⁰⁸ Progress Report on Joint Efforts To Mobilize Climate Finance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 24 October 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/other/2013/215831.htm>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Executive Order — Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change, White House (Washington) 1 November 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/01/executive-order-preparing-united-states-impacts-climate-change>.

Administration has continued the work of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group to promote clean energy and transportation solutions in both countries. And U.S. is also working closely with India to accelerate its clean energy revolution and address the impacts of climate change.¹¹¹⁰

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to climate change. It has taken action to lower its emissions, though it has not contributed to the mobilization of USD 100 billion. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mitigate the effects of climate change by taking steps towards lowering emissions and making a contribution towards the USD 100 billion necessary for climate finance.

The European Union has taken measures to lower greenhouse gas emissions. On 3 July 2013, the European Commission approved the investment of EUR 281.4 million in 248 new projects in the fields of climate change and environmental policy, many of which will have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions.¹¹¹¹

The European Union has taken action to mobilize the USD 100 billion necessary for climate finance. On 19 November 2013, the EU announced that at least 20 per cent of the new 2014-2020 budget would be dedicated towards climate-related projects and policies.¹¹¹² The new budget allows the EU to invest up to EUR 960 billion by 2020, which contributes to the EU's collective effort to contribute to the USD 100 billion goal.¹¹¹³

On 18 December 2013, the Committee of Permanent Representatives in the European Union unanimously supported a proposal to significantly reduce emissions of dangerous greenhouse gases.¹¹¹⁴ The agreement aims to reduce fluorinated gas emissions in the EU by two thirds by the year 2030, and will simultaneously stimulate technological innovation, green jobs, and growth.¹¹¹⁵

By taking steps to lower greenhouse gas emissions, and for contributing to the USD 100 billion goal needed for climate finance, the European Union has shown full compliance and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Riya Rasoul

¹¹¹⁰ On Earth Day, a Commitment to Climate Action, White House (Washington) 22 April 2014. Access Date: 24 April 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/04/22/earth-day-commitment-climate-action>.

¹¹¹¹ Commission Invests €281.4 Million in New Environment and Climate Projects, European Commission (Brussels) 3 July 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013070301_en.htm.

¹¹¹² An EU Budget for Low Carbon Growth, European Commission (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/docs/pr_2013_11_19_en.pdf.

¹¹¹³ An EU Budget for Low Carbon Growth, European Commission (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/docs/pr_2013_11_19_en.pdf.

¹¹¹⁴ European Commissioner Connie Hedegaard Welcomes Major Step Forward, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1183_en.htm.

¹¹¹⁵ European Commissioner Connie Hedegaard Welcomes Major Step Forward, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1183_en.htm.

15. Development: Country-Led Reforms [157]

Commitment:

“We will continue to support country-led reforms, including projects to support institutional reform, enhanced trade, investment and job creation, including through the MENA Transition Fund, alongside other support from Partners.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué

Assessment:

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

Background:

At the 2011 Deauville G8 Summit, G8 members first addressed the rising concern of Arab countries in transition towards free democratic societies under the Arab Spring. The Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs recognized the rapid changes in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) as a historic transformation towards freedom, human rights, democracy, job opportunities, empowerment, and dignity.¹¹¹⁶ In the Declaration, G8 members affirmed their support for the aspirations of the Arab Spring, and acknowledged their determination to support the citizens' legitimate call for democracy, open societies and inclusive economic modernisation.¹¹¹⁷ The Declaration initiated the creation of the “Deauville Partnership,” which extended to all countries in the region engaging in this transition, “based on our common goals for the future.”¹¹¹⁸ The Partnership was based on two pillars: (1) A political process to strengthen political institutions against corruption and ensure transparency for accountable, democratic government and; (2) an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth.¹¹¹⁹ The Partnership also developed an economic agenda for comprehensive growth based on four objectives: (1) “Improving governance, transparency, accountability and citizens’ participation in economic life”; (2) “Increasing social and economic inclusion, by expanding opportunities to all and improving the effectiveness of support for the vulnerable”; (3) “Modernising their economies, supporting the private sector, particularly SMEs,

¹¹¹⁶ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹¹⁷ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹¹⁸ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹¹⁹ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

to aid job creation, and developing human capital and skills”; and (4) “Fostering regional and global integration to reap the benefits of globalisation.”¹¹²⁰

The Partnership committed to integrating Partnership Countries in the regional and global economy through increased trade, and agreed to support the efforts of MENA countries to increase trade through bilateral and multilateral channels, including trade facilitation, tariff reductions, and access to the service sector.¹¹²¹

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to this issue by supporting the establishment of a new transition fund, in conjunction with regional partners and financial institutions, to support country-owned policy reforms.¹¹²² This led to the creation of the MENA Transition Fund which provides grants for: “technical cooperation to help transition countries strengthen their governance, social and economic institutions by developing and implementing home-grown and country-owned reforms.”¹¹²³ The Transition Fund also provides rapid, flexible and responsive advice for Partnership Countries, in support of their targeted policy initiatives.¹¹²⁴ Moreover, the “Transition Fund emphasizes funding for technical cooperation proposals that leverage and complement support from other partners where relevant, in particular, bilateral donors, academic institutions and policy research institutions, regional and international organizations, industry and labor associations, and other civil society organizations.”¹¹²⁵

Commitment Features:

The commitment aims to help countries in transition achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, and to create jobs, through bilateral and multilateral support.¹¹²⁶ This includes achieving economic stability, structural reform, and good governance and anti-corruption reforms.¹¹²⁷ It further supports greater trade, investment and economic integration into the region, through bilateral trade and investment agreements, and improved access to capital for governments and businesses.

The commitment supports country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund and alongside Partnership Countries. It aims to create projects to support institution reform, enhance trade, investment and job creation.¹¹²⁸ The commitment approves of USD 1 million towards MENA Transition Fund projects and, “encourage[s] partners to deliver on pledges made to date and to

¹¹²⁰ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹²¹ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹²² Camp David Declaration, G8 Research Group 19 May 2012. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html>.

¹¹²³ Overview, MENA Transition Fund. Access Date: 23 December 2013. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/overview>.

¹¹²⁴ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹²⁵ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Research Group 27 May 2011. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

¹¹²⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹¹²⁷ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹¹²⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

increase contributions to ensure the initial capitalization of \$250 million is met.”¹¹²⁹ The commitment also encourages new donors to the Fund, beyond Partnership Countries.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G8 member does not support country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund and Partnership Countries to create projects to support institutional reform, enhanced trade, investment and job creation, nor does it support greater trade, investment and economic integration in the region through including bilateral and multilateral trade and investment agreements
0	G8 member supports country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund and Partnership Countries to create projects to support institutional reform, enhanced trade, investment and job creation OR supports greater trade, investment and economic integration in the region through including bilateral and multilateral trade and investment agreements
+1	G8 member supports country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund and Partnership Countries to create projects to support institutional reform, enhanced trade, investment and job creation AND supports greater trade, investment and economic integration in the region through including bilateral and multilateral investment agreements

Lead Analyst: Sarah Burton

Canada: -1

Canada receives a score of -1 for its lack of contribution to country-led reforms through the MENA transition fund, since the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit.

In October 2012, Canada committed itself to “help[ing] countries in the Middle East and North Africa strengthen their governance, social, and economic institutions, and plan and implement locally-led reforms.”¹¹³⁰ However, since the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit, Canada has not recommitted itself to any of these projects.

According to Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, Canada initiated a MENA Transition Fund project on 15 October 2012. This MENA project will remain operational until 31 March 2018.¹¹³¹ Over this periods of time, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will contribute a maximum of CAD 15 million.¹¹³²

The executing agency and partner of the Canadian MENA Transition Fund contribution is the World Bank. On 21 November 2012, CIDA provided a grant to the World Bank for the transition fund, however, the amount was not specified.¹¹³³ CIDA made no further contribution to the MENA Transition Fund through the World Bank.

¹¹²⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 03 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

¹¹³⁰ Project profile: Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/61B6B17A0E35A95085257AB9003B1D2E>.

¹¹³¹ Project profile: Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/61B6B17A0E35A95085257AB9003B1D2E>.

¹¹³² Project profile: Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/61B6B17A0E35A95085257AB9003B1D2E>.

¹¹³³ Project profile: Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/61B6B17A0E35A95085257AB9003B1D2E>.

On 31 March 2013, Canada created a project to, “support sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities for citizens of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Its purpose is to improve access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).”¹¹³⁴ This project is currently “operational” and is expected to run until 29 March 2013.¹¹³⁵ The maximum CIDA contribution to this project is projected at CAD 10 million. Although CIDA provided a grant to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in order to achieve the MSMEs project, no further support has been provided.

Thus, given Canada’s lack of support for neither the MENA Transition Fund, nor the MSMEs project, since March 2013, Canada is awarded a score of -1 for its commitment to development in the MENA region.

Analyst: Sarah Burton

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitments to the MENA Transition Fund and Partnership Countries. It has supported economic, educational, and development projects in the MENA region and fulfilled all monetary obligations.

France gave EUR 2.3 billion to Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco, and will reach its original pledge of EUR 2.7 billion by the end of 2013.¹¹³⁶ France gave EUR 335 million of this money to small and medium enterprises and very small enterprises, including the Tunisian “Plan to support recovery.”¹¹³⁷ France also designated EUR 0.5 million aimed at supporting economic inclusion for and preventing violence against women in the Mediterranean, EUR 0.5 million for corruption prevention and constitution drafting support in Yemen, and EUR 9 million to promote development in economics and education for Transition countries including Morocco and Tunisia.¹¹³⁸

Moreover, French officials also regularly share expertise with Tunisian and Egyptian judicial officers.¹¹³⁹ France supports sustainable government, governance, and trade in Egypt, Jordan,

¹¹³⁴ Project profile: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Technical Assistance Facility, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/9DC57F01D58BF72685257B3D0035A885>.

¹¹³⁵ Project profile: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Technical Assistance Facility, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 30 December 2013. Access Date: 30 December 2013. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/9DC57F01D58BF72685257B3D0035A885>.

¹¹³⁶ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹¹³⁷ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹¹³⁸ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹¹³⁹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

Morocco, and Tunisia through the new Centre for Mediterranean Integration,¹¹⁴⁰ and specific trade projects in Morocco with loans and grants.¹¹⁴¹

In addition, on 9 November 2012, France signed a donation agreement with the MENA Transition Fund.¹¹⁴² France paid EUR 5 million immediately, and pledged to pay a further EUR 5 million, due 31 December 2013.¹¹⁴³ All EUR 10 million (USD 13 million) has been paid.¹¹⁴⁴ In addition, in January 2013, France joined the United Kingdom and Canada in giving USD 37.7 million to the MENA Transition Fund to support economic growth.¹¹⁴⁵

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Annie Rose Webb

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support country-led reforms through the MENA transition fund and support greater trade, investment and economic integration in the region through bilateral trade and investment agreements.

The German Investment and Development Corporation (DEG), a unit of the German State development bank KfW, has plans of investing up to EUR 140 million in Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) private firms in 2014, despite the short-term political instability concerns. The DEG has a current portfolio of EUR 160 million in the MENA region, excluding Turkey.¹¹⁴⁶

On 22 June 2013, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle met with Turkey's Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu to exchange views on partnerships, EU-Turkish relations, as well as bilateral relations.¹¹⁴⁷

Moreover, Germany has positioned itself in favour of dialogue and cooperation across political divides in Egypt, as a means to resolve the violence resulted from the political clashes.¹¹⁴⁸ Foreign

¹¹⁴⁰ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹¹⁴¹ The Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Chairman of the Deauville Partnership 3 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf.

¹¹⁴² France Contribution Agreement, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/French%20Republic%20-%20Contribution%20Agreement%20-%20Fully%20executed_11192012_4.pdf.

¹¹⁴³ France Contribution Agreement, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/French%20Republic%20-%20Contribution%20Agreement%20-%20Fully%20executed_11192012_4.pdf.

¹¹⁴⁴ Donors and Partners, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>.

¹¹⁴⁵ \$37.7 Million in Contributions to Strengthen Governance and Economic Growth, The World Bank Group (Washington) 2 January 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2013/01/02/37point7-million-contributions-strengthen-governance-economic-growth>

¹¹⁴⁶ Germany's DEG to invest up to \$188 mln in MENA firms next year, Reuters U.S Edition (Dubai) 20 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/06/20/deg-mena-idUSL5N0EW00420130620>.

¹¹⁴⁷ Foreign Minister Westerwelle meets Turkish Foreign Minister Davutoğlu, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 22 June 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130622_BM_Davutoglu_Doha.html.

¹¹⁴⁸ Foreign Minister Westerwelle on the interim Government in Egypt, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 17 July 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130717-BM_EGY.html.

Minister Westerwelle spoke on the phone with Egypt's Interim Foreign Minister Nabil Fahmy on 20 July 2013, where he emphasized the need for an inclusive political process in order to secure a democratic reform to take place.¹¹⁴⁹ Further, on 25 July 2013, he re-emphasized Germany's position by urging "de-escalation, restraint and prudence on all parties" during his statement regarding Egypt.¹¹⁵⁰

On 5 October 2013, with a reoccurrence of violent clashes in Cairo and other towns in Egypt, Foreign Minister Westerwelle emphasized that: "the process of restoring democratic and constitutional order must not be called into question, all sections of society must have the chance to participate in the political process."¹¹⁵¹ In a further attempt to bring stability to the region, on 17 August 2013, Westerwelle spoke to Egypt's Foreign Minister Nabil Fahmy and, "urged the Egyptian Government not to do anything that would create an obstacle to a political solution and to re-establish dialogue with all political forces."¹¹⁵²

Furthermore, Westerwelle opened a two-day event held in Berlin (30 October 2013) and Munich (31 October 2013) aimed at deepening the economic relations between Germany and Pakistan. The event, called "Pakistan Days," was organized by the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Pakistan German Business Forum. The event brought panels made up of high-ranking figures from German and Pakistan governments, as well as diplomacy, economic, and financial experts to discuss opportunities and expectations in economic and trade relations.¹¹⁵³

Following UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon's settlement for a concrete date for the Geneva peace conference on Syria, the German foreign minister stated on 26 November 2013 that Germany would make EUR 2 million available to support the Geneva peace process and the work of the UN Special Representative for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi. He emphasized that, "this is our only real opportunity to finally embark upon a political process."¹¹⁵⁴

On 19 March 2014, German Foreign Minister Steinmeier met with Rami Hamdallah, Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority, to talk about the international efforts aimed at resolving the Middle Eastern conflict and to reinforce Germany's support for the establishment of state structures in the Palestinian territories.¹¹⁵⁵ The talks are part of the 3rd

¹¹⁴⁹ Foreign Minister Westerwelle talks on the phone to Egypt's interim Foreign Minister, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 20 July 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130720-BM_Westerwelle_%C3%84GY_AM_Fahmy.html

¹¹⁵⁰ Foreign Minister Westerwelle on Egypt: an inclusive process under civilian leadership is the right way forward, not street clashes, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 July 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130725-BM_EGY.html.

¹¹⁵¹ Foreign Minister Westerwelle on Egypt — preventing further bloodshed, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131005-BM_Aegypten.html.

¹¹⁵² Telephone call between Foreign Minister Westerwelle and Foreign Minister of Egypt, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 17 August 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130817_AM_Westerwelle_telefoniert_mit_%C3%A4gyptischem_AM.html.

¹¹⁵³ Foreign Minister Westerwelle to open the Pakistan Days of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK), German Foreign Office (Berlin) 29 October 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131029-Pakistan_Days.html.

¹¹⁵⁴ Germany to make available 2 million euros for the Geneva peace process on Syria, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 November 2013. Access Date: 31 December 2013. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131126-Genf-SYR.html>.

¹¹⁵⁵ Foreign Minister Steinmeier to meet Prime Minister Hamdallah — The German-Palestinian Steering Committee to convene at the Federal Foreign Office, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140318-D_PAL_Lenkungsausschuss.html.

meeting of the German-Palestinian Steering Committee, which has served as a “framework for regular intergovernmental consultations” since its start on 2010.¹¹⁵⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for engaging in bilateral and multilateral dialogue in the MENA region to allow for political and economic stability, as well as providing direct investments.

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund, alongside other support from Partners. It has demonstrated support for trade and investments in the region through agreements and partnerships

On July 2013 Italy, together with 25 other European regulators, signed the Memoranda of Understanding together with the Dubai Financial Services Association with the intent of attracting European fund managers to Dubai’s financial free zone. All regulators agreed to “help each other supervise fund managers operating across borders, between Dubai International Centre and Europe.”¹¹⁵⁷ The efforts aim to facilitate investment flows and grant the Dubai International Financial Centre-based fund managers a greater pool of investors.¹¹⁵⁸

Moreover, Maurizio Massari, Italian Ambassador to Egypt, met on 12 November 2013 with Egypt’s Trade and Industry Minister Mounir Fakhri Abdel-Nour to discuss economic and commercial cooperation between the countries. A green trade project, devised within the debt-swap program established between both countries, was announced with an implementation value of EGP54.9 million.¹¹⁵⁹ The project aims at improving the quality of Egyptian agricultural crops, while also developing the transport logistics system.¹¹⁶⁰

On 3 October 2013, Secretary General Michele Valensise met with Libyan Prime Minister Ali’ Zidan, Foreign Minister Mohammed Abdel Aziz, among other political exponents to discuss political stabilization and security in Libya. Italy reinforced its position of collaboration and committed to facilitate the Libyan authorities’ endeavour to build stable institutions.¹¹⁶¹

Furthermore, on 31 October and 1 November 2013, the fifth Euro-Arab Banking Dialogue on Investment and Islamic Banking was held in Rome, Italy.¹¹⁶² Talks aimed at attracting cross-border investments and banking opportunities.

¹¹⁵⁶ Foreign Minister Steinmeier to meet Prime Minister Hamdallah – The German-Palestinian Steering Committee to convene at the Federal Foreign Office, German Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 March 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2014/140318-D_PAL_Lenkungsausschuss.html.

¹¹⁵⁷ DIFC takes steps to attract European fund managers, MENA Fund Manager 28 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.menafm.com/tag/italy/>.

¹¹⁵⁸ DIFC takes steps to attract European fund managers, MENA Fund Manager 28 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.menafm.com/tag/italy/>.

¹¹⁵⁹ Industry Minister: Egyptian-Italian green project to be launched, Egyptian State Information Service (Cairo) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Templates/Articles/tmpArticleNews.aspx?ArtID=71102>

¹¹⁶⁰ Industry Minister: Egyptian-Italian green project to be launched, Egyptian State Information Service (Cairo) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Templates/Articles/tmpArticleNews.aspx?ArtID=71102>.

¹¹⁶¹ Meeting between SG Valensise and Minister Ali’ Zidan — Press Release, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2013/10/20131003_Libia_Valensise.htm.

¹¹⁶² The 5th EURO — ARAB BANKING DIALOGUE, Union of Arab Banks 31 October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.uabonline.org/en/events/forums/the5theuroarabbankingdialogue>.

Additionally, on 9 December 2013, the Italian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs met with the head of foreign affairs of the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan, Falah Mustafa Bakir, to discuss humanitarian support for Syrian refugees in the region. The deputy minister emphasized the common interest of promoting “the encounter of Kurdistan’s investment capability and the first hand know-how of Italian enterprise.”¹¹⁶³

On 3 February 2014, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emma Bonino, in a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Nabil Fahmy, discussed the regional crises and the status of Egyptian transition.¹¹⁶⁴ Bonino encouraged the Egyptian authorities to concentrate their efforts on the economic and financial reforms that the Egyptian people need, reaffirming Italy’s contribution in the form of development cooperation projects.¹¹⁶⁵

Deputy Minister Lapo Pistelli met on 10 February 2014 with the Minister for Planning and International Cooperation of Yemen, Mohammed al-Saadi regarding Italy’s support for Yemen’s democratic transition.¹¹⁶⁶ The meeting ranged from economic-commercial relations to development and cultural cooperation initiatives.¹¹⁶⁷

On 12 February 2014, Italy reiterated its commitment to work in close coordination with Libyan authorities and the international community to support Libya in its process of stabilisation and democratic transition.¹¹⁶⁸

Thus, Italy was awarded a score of 0 for its strengthening of bilateral ties and increased investment in the MENA region.

Analyst: Artur Pereira

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support country-led reforms through creating projects that enhance trade, investment and job creation and through bilateral trade and investment agreements. It has funded several projects that are expected to increase employment opportunities and support economic integration in countries of transition.

Moreover, on 2 June 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, along with the African Development Bank and the World Bank, launched the “Joint Recommendation on Youth and

¹¹⁶³ Italy-Iraq: Pistelli- Bakir meeting, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2013/12/20131209_PistelliBakir.htm.

¹¹⁶⁴ Italy-Egypt: Bonino-Fahmy meeting, regional crises and transition, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140203_itegbonfahmtran.htm.

¹¹⁶⁵ Italy-Egypt: Bonino-Fahmy meeting, regional crises and transition, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140203_itegbonfahmtran.htm.

¹¹⁶⁶ Yemen: “We’re working for stabilisation”, says Pistelli, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140211_Pistelli_Yemen.htm.

¹¹⁶⁷ Yemen: “We’re working for stabilisation”, says Pistelli, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140211_Pistelli_Yemen.htm.

¹¹⁶⁸ Libya: Italy’s strong support for the country’s democratic transition and stabilisation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2014/02/20140212_libimpitastab.htm.

Employment: The Way Forward- Empowering Young Africans to Live Their Dreams.”¹¹⁶⁹ The project sought to “strengthen pro-growth strategies; to raise productivity in agriculture; to embrace the informal sector ... [and] to build strong human capital for the African youth.”¹¹⁷⁰

On 21 June 2013, the Japanese government approved a loan of JPY 11,000 to support the Local Cities Water Environment Improvement Project in Tunisia. The loan has an interest of 1.2 per cent and requires repayment in 25 years.¹¹⁷¹ The project seeks to improve the sewage facility in Tunisia and will help to create job opportunities for local workers.¹¹⁷²

Further, on 6 November 2013, the Japanese government signed a contract that granted Egypt USD 82,000 to purchase school desks and chairs. The contract would provide Egyptian students a better learning environment and contribute to the development of human resources in Egypt.¹¹⁷³

In addition, on 20 November 2013, the Japanese government approved to lend out a loan of JPY 9 billion to the Kingdom of Morocco for the Basic Education Sector Support Project.¹¹⁷⁴ The project seeks to “improve the access to and quality of basic education in Morocco.”¹¹⁷⁵ The loan has contributed to the improvement of Morocco’s labour quality.

On 6 February 2014, the Diet approved to provide to Egypt with USD 16 million as emergency assistance. The assistance would be distributed among several United Nations agencies to support Egypt’s economic development and democratic transition.¹¹⁷⁶

On 17 March 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the government of Jordan signed the “Fiscal Consolidation and Development Policy” agreement that granted Jordan a loan of approximately USD 120 million with 1.7 per cent interest rate and a repayment period of 25 years. The full amount of the loan has been transferred to Jordan on 31 March 2014.¹¹⁷⁷ The loan would give Jordan more financial resources to support its development policies.

¹¹⁶⁹ JICA, African Development Bank and World Bank Launched Joint Recommendations for Empowering Young Africans, Japan International Cooperation Agency 6 June 2013.

Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/130606_01.html.

¹¹⁷⁰ JICA, African Development Bank and World Bank Launched Joint Recommendations for Empowering Young Africans, Japan International Cooperation Agency 6 June 2013.

Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/130606_01.html.

¹¹⁷¹ ODA Loan Project, Japan International Cooperation Agency 12 December 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www2.jica.go.jp/en/yen_loan/index.php/module/search?anken_name=&area1=0&area2=0&area3=0&country1=55&country2=0&country3=0§ion1=0§ion2=0§ion3=0&industry1=0&industry2=0&industry3=0&anken_kubun=0&chotatsu_kubun=0&from_year=&to_year=&submit=Search.

¹¹⁷² Ex-Ante Evaluation, Japan International Cooperation Agency 21 June 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/oda_loan/economic_cooperation/c8h0vm000001rdjt-att/tunisia_130621_01.pdf.

¹¹⁷³ Japan Assists Primary Education in Sedfa, Assiut, Embassy of Japan in Egypt 6 November 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/e/bilateral/japan_egypt/recent_progress/2013/20131106.htm.

¹¹⁷⁴ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Kingdom of Morocco, Japan International Cooperation Agency 9 December 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/131209_01.html.

¹¹⁷⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Kingdom of Morocco, Japan International Cooperation Agency 9 December 2013. Access Date: 15 December 2013. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/131209_01.html.

¹¹⁷⁶ Japan’s Emergency Assistance for Egypt by the FY 2013 supplementary budget, Embassy of Japan in Egypt (Cairo) 24 February 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/e/assistance/archives/2014/20140224.htm>.

¹¹⁷⁷ JICA NEW BUDGET-SUPPORT LOAN TO JORDAN AMOUNTING US \$ 120 MILLION, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Amman) April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. http://www.jica.go.jp/jordan/english/office/newsletter/c8h0vm000001khu1-att/newsletter1404_eng.pdf.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its support for the economic integration of countries in transition.

Analyst: Kai-Yuan Chen

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to support country-led reforms in the Deauville Partnership countries.

According to the Russian Government decision of 8 December 2012, Russia committed to allocate USD 10 million to the MENA Transition Fund in 2013-2015, including USD 4 million in 2013 and USD 3 million in 2014.¹¹⁷⁸ According to the Transition Fund information USD 4 million were already disbursed.¹¹⁷⁹

On 6 November 2013, the first session of the Russian-Jordanian IGC was held in Amman. The parties discussed joint measures to intensify bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture, banking sphere, education, health, and energy, including nuclear. The Russian side expressed its interest in development of Russian tourism in Jordan and offered assistance in education and training of Jordanian specialists in engineering, agriculture, energy and other spheres. It was decided to create a working group on trade and investment and a working group on tourism within the Commission as well as to organize Russian-Jordanian business forum in first half of 2014 in Moscow.¹¹⁸⁰

Russia has taken actions to support country-led reforms through the MENA Transition Fund but no facts of supporting greater trade, investment and economic integration in the region through trade and investment agreements has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom is in full compliance with the commitment regarding development in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

In 2013, the United Kingdom chaired the Deauville Partnership with Arab countries in Transition. In September 2013 it held the Deauville Partnership Investment Conference to promote further investment opportunities in transition countries. In June 2013, the United Kingdom launched Forsa, a new mentoring initiative that aims to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Yemen and Libya.¹¹⁸¹ The initiative connects with 250 entrepreneurs from these countries to grow their business through guidance and expertise from mentors for three to four months.¹¹⁸² In January 2014, Forsa held networking events in Casablanca, Tunis and Amman. The events were the “present the achievements” of the programme and to give Forsa alumni a platform

¹¹⁷⁸ Government Resolution № 2297-p of 8 December 2012, Government of Russia 8 December 2012. <http://government.ru/docs/6564>.

¹¹⁷⁹ Donors and Partners, MENA Transition Fund. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>.

¹¹⁸⁰ First Meeting of the Russian-Jordanian Inter-Governmental Commission, Ministry of Agriculture of Russia 6 November 2013. http://mcx.ru/news/news/v7_show/17311.285.htm.

¹¹⁸¹ Countries, Forsa SME Mentoring Scheme (London). Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/countries.html>.

¹¹⁸² Programme, Forsa SME Mentoring Scheme (London). Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/programme.html>.

for networking opportunities.¹¹⁸³ Moreover, as of 16 February 2014, Forsa Mentoring manager Haider Shakiry stated that women constitute 38 per cent of Jordan's total entrepreneurs. This exceeds the international average rate of 33 per cent.¹¹⁸⁴

On 12 July 2013, the Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF) initiated the "Natural Resource Management in the MENA region" policy. It aims to support the governments of Libya and Tunisia through technical assistance, training and funding to "improve the management and transparency of natural resources."¹¹⁸⁵ These functions are aimed at energy policy, government administration, media and free flow of information and democratic participation.

Additionally, on 4 September 2013, the United Kingdom implemented the Yemen Humanitarian Resilience Programme to "improve food security and increase community resilience to shocks."¹¹⁸⁶ 52.88 per cent of the budget is to be allocated for Emergency food aid. Material relief assistance and service will receive 44.50 per cent, and relief coordination will receive 2.62 per cent.¹¹⁸⁷ The project budget for this programme is GBP 38 million. Thus far, 14.12 per cent of this budget has been spent.¹¹⁸⁸ Non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam, Care International and Save the Children foundation had received a total fund of GBP 4 million from the Department for International Development (DFID) to aid implementation.¹¹⁸⁹

On 30 September 2013, British Ambassador to Tunis Hamish Cowell opened a conference on Freedom of Access to information: Issues and Challenges of Implementation in Tunis.¹¹⁹⁰ He reiterated the importance for Tunisia to "end corruption and opaque practices of the government," with the United Kingdom currently engaging with Tunisian organisations to "share its own experiences on this important issue."¹¹⁹¹ Furthermore, the United Kingdom supported a high-level conference to promote transparency and integrity in Tunisia's public governance that was held from 19-21 June 2013 in Tunisia. The conference was held by the Organisation for Co-operation and Economic Development (OECD), and focused on fiscal transparency and anti-corruption as its main agenda. It worked on legal framework alongside the United Nations Development Programme

¹¹⁸³ British Ambassador to Jordan Congratulates Participants of Forsa Mentoring Programme, Forsa SME Mentoring Scheme (London) 16 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/news.html>

¹¹⁸⁴ 38% of Jordanian entrepreneurs are women — insider, The Jordan Times News Edition (Amman) 16 February 2014. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://jordantimes.com/38-of-jordanian-entrepreneurs-are-women----insider>

¹¹⁸⁵ Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF)- Natural Resource Management in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, Department for International Development (London) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 14 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203966/>.

¹¹⁸⁶ Yemen Humanitarian Resilience Programme, Department for International Development (London) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 14 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203847/>.

¹¹⁸⁷ Yemen Humanitarian Resilience Programme, Department for International Development (London) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 14 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203847/>.

¹¹⁸⁸ Yemen Humanitarian Resilience Programme, Department for International Development (London) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 14 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203847/>.

¹¹⁸⁹ Yemen Humanitarian Resilience Programme, Department for International Development (London) 14 November 2013. Access Date: 14 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203847/>.

¹¹⁹⁰ The UK supports a free access to information in Tunisia, British Embassy Tunis (Tunis) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/the-uk-supports-a-free-access-to-information-in-tunisia>.

¹¹⁹¹ The UK supports a free access to information in Tunisia, British Embassy Tunis (Tunis) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/the-uk-supports-a-free-access-to-information-in-tunisia>.

(UNDP) to provide technical advisory support to the newly established Independent Commission for anti-corruption.¹¹⁹²

Moreover, on 17 October 2013, the United Kingdom implemented seven policies to assist governmental and structural reform in Libya.¹¹⁹³ These policies are conducted by the Department of International Development and are currently in the implementation phase. The total project budget for active policies for the fiscal year of 2013/2014 is GBP 12 million.¹¹⁹⁴ The policies range from providing technical and training expertise to Libyan government institutions to developing a national dialogue to create security strategies.¹¹⁹⁵

Between 8 and 10 December 2013, the UK co-chaired the Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) initiative with the Egyptian government. It aims to improve the quality of engagement between civil society and government through hosting debates, discussions and workshops on economic development; women's empowerment and freedom of expression.¹¹⁹⁶

In response to the Arab spring, the United Kingdom created the GBP 110 million four-year Arab Partnership Fund to support political and economic reform in the region. It is separated into the Arab Partnership Economic Facility and the Arab Partnership Participation Fund.¹¹⁹⁷ For the financial year 2013-2014, the Arab Partnership Participation Fund is funding 62 projects in 15 countries, profiled at over GBP 13 million.¹¹⁹⁸ These projects focus on the themes anti-corruption, public voice, political participation, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the BMENA initiative.¹¹⁹⁹

Moreover, on 13 December 2013, the DFID published a fact sheet on "The United Kingdom's humanitarian aid response to the Syrian crisis." The factsheet claims that the UK provided a total of GBP 198.7 million to help people affected by the Syrian conflict.¹²⁰⁰ It allocated GBP 224.4 million to help Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This

¹¹⁹² The UK supports a free access to information in Tunisia, British Embassy Tunis (Tunis) 12 October 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/the-uk-supports-a-free-access-to-information-in-tunisia>.

¹¹⁹³ Libyan Arab Republic summary, Department for International Development (London). Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/countries/LY/>.

¹¹⁹⁴ Libyan Arab Republic summary, Department for International Development (London). Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/countries/LY/>.

¹¹⁹⁵ Libyan Arab Republic all projects, Department for International Development (London). Access Date: 15 December 2013. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/countries/LY/projects/>.

¹¹⁹⁶ Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative (BMENA)- Civil Society/ Government Workshops, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 3 December 2013. Access Date: 11 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/broader-middle-east-and-north-africa-initiative-bmena>.

¹¹⁹⁷ Arab Partnership Participation Fund, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Access Date: 11 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/arab-partnership-participation-fund>.

¹¹⁹⁸ Arab Partnership Programme Fund: Project list FY 13/14, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). Access Date: 15 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/230941/Project_list_2013-14.pdf.

¹¹⁹⁹ Syria Humanitarian Programme Summary, Department for International Development (London) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/268578/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_17.12.13.pdf.

¹²⁰⁰ Syria Humanitarian Programme Summary, Department for International Development (London) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/268578/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_17.12.13.pdf.

included providing food, drinking water and sanitation services, medical care, livelihoods, shelter, cash assistance and financial support.¹²⁰¹ As of 17 March 2014, the UK has committed GBP 600 million to humanitarian support, of which GBP 249 million is devoted to partners providing humanitarian assistance in Syria and GBP 292 million to other countries in the region.¹²⁰²

The UK also coordinates with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Danish Refugee Council, the Save the Children Foundation, the Norwegian Refugee Council and various other humanitarian groups to support these provisions.¹²⁰³

On 18 February 2014, Foreign Office Minister for the Middle East and North Africa, Hugh Robertson, met with Prime Minister of Tunisia Mehdi Jomaa in Tunis. He congratulates Tunisia for adopting a new democratic constitution and reiterates the United Kingdom's position to continue supporting "economic reform and political transition" in the region.¹²⁰⁴

Furthermore, on 8 April 2014, the UK and Bahrain agreed on a framework to uncover new trade and investment opportunities in both countries. At the UK-Bahrain Islamic Summit, both countries pledged to boost cooperation through implementing an education and skills program and a group that is devoted to the development of Islamic finance driven trade and investment.¹²⁰⁵

On 16 April 2014, UK ambassador to Jordan Peter Millett spoke to the Amman Chamber of Commerce on "the role of entrepreneurship in driving growth." He emphasises that governments need to create conditions necessary to facilitate entrepreneurship but let businesses "take the lead." He stated that the British embassy will continue to support the development of entrepreneurship in Jordan through supporting the Business Development Centre's "Maharat" program and the Nomou company.¹²⁰⁶

In addition, on 29 April 2014, the UK, Saudi Arabia and Yemen will co-chair the Friends of Yemen meeting in London. The meeting is expected to support the Yemeni proposal to restructure the group to "provide more targeted support" in the country. Other priorities include the assessment of

¹²⁰¹ Syria Humanitarian Programme Summary, Department for International Development (London) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/268578/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_17.12.13.pdf.

¹²⁰² The UK's humanitarian aid response to the Syria crisis and region (17 March 2014), Department for International Development (London) 17 March 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/syria-the-latest-updates-on-uk-aid>.

¹²⁰³ Syria Humanitarian Programme Summary, Department for International Development (London) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/268578/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_17.12.13.pdf.

¹²⁰⁴ FCO Minister visits Tunisia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 18 February 2014. Access Date: 15 April 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fco-minister-visits-tunisia>.

¹²⁰⁵ UK and Bahrain working together to promote Islamic Finance, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-bahrain-working-together-to-promote-islamic-finance>.

¹²⁰⁶ British Ambassador Peter Millett speaks on 'the role of entrepreneurship in driving growth,' British Embassy Amman (Amman) 18 April 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/british-ambassador-peter-millett-speaks-on-the-role-of-entrepreneurship-in-driving-growth>.

political, economical and security objectives set by the previous Friends of Yemen meeting in New York, 2013 and ensuring donors to work closely with the Executive Bureau.¹²⁰⁷

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to support development through implementing funds, establishing organisations and supported various initiatives in the MENA region.

Analyst: Arnold Yung

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support country-led reforms through creating projects that enhance trade, investment and job creation through bilateral trade and investment agreements. It has launched several programs that will increase employment opportunities and support economic development in countries of transition and will form healthy investment and trade relationships with these countries.

On 28 August 2013, the United States government hosted the event “U.S. Government Vendors’ Day in Amman” whereby, “officials explained the steps involved in contracting with the U.S. government.”¹²⁰⁸ The purpose of the event was to encourage Jordanian businesses to take advantage of the contracting opportunities provided by the U.S. government. The cooperation between the U.S. government and Jordanian companies would generate social and economic benefits including improved health indicators, water networks and increased job opportunities in local communities in Jordan. This event illustrates the U.S. government’s effort to foster a healthy investment relationship with Jordan.

Moreover, on October 2013, a Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) project was launched to mentor prospective entrepreneurs in Sfax, Tunisia. The project aims to not only coach and inspire potential entrepreneurs in Sfax but also connect them with investors and clients. The volunteer experts involved in the project guide Sfax Business Center staff on how to assist entrepreneurs to from business ideas.¹²⁰⁹

On 17 November 2013, the U.S. government launched the Jordan Competitiveness Program that will commit USD 45 million over five years to, “strengthen Jordan’s competitiveness in select sectors, promote sustainable economic growth, and increase employment for Jordanians.”¹²¹⁰ The program supports Jordanian businesses in areas of: “information and communication technology, clean technology, and medical services and life sciences.”¹²¹¹ It supports economic development and job creation in Jordan.

The U.S. government’s Agency for International Development sponsored the Alexandria Employment Fair which took place on 22 and 23 February 2014. “[USAID] has been working with

¹²⁰⁷ London to host Friends of Yemen meeting on 29 April 2014, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 14 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/london-to-host-friends-of-yemen-meeting-on-29-april-2014>.

¹²⁰⁸ U.S. Launches \$45 Million Program to Increase Jordan’s Competitiveness and Create Jobs, Embassy of the United States (Jordan) 17 November 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013 http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_vendors_day_082813.html.

¹²⁰⁹ MEPI Project Supports Tunisian Entrepreneurs, The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) Access Date: 28 December 2013. <http://mepi.state.gov/mh11913a.html>.

¹²¹⁰ Doing Business with the U.S. Government, Embassy of the United States (Jordan) 28 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_jordan_competitiveness_program_111813.html.

¹²¹¹ Doing Business with the U.S. Government, Embassy of the United States (Jordan) 28 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. http://jordan.usembassy.gov/pr_jordan_competitiveness_program_111813.html.

the Ministry of Education [of Egypt] and the private sector...to ensure that [the] labor skills [of Egyptian students] meet the needs of the market.” It has helped to provide training for job seekers in Egypt and the Alexandria Employment Fair it sponsored provided over 12,000 job seekers with the opportunity to meet with representatives from 120 companies and hotels.¹²¹² The U.S. government has shown its effort to support the development of the Egyptian economy by educating the labor force and improving the employment rate of Egypt.

Thus, U.S. is awarded a score of +1 for its support for the economic integration of and maintenance of healthy investment relationship with countries in transition to democracy.

Analyst: Kai-Yuan Chen

European Union: 0

The European Union is in partial compliance with its commitment to support country-led reforms through the Transition Fund for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Though individual member states within the EU have contributed to the Transition Fund, the European Union has neither donated, nor pledged towards the objective.¹²¹³

The EU remains committed to greater trade, investment, and economic integration in the region through bilateral trade and investment agreements.¹²¹⁴ Negotiating directives between the EU and various countries in the Middle Eastern and North African region started on 14 December 2011.¹²¹⁵ Two rounds of negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) between the EU and Morocco, a dialogue with Egypt on a similar DCFTA, and preparatory scoping processes with Jordan and Tunisia occurred as of 29 November 2013.¹²¹⁶

Investment in the region also increased after the 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit. On 24 May 2013, the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced a USD 50 million investment to fund small and medium private enterprises in MENA, which Philippe de Fontaine Vive, Vice President of the EIB said remains, “the cornerstone of any equitable strategy and job creation in the region.”¹²¹⁷ On 21 November 2013, the European Commission announced an assistance package of EUR 476 million for development in the Southern Neighbourhood, and highlights the EU’s “commitment to support partner countries’ efforts to stimulate sustainable economic development.”¹²¹⁸

Moreover, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development continued its efforts to bolster economic growth by opening up offices in Tunisia and Jordan in October 2013, committed EUR 20

¹²¹² U.S. Government Links 12,000 Job Seekers with 120 Companies at Employment Fair in Alexandria, Embassy of the United States (Egypt) 6 April 2014. Access Date: 18 April 2014. <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/pr040614a.html>

¹²¹³ Donors and Partners, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund (Washington D.C) 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>.

¹²¹⁴ European Neighbourhood Policy, working towards a stronger partnership: EP’s position on the 2012 progress reports, European Parliament (Brussels) 23 October 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2013-0446+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>.

¹²¹⁵ EU Agrees to Start Trade Negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, European Commission (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Access Date 17 December 2013 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-11-1545_en.htm.

¹²¹⁶ Overview of FTA and Other Trade Negotiations, European Commission (Brussels) 29 November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013 http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/december/tradoc_118238.pdf.

¹²¹⁷ IFC, EIB, and AFD Support Small Businesses and Mobilize Investment in MENA, European Investment Bank (Amman) 24 May 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-13-71_en.htm.

¹²¹⁸ EU Boosts Support to Democratic Reforms and Development in the Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1136_en.htm.

million to a Moroccan-based Capital North Africa Venture Fund, and “aims to invest up to EUR 800 million next year in key Arab countries.”¹²¹⁹

The EU is awarded a score of 0 for supporting greater trade, investment, and investment integration in MENA through bilateral trade and investment agreements, but has not done so through the MENA Transition Fund.

Analyst: Anthony Marchese

¹²¹⁹ ERBD Steps Up Lending to Arab States Hit by Unrest, Reuters (Amman) 21 November 2013. Access Date: 17 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/21/ebd-arab-lending-idUSL4N0J62CY20131121>.